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Contents

1843 8th R. of Inspectors

Part 1 ——— Page 1

2 ——— 215

(3 not printed)

4 ——— 399

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1843.

REFORM CLUB. PALL MALL

REPORT.

I.

EIGHTH REPORT of the INSPECTORS of PRISONS for the HOME DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

London, August 15, 1843.

SIR,

DURING the past year we have inspected several of the Prisons in our District. It was our intention to have attached to this Report the usual Appendix, containing an account of the alterations in discipline and construction which have taken place in these Prisons since our last Report. Our official duties, arising from the establishment of the Pentonville Prison—the preparation of the Official Code of Rules—the re-organization of the Queen's Prison, and the Prison at Millbank—and the frequent occasions on which we have had to report on various documents connected with the Prison Discipline of this Country and our Colonies—have so fully occupied our time, that we are reluctantly compelled to defer the detailed account of each Prison until our next Report.

On a review of the progress of events connected with the Prisons of our District, we have the satisfaction to state that considerable improvements have taken place in several of the counties; and that although with reference to the last year little has been actually effected, except in the counties of Berks, Hertford, and Sussex, yet several important alterations are contemplated in the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, and Essex; and there are many circumstances connected with prison improvement which are, upon the whole, satisfactory. The mischievous effects resulting from the association of prisoners is no longer a question. There is a general conviction of the inefficacy of classification of any kind in preventing corrupt intercourse, and the beneficial effects resulting from individual separation are becoming more generally acknowledged, notwithstanding the misrepresentations which separate confinement has had to encounter.

The conjoint Report of the five Inspectors of Prisons of Great Britain on Prison Discipline, and the official Code of Prison Regulations appended thereto, having been laid before Parliament, we will not advert to this document further than to express our satisfaction at the adoption of those rules by the magistracy of several of the prisons of our district; and thus an approximation has been made to a system of uniformity in the government of prisons which experience has shown to be urgently necessary, and upon which the equal distribution of criminal justice essentially depends.

The attention of the magistrates has in many cases been successfully drawn to the importance of giving to prisoners a dietary sufficient not merely for the maintenance of health during confinement, but for preventing subsequent injury to the constitutions of prisoners on returning to labour after their discharge. In more than half the prisons of our district the dietaries recommended by the Secretary of State, or of an equivalent amount of nutriment, have been adopted, and in several other prisons the dietaries have been augmented.

We annex a digest of returns from all the prisons in England and Wales, which has been carefully prepared. This Return constitutes a statistical Report upon each prison, exhibiting the total number of prisoners committed in the course of the year; the proportion acquitted, or not prosecuted; the numbers convicted, and their sentences; the number of criminal lunatics; the number of escapes; the number of recommittals; the ages of prisoners; their state of

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

instruction; their terms of imprisonment or of transportation; the number of cases of sickness and of death; the mode in which prisoners have been employed; the amount of their earnings; the number sentenced by Court to solitary confinement, or to be whipped; the number and nature of punishments for breaches of prison discipline; the dietaries of the several prisons; the amount of tread-wheel labour in each prison; the number of officers employed in each prison, with their salaries and emoluments: the total cost of the various articles in use in prisons, under their respective heads; the receipts of prisons, and their total expenditure in the course of the year. The tables are so arranged as to exhibit these several particulars in relation to juvenile offenders distinct from adults, and males from females, with reference to each county respectively, and to the counties of England and Wales collectively; and we confidently refer to these documents as containing full and important information on the statistics of prison discipline in this country.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, } *Inspectors of Prisons*
WHITWORTH RUSSELL, } *for the Home District.*

DIGEST

OF

GAOL RETURNS,

RELATING TO THE

PRISONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1842.

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	23	2	..	..	2	..	25	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	21	3	172	21	..	..	13	..	206	24	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	14	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	1
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	21	3	172	21	..	..	13	..	206	24	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	14	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	1
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	4	148	19	8	1	13	1	185	25	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	17	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	20	6
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	11	..	92	18	..	..	1	..	104	18	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3
,,	Newbury*	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	4	1	20	4	..	..	3	3	27	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	31	5	260	41	8	1	17	4	316	51	..	..
			Juvenile	9	1	25	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	35	9
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	2	45	1	..	..	1	3	59	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	3	225	22	..	..	29	1	279	26	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	14	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	1
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	25	3	225	25	1	..	29	1	280	29	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	14	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	2
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	..	87	2	..	1	13	3	105	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	1	37	7	..	..	6	2	46	10	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	10	..	30	5	19	..	..	..	59	5	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	2
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	7	1	40	4	..	..	2	1	49	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	25	2	194	18	19	1	21	6	259	27	..	..
			Juvenile	2	2	14	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	20	7
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	11	1	3	1	4	..	18	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	..	..	11	1	3	1	4	..	18	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	24	6	..	..	1	..	25	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	..	..	30	6	..	..	1	1	31	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	41	9	..	..	..	..	41	9	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

* The prisoners are sent to Reading Gaol under a contract with the county magistrates, the prison being only used as a place for the temporary confinement of those remand for re-examination.

RETURNS, 1842.

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	25	2	..	..	25	2	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
09	15	49	5	14	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	23	2	206	24	..	..	223	25	248
15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	17	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
09	15	49	5	14	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	23	2	206	24	..	..	223	25	248
15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	17	1			
11	16	33	6	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	185	25	..	..	205	31	236
15	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	6			
52	9	12	..	4	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	7	104	18	..	..	119	21	140
12	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17	4	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	27	8	..	..	27	8	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
180	29	49	9	11	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	62	7	316	51	..	..	351	60	411
27	8	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	35	9			
35	2	10	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	59	6	..	..	61	7	68
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
158	15	54	5	25	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	31	3	279	26	..	..	298	27	325
13	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	1			
1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	4	6
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
159	17	54	6	25	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	31	3	280	29	..	..	300	31	331
14	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	2			
64	5	13	..	4	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	105	6	..	..	111	6	117
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..			
31	3	9	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	46	10	..	..	49	12	61
3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2			
48	2	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	59	5	..	..	67	7	74
5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2			
28	..	2	2	7	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	49	6	..	..	52	9	61
2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3			
171	10	26	6	17	3	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	30	5	259	27	..	..	279	34	313
13	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	20	7			
10	2	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	20	2	22
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10	2	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	20	2	22
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
14	3	7	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	6	..	..	28	6	34
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	7	1	8
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
17	4	8	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	7	..	..	35	7	42
4	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
37	1	3	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	9	..	..	43	9	52
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 1. Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
				Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.	Total Juvenile.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M. F.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	12	3	220	20	..	..	27	..	259 23	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	.. ..	16 1
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	1	25	10	..	..	..	1	36 12	.. ..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	4 ..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	2	2	440	119	..	..	54	14	496 135	.. ..
			Juvenile	2	..	108	17	..	..	3	..	.. ..	113 17
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	25	6	685	149	..	..	81	15	791 170	.. ..
			Juvenile	4	..	126	18	..	..	3	..	.. ..	133 18
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	19	4	133	43	..	..	48	8	200 55	.. ..
			Juvenile	1	..	22	4	..	..	..	1	.. ..	23 5
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	2	4 6	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	.. ..	7 ..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	8	6	..	..	2	1	11 7	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2 1
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	4	3	..	..	2	..	6 3	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Helstone	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1 ..	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	20	4	147	56	..	..	55	11	222 71	.. 6
			Juvenile	1	..	30	5	..	..	1	1	.. ..	32 ..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	76	37	..	..	..	..	76 37	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	.. ..	22 5
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3 ..	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1 ..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	..	..	79	37	..	..	..	..	79 37	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	13	5	..	..	..	..	.. ..	13 5
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	57	15	..	..	..	..	57 15	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2 ..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	28	2	264	21	..	..	46	1	338 24	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	24	3	..	..	..	..	.. ..	24 3
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	41	19	323	113	..	..	47	20	411 152	.. ..
			Juvenile	5	..	33	13	..	..	4	2	.. ..	42 15
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2 ..	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	2	61	21	..	..	1	1	69 24	.. ..
			Juvenile	2	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	.. ..	13 2
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	23	11	..	..	1	..	24 11	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	.. ..	4 2
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult	4	2	5	4	..	..	1	..	10 6	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2 1
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	29	7	..	..	5	1	34 8	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	6 ..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	8 2	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.. 1	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2 2	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Plympton Earle.	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	52	23	452	161	..	..	56	22	560 206	.. ..
			Juvenile	7	..	56	18	..	..	4	2	.. ..	67 20

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
112	12	57	6	14	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	4	259	23	..	..	275	24	299
9	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	1			
22	6	13	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	12	..	..	40	12	52
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
381	112	83	16	21	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	496	135	..	..	609	152	761
92	17	18	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	17			
515	130	153	27	36	9	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	64	4	791	170	..	..	924	188	1112
104	18	22	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	133	18			
121	24	36	13	11	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	11	200	55	..	..	223	60	283
20	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	23	5			
1	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	11	6	17
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	..	..	13	8	21
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	6	3	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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135	38	44	14	11	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	28	11	222	71	..	..	254	77	331
29	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	32	6			
59	24	7	7	2	2	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	37	..	..	88	42	130
10	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5			
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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61	24	8	7	2	2	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	37	..	..	92	42	134
11	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5			
45	9	10	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	15	..	..	59	15	74
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
203	20	87	3	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	1	338	24	..	..	362	27	389
18	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	24	3			
228	104	73	21	28	10	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	73	13	411	152	..	..	453	167	620
27	7	6	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	42	15			
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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45	15	7	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	69	24	..	..	82	26	108
9	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2			
10	6	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	24	11	..	..	28	13	41
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	2			
9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	10	6	..	..	12	7	19
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1			
26	6	6	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	8	..	..	40	8	48
5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
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1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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325	140	89	26	31	13	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	102	23	560	206	..	..	627	226	853
44	10	8	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	..	..	67	20			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	29	7	126	20	..	..	29	8	184	35	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	17	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	23	5
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	29	7	134	20	..	..	29	8	192	35	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	19	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	25	5
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	23	9	177	43	..	..	5	2	205	54	..	..
			Juvenile	1	2	23	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	5
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	11	..	48	..	6	..	5	..	70	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	52	..	415	..	59	..	28	..	554	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	33	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	45	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	21	5	..	..	2	1	23	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	3	..	6	4	..	..	1	..	10	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Romford*	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	55	11	442	57	59	6	31	6	587	80	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	35	4	1	..	7	1	..	..	49	5
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	4	31	10	..	..	3	..	48	14	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	2	72	19	..	..	6	4	91	25	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	1
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	13	4	38	14	..	..	4	3	55	21	..	..
			Juvenile	1	2	12	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	14	4
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	26	6	110	33	..	..	10	7	146	46	..	..
			Juvenile	2	2	17	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	21	5
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	10	..	522	98	11	2	35	1	578	101	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	91	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	93	16
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	53	23	..	..	4	2	57	25	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	11	2	..	..	2	..	15	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	St. Briavel's Castle.	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	12	..	586	123	11	2	41	3	650	128	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	105	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	107	18

* No prisoners, either before or after trial, or any persons summarily convicted, are kept above a day or two, but are removed to the gaol at Little Ilford, and there supported at the expense of the Liberty; the Liberty Gaol being unfit to keep prisoners in for any length of time.

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
111	17	14	1	19	5	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	10	184	35	..	..	207	40	247
12	4	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	23	5			
6	...	1	..	..	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..	10
2	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
117	17	15	1	19	5	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	10	192	35	..	..	217	40	257
14	4	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	25	5			
121	41	28	5	6	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	38	2	205	54	..	..	230	59	289
15	5	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	5			
..	38	..	14	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	70	..	..	..	75	75
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5			
350	..	77	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	554	..	..	..	599	..	599
33	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	45	..			
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18	2	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	6	..	..	25	6	31
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
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8	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	4	..	..	12	4	16
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
376	41	80	18	36	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	93	13	587	80	..	..	636	85	721
36	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	49	5			
18	9	9	..	9	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	48	14	..	..	51	14	65
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
64	17	14	3	5	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	91	25	..	..	98	26	124
3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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32	19	11	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	55	21	..	..	69	25	94
14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4			
96	36	25	4	8	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	2	146	46	..	..	167	51	218
17	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	5			
369	63	152	29	52	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	578	101	..	..	671	117	788
65	13	21	3	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	16			
35	13	18	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	25	..	..	70	27	97
9	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2			
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9	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	2	..	..	16	2	18
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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413	78	173	37	56	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	650	128	..	..	757	146	903
75	15	24	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	18			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 1. Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
				Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	282	32	41	7	8	..	331	39	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	18	4	3	1	..	2	..	..	21	7
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	67	22	..	..	11	3	78	25	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	12	7	..	..	2	2	..	..	14	9
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	4	36	26	..	..	13	1	66	31	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	3
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	4	36	3	..	..	..	..	38	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	19	8	432	83	41	7	32	4	524	102	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	44	16	3	1	3	4	..	..	50	23
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	3	161	40	1	..	..	..	180	43	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	3	1	26	8	..	..	..	..	29	9	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	21	4	187	48	1	..	..	..	209	52	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	..	166	18	1	..	40	6	219	24	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	24	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	24	7
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	59	8	..	..	..	..	59	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	12	..	225	26	1	..	40	6	278	32	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	30	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	30	7
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	5	49	7	..	..	9	..	68	12	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	2	435	72	8	..	59	2	513	76	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	54	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	57	10
,,	Canterbury, St. Augustine's	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	78	9	..	..	5	1	83	10	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	11	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	3
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	13	3	39	11	..	..	..	..	52	14	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	41	18	..	..	..	..	41	18	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	3	6	8	..	..	3	1	11	12	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	26	8	614	119	8	..	71	4	719	131	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	73	17	..	..	4	..	..	..	77	1

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
181	20	73	7	6	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	64	8	331	39	..	..	352	46	398
12	4	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	21	7			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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46	12	12	8	9	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	78	25	..	..	92	34	126
11	7	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9			
31	22	23	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	66	31	..	..	73	34	107
5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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16	6	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	38	7	..	..	46	11	57
5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	4			
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284	60	113	20	15	11	14	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	92	11	524	102	..	..	574	125	699
33	16	6	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	50	23			
94	29	37	9	24	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	180	43	..	..	193	46	239
7	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	3			
18	4	7	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	29	9	..	..	29	11	40
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
112	33	44	11	24	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	6	209	52	..	..	222	57	279
7	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	5			
132	14	52	6	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	219	24	..	..	243	31	274
10	5	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	24	7			
42	8	11	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	8	..	..	65	8	73
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
174	22	63	6	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	278	32	..	..	308	39	347
15	5	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	30	7			
37	8	11	1	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	68	12	..	..	71	13	84
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1			
355	43	90	13	39	12	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	20	2	513	76	..	..	570	86	656
40	9	5	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	57	10			
67	6	9	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	83	10	..	..	95	15	110
7	4	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3			
23	7	11	3	2	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	52	14	..	..	55	14	69
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..			
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27	12	8	2	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	18	..	..	44	20	64
2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2			
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5	12	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	12	..	..	13	12	25
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..			
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4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
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489	81	123	22	51	16	20	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	33	4	719	131	..	..	796	148	944
51	13	7	1	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	77	17			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 1. Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
				Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	7	..	66	15	..	..	..	1	73	16	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	77	13	490	102	..	..	51	7	618	122	..	..
			Juvenile	11	..	72	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	83	15
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	78	19	595	114	..	..	34	9	707	142	..	..
			Juvenile	12	2	82	24	..	..	2	1	..	..	96	27
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	88	49	449	285	..	..	37	28	574	362	..	..
			Juvenile	7	3	40	13	..	..	12	2	..	..	59	18
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	189	63	1472	330	..	..	109	14	1770	407	..	..
			Juvenile	36	7	153	30	..	..	4	..	..	..	193	37
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	439	144	3072	846	..	..	231	59	3742	1049	..	..
			Juvenile	66	12	360	81	..	..	18	4	..	..	444	97
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	1	1	273	36	2	..	33	6	309	43	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	29	8	..	..	4	1	..	..	33	9
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	5	79	12	..	..	7	..	94	17	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	19	3	..	..	1	.	..	..	23	3
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	9	6	353	48	2	..	40	6	404	60	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	48	11	..	..	5	1	..	..	56	12
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	2	1	28	4	3	..	1	..	34	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	4	2	40	5	..	..	..	..	44	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	12	2	65	10	..	..	1	..	78	12	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	33	4	..	..	2	1	35	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	1	3	62	8	..	..	3	2	66	13	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult	10	2	52	8	..	..	12	2	74	12	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	8	1	45	9	..	..	1	2	54	12	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	5	2	40	6	..	..	2	2	47	10	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	3
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	1	11	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	42	13	379	71	3	..	22	10	446	94	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	19	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	24	10
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	192	99	..	..	..	..	192	99	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	77	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	16
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	28	4	..	..	2467	726	71	15	2566	745	.	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	391	80	6	..	..	..	398	81
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	5	3	193	52	..	..	..	..	198	55	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
,,	Whitecross-st.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street.	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields.	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	1	96	54	..	..	10	22	109	77	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	36	8	481	205	2467	726	81	27	3065	976	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	107	19	391	80	6	..	..	..	509	100

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
41	8	17	5	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	73	16	..	..	86	16	102
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..			
452	96	59	6	23	6	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	69	12	618	122	..	..	701	137	838
75	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	83	15			
350	96	110	24	21	4	8	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	212	17	707	142	..	..	803	169	972
65	21	17	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	96	27			
465	260	54	32	6	16	38	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	21	574	362	..	..	633	380	1013
52	18	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	59	18			
1191	275	308	54	46	19	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	22	..	166	52	1770	407	..	..	1963	444	2407
154	34	20	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	193	37			
2499	735	548	121	100	46	79	42	3	..	..	..	2	..	9	1	13	..	24	..	465	104	3742	1049	..	..	4186	1146	5332
357	83	42	5	9	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	31	8	..	..	444	97			
198	30	70	12	23	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	309	43	..	..	342	52	394
22	5	8	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	9			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
80	15	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	94	17	..	..	117	20	137
19	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	3			
278	45	75	14	25	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	404	60	..	..	460	72	532
41	8	11	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	56	12			
16	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	34	5	..	..	35	8	43
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3			
15	6	16	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	44	17	..	..	46	17	63
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..			
48	9	6	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	78	12	..	..	87	14	101
4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	9	2			
24	4	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	5	..	..	38	5	43
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
35	11	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	66	13	..	..	69	15	84
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2			
46	9	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	74	12	..	..	74	12	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
29	9	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	54	12	..	..	54	12	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
29	4	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	47	10	..	..	52	13	65
3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	3			
1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
8	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	12	5	17
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
251	58	69	16	19	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	99	13	446	94	..	..	470	104	574
14	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	24	10			
9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	12	2	14
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	12	2	14
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
127	58	50	19	12	20	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	99	..	..	269	115	384
64	10	6	5	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	16			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1972	487	390	165	141	84	6	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	16	1	..	..	35	8	256	745	..	..	2964	826	3790
525	56	45	18	24	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	398	81			
35	8	6	4	18	7	115	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	..	..	4	2	198	55	..	..	202	56	258
1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	58	19	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	109	77	..	..	139	79	218
22	1	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2210	611	465	195	178	118	124	31	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	36	6	..	..	46	15	3065	976	..	..	357	1076	4650
412	68	57	23	32	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	509	100			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	41	14	22	3	2	..	66	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	36	2	96	32	12	2	39	3	183	39	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	9	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	12	2
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	37	2	137	46	34	5	41	3	249	56	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	9	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	14	2
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	3	48	6	..	..	8	8	61	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	..	207	..	..	..	17	..	244	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	1	79	16	..	..	3	..	92	17	..	..
			Juvenile	6	1	51	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	59	3
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	13	..	115	3	2	1	32	4	162	8	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	7	3	43	21	..	..	6	2	56	26	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	4
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	35	9	..	..	2	..	38	9	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	2	5	34	14	..	..	..	..	36	19	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	54	11	521	63	2	1	60	6	637	81	..	..
			Juvenile	13	3	113	4	..	..	6	1	..	..	132	8
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	155	20	..	..	40	..	195	20	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	15	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	..	43	9	..	..	32	7	84	16	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	1
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	9	..	213	32	..	..	72	7	294	39	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	26	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	36	1
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	1	59	11	1	..	9	..	70	12	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	4	68	32	..	..	5	..	90	36	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	Adult	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	22	7	138	44	1	..	15	..	176	51	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
48	9	13	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	17	..	..	68	17	85
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
07	17	21	6	23	7	17	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	7	183	39	..	..	195	41	236
5	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	2			
55	25	34	11	28	10	17	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	7	249	56	..	..	263	58	321
6	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	2			
33	10	13	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	1	64	17	..	..	66	19	85
..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2			
35	..	37	..	39	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	244	..	..	..	264	..	264
15	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	..			
63	14	17	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	92	17	..	..	151	20	171
46	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	59	3			
89	4	39	3	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	162	8	..	..	178	8	186
8	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	..			
30	19	13	4	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	56	26	..	..	60	30	90
3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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12	3	15	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	38	9	..	..	55	9	64
6	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	..			
27	12	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	36	19	..	..	48	19	67
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	12	..			
2	..	3	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	13	3	16
2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
358	52	127	16	68	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	71	7	637	81	..	..	769	89	858
86	6	17	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	.	..	132	8			
130	11	58	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	195	20	..	..	210	20	230
11	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..			
46	9	20	6	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	84	16	..	..	102	17	119
13	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1			
13	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	18	3	21
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
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189	22	79	14	16	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	294	39	..	..	330	40	370
27	1	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1			
50	7	6	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	70	12	..	..	74	14	88
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2			
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7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
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1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	2	6
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
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57	19	8	5	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	90	36	..	..	112	38	150
16	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	22	2			
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	3	9
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
120	28	15	7	6	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	176	51	..	..	204	57	261
21	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	28	6			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Notts. . .	Nottingham .	County Gaol	Adult .	7	..	131	14	..	..	48	..	186	14	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult .	12	1	24	7	..	..	1	..	37	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult .	1	..	35	6	..	..	..	..	36	6	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
,,	Southwell .	County House of Correction	Adult .	12	..	55	15	2	..	19	3	88	18	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford . .	Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts . . .	Adult .	32	1	245	42	2	..	68	3	347	46	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	25	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	28	6
Oxford . .	Oxford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	38	10	192	25	..	..	16	5	246	40	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	13	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	18	4
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	11	1	36	6	..	..	7	..	54	7	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
,,	Banbury . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
		Total—County of Oxford . . .	Adult .	49	11	233	33	..	..	23	5	305	49	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	27	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	26	5
Pembroke .	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	8	1	19	9	..	..	14	5	41	15	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor . .	Presteign .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	22	4	..	..	..	..	22	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor.	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor . . .	Adult .	..	..	22	4	..	..	..	..	22	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland . .	Oakham . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	41	3	..	..	..	..	41	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Salop . . .	Shrewsbury .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	45	8	301	63	7	1	56	9	409	81	..	..
			Juvenile	5	2	28	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	34	8
,,	Wellington .	Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Bridgenorth .	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House .	Adult .	..	..	15	10	..	..	..	..	15	10	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop . . .	Adult .	45	8	323	73	7	1	56	9	431	91	..	..
			Juvenile	5	2	30	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	36	8
Somerset . .	Ilchester . .	County Gaol	Adult .	5	4	98	9	..	..	19	3	122	16	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	1
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction. . . .	Adult .	35	6	306	30	..	..	..	..	341	36	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	35	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	3
,,	Wilton . .	,, ,,	Adult .	17	2	207	44	..	..	..	..	224	46	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3
,,	Bristol . .	City Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult .	..	..	295	92	..	..	..	..	295	92	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	89	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	29
,,	Bath . . .	City Gaol	Adult .	50	21	132	62	..	..	2	..	184	83	..	..
			Juvenile	12	2	47	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	60	6
		Total—County of Somerset . .	Adult .	107	33	1038	237	..	..	21	3	1166	273	..	..
			Juvenile	18	3	197	38	..	..	1	1	..	..	216	42

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
30	10	26	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	186	14	..	..	195	18	213
6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	4			
33	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	8	..	..	40	8	48
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
14	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	36	6	..	..	49	6	55
9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	..			
67	13	9	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	88	18	..	..	91	20	111
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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14	35	39	4	10	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	48	5	347	46	..	..	375	52	427
21	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	28	6			
54	22	42	9	7	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	34	7	246	40	..	..	264	44	308
11	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	4			
36	6	6	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	54	7	..	..	69	7	76
9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	15	..			
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	2	..	..	8	3	11
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1			
93	29	48	9	9	1	13	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	40	8	305	49	..	..	341	54	395
22	4	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	36	5			
19	8	8	3	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	41	15	..	..	41	15	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
11	3	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	22	4	..	..	22	4	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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11	3	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	22	4	..	..	22	4	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
31	2	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	3	..	..	42	3	45
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
46	47	70	24	30	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	51	4	409	81	..	..	443	89	532
29	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	8			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
8	4	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	15	10	..	..	15	10	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
57	51	76	26	32	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	54	6	431	91	..	..	467	99	566
29	7	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	8			
72	10	37	3	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	122	16	..	..	133	17	150
10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1			
34	25	62	9	11	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	341	35	..	..	381	39	420
38	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	3			
35	31	37	4	20	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	6	224	46	..	..	240	49	289
13	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	16	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	65	42	13	11	8	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	295	92	..	..	381	121	505
74	16	9	8	4	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	29			
11	56	31	12	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	19	13	184	83	..	..	244	89	333
44	5	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	60	6			
782	187	209	41	53	18	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	6	1	88	20	1166	273	..	..	1382	315	1697
179	27	17	8	8	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	216	42			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juveni	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	156	17	1023	141	26	7	153	23	1358	188	..	.
			Juvenile	19	7	69	12	4	..	4	2	..	..	96	2
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	.
			Juvenile	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	156	17	1035	143	26	7	153	23	1370	190	..	.
			Juvenile	20	7	72	12	4	..	4	2	..	..	100	2
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmunds.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	193	24	..	..	9	1	202	25	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	10	
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	9	1	100	15	..	..	10	3	119	19	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	6	4	..	..	4	1	..	..	10	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	6	3	25	10	..	..	18	2	49	15	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	12	3	47	9	..	..	2	1	61	13	..	.
			Juvenile	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	27	7	365	58	..	..	39	7	431	72	..	.
			Juvenile	1	1	23	6	..	..	6	5	..	..	30	1
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult	15	14	462	196	..	..	32	13	509	223	..	.
			Juvenile	2	2	73	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	15	16	473	197	..	..	32	13	520	226	..	.
			Juvenile	2	2	74	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	1
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	9	1	288	44	..	..	22	..	319	45	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	32	10	..	..	3	1	..	..	35	1
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	8	3	67	7	..	..	6	1	81	11	..	.
			Juvenile	..	1	9	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	12	5	..	..	3	..	15	5	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	3	8	8	..	..	1	..	9	11	..	.
			Juvenile	1	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	17	7	388	67	..	..	32	1	437	75	..	.
			Juvenile	1	1	51	17	..	..	4	1	..	..	56	1

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
569	95	196	36	68	10	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	398	47	1358	188	..	..	1454	209	1,663
61	12	6	2	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	4	..	..	96	21			
7	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	2	..	..	16	2	18
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
576	96	199	37	69	10	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	399	47	1370	190	..	..	1470	211	1681
65	12	6	2	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	4	..	..	100	21			
131	21	51	2	12	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	25	..	..	212	27	239
10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2			
87	14	17	4	7	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	19	..	..	129	24	153
7	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5			
32	10	6	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	49	15	..	..	54	19	73
1	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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34	9	11	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	61	13	..	..	66	14	80
4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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284	54	85	7	27	5	17	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	14	4	431	72	..	..	461	84	545
22	9	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	12			
319	92	99	39	25	12	49	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	6	509	223	..	..	584	239	823
59	10	4	2	6	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	75	16			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	2	5
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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326	93	102	40	25	13	49	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	6	520	226	..	..	596	242	838
60	10	4	2	6	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	76	16			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
237	31	43	7	17	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	17	3	319	45	..	..	354	56	410
30	8	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	35	11			
51	7	7	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	81	11	..	..	91	14	105
8	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	..	..	19	6	25
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
7	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	11	..	..	16	15	31
7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	..	13	3	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
320	53	54	14	21	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	35	4	137	75	..	..	493	94	587
49	13	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	56	19			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	94	21	756	154	3	..	41	4	894	179	..	..
			Juvenile	21	3	114	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	136	8
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	..	84	9	..	..	..	..	89	9	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	99	21	811	163	3	..	41	4	984	188	..	..
			Juvenile	22	3	127	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	150	10
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	2	..	12	3	2	..	2	..	18	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	6	1	17	5	..	..	1	..	24	6	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	8	1	29	8	2	..	3	..	42	9	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	1	117	13	..	..	9	..	138	14	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	5	..	236	27	..	..	7	..	248	27	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	23	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	20	4	85	15	..	..	..	..	108	19	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	42	5	141	55	..	..	11	..	494	60	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	46	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	7
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	351	58	..	..	60	10	415	68	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	48	12	..	..	2	2	..	..	50	14
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	1	38	18	..	..	..	..	48	19	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	14	1	389	76	..	..	60	0	463	87	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	52	12	..	..	2	2	..	..	54	14
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	22	..	461	16	19	..	31	2	533	18	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	21	4	87	25	..	..	17	4	125	33	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	9	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	4
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	14	7	103	10	..	..	6	..	123	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	179	32	848	148	..	..	167	27	1194	207	..	..
			Juvenile	14	5	101	22	..	..	14	4	..	..	129	31
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	2	102	42	..	..	12	3	139	47	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	28	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	34	6
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	261	45	1616	245	19	..	233	37	2129	327	..	..
			Juvenile	19	7	157	31	..	..	20	4	..	..	196	42
			Grand Total Adult	2,023	460	18,522	3,908	2,720	758	1,953	360	25,218	5,506	:	:
			Grand Total Juvenile	242	56	2,281	427	408	82	125	39	:	:	3,056	604

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.

How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No. Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
580	117	161	35	42	10	4	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	102	15	894	179	..	..	1030	187	1217
108	6	19	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	136	8			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
64	5	14	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	89	9	..	..	103	11	114
10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
644	122	175	35	48	10	5	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	107	19	984	188	..	..	1134	198	1332
118	8	20	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	150	10			
16	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	3	..	..	18	4	22
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
16	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	24	6	..	..	27	6	33
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
32	3	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	42	9	..	..	45	10	55
12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
81	8	25	2	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	138	14	..	..	160	15	175
18	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	22	1			
162	17	65	5	19	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	248	27	..	..	271	31	302
19	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4			
72	12	16	2	5	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	108	19	..	..	114	21	135
4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	2			
313	37	106	9	30	7	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	28	2	494	60	..	..	545	67	612
41	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	51	7			
288	48	60	15	14	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	12	..	415	68	..	..	465	82	547
32	7	8	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	50	14			
29	14	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	48	19	..	..	52	19	71
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..			
317	62	68	16	44	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	23	3	463	87	..	..	517	101	618
33	7	9	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	54	14			
387	5	102	10	16	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	17	1	533	18	..	..	540	18	558
5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	19	17	3	7	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	8	125	33	..	..	137	37	174
9	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	4			
78	14	8	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	28	2	123	17	..	..	132	17	149
2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..			
835	139	220	46	36	4	13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	82	16	1194	207	..	..	1323	238	1561
93	25	17	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	129	31			
84	23	20	11	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	12	139	47	..	..	173	53	226
23	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	34	6			
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	2	6
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1			
6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	1	..	..	10	1	11
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
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3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	3	..	..	6	3	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1469	201	369	72	65	8	26	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	6	..	8	1	1	..	180	11	129	327	..	..	1325	369	2694
141	33	39	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	4	..	..	196	12			
16,275		3,493		963		462		57		13		4		21		1		12		1,346		2,218		5,360		.		.		
2299		446		363		80		139		36		26		1		8		.		.		.		.		305		104		25,274		6,110		84,384

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	70	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	..	6	70	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	45	2	48	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	6	4	48	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	51	17	96	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	5	6	..	1	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Goal and House of Correction	Adult	..	9	119	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	..	9	123	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	41	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	6	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	..	9	47	..	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	..	2	8	..	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	2	..	..	9	1	21	4	..	..	21	4	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	2	8	3	..	..	3	..	66	5	..	..	66	5	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
80	13	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	39	8	223	23	..	..	236	24	260
4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	13	1			
80	13	27	2	..	..	..	..	49	2	8	3	6	..	42	8	289	28	..	..	302	29	331
4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	13	1			
60	24	53	23	8	3	..	..	19	..	2	..	..	..	35	7	272	57	..	..	314	63	377
6	2	17	3	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	42	6			
34	5	25	5	..	..	..	..	27	2	5	1	..	..	40	9	190	22	..	..	210	23	233
4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	20	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	23	6	..	..	24	7	31
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
96	33	79	28	8	3	..	..	51	2	10	3	..	..	76	16	485	85	..	..	548	93	641
11	3	21	4	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	63	8			
15	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	14	..	2	1	..	..	4	1	64	7	..	..	68	10	78
1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3			
85	12	49	8	78	10	..	..	49	6	9	..	..	..	45	7	443	43	..	..	504	48	552
5	..	17	2	18	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	61	5			
2	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	4	..	..	16	4	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..			
87	13	52	9	78	11	..	..	52	7	9	..	..	..	46	7	456	47	..	..	520	52	572
5	..	17	2	18	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	64	5			
7	1	3	..	7	1	..	..	21	3	6	..	..	..	53	14	144	19	..	..	162	20	182
1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	18	1			
33	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	5	..	..	..	13	..	81	16	..	..	96	22	118
4	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	6			
42	17	6	..	7	..	..	..	28	2	..	..	1	..	33	12	119	31	..	..	124	33	157
..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	2			
48	9	14	2	1	..	7	..	22	2	1	..	2	..	6	..	114	13	..	..	114	13	127
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
130	43	25	2	15	1	7	..	96	7	12	..	3	..	105	26	458	79	..	..	496	88	584
5	7	6	..	7	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	38	9			
18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	28	2	..	..	28	2	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	28	2	..	..	28	2	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
19	8	1	1	4	1	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	13	1	62	13	..	..	65	13	78
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	2	9	4	..	..	9	4	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
19	8	1	1	4	1	..	..	16	3	1	..	..	..	19	3	71	17	..	..	74	17	91
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	34	5	..	..	34	5	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	25	4	18	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	13	1	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	..	13	91	..	13	5	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	28	30	110	..	17	5	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	3	7	..	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	1	4	7	..	12	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	3	14	..	7	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	13	4	15	..	8	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	8	80	..	3	1	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	4	16	6	..	24	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	61	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	65	37	36	..	24	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	19	1	7	..	..	..	5	..	84	1	..	..	87	2	89
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1			
8	9	4	..	..	1	..	..	46	9	82	11	8	3	14	49	281	82	..	..	312	91	403
6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	31	9			
3	62	25	3	21	..	6	..	63	9	119	13	89	14	157	26	731	132	..	..	848	140	988
5	7	5	..	12	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	58	..	9	..	..	..	117	8			
1	71	29	3	25	1	6	..	128	19	208	24	97	17	176	75	1096	215	..	..	1247	233	1480
1	8	8	..	14	1	1	..	4	..	3	..	58	..	9	9	..	..	151	18			
3	52	8	12	11	2	..	..	39	10	5	2	..	..	27	9	220	87	..	..	237	91	328
2	2	1	1	6	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	17	4			
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	19	11	30	13	..	..	30	13	43
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	..	..	2	3	19	10	..	..	30	10	40
.	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
8	56	8	12	11	2	..	..	44	14	9	3	..	..	48	23	272	110	..	..	300	114	414
2	2	1	1	16	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	28	4			
9	26	8	..	11	3	2	4	38	8	12	4	2	4	40	7	209	57	..	..	232	72	304
5	8	2	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	4	2	3	3	..	..	23	15			
2	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	3	..	1	..	..	1	3	17	10	..	..	22	10	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	13	3	..	..	19	3	22
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..			
5	30	10	..	11	3	8	4	48	11	12	5	2	4	43	12	239	70	..	..	273	85	358
5	8	4	..	4	..	5	..	4	..	..	2	4	2	6	3	..	..	34	15			
25	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	72	10	..	..	72	10	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
01	36	.	..	..	..	..	..	96	17	10	..	..	..	193	21	592	75	..	..	670	79	749
17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	52	1	..	..	78	4			
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	38	10	17	4	..	..	11	2	118	20	..	..	126	20	146
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..			
63	57	10	2	34	10	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	97	20	401	92	..	..	448	101	549
17	2	3	1	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	..	..	47	9			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	28	6	7	..	..	..	36	12	114	27	..	..	131	27	158
5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	17	..			
1	2	7	..	3	..	3	..	29	6	1	2	..	..	56	21	110	31	..	..	126	32	158
7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	16	1			
13	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	2	..	..	6	5	30	14	..	..	30	14	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	3	2	18	3	..	..	38	4	42
8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	20	1			
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	6	3	..	..	6	3	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
212	76	29	5	39	11	3	..	108	26	32	8	2	..	213	63	800	193	..	..	909	204	1113
37	2	5	1	12	3	..	..	11	..	1	..	2	..	38	5	..	..	109	11			

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under Bastar Laws	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	3	47	..	14	2	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	21	3	47	..	15	2	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	10	33	..	43	3	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	7	88	..	1	..	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	2	10	..	8	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	4	37	2	..	..	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	..	15	135	2	9	..	3	
			Juvenile	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	13	..	1	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	9	5	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	11	5	..	3	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	7	20	10	..	3	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	5	24	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	..	11	54	..	2	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	..	30	95	..	4	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
81	19	60	14	..	..	..	..	38	6	18	..	..	..	61	15	343	56	..	..	377	63	440
8	2	9	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	34	7			
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	16	2	..	..	18	2	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..			
84	20	60	14	..	..	..	..	44	6	18	..	..	..	67	16	359	58	..	..	395	65	460
8	2	9	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	36	7			
94	77	39	10	22	2	72	15	113	17	42	7	137	41	91	9	710	181	..	..	785	187	972
6	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	46	3	13	..	..	..	75	6			
..	38	..	11	..	10	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	17	..	92	..	..	..	102	102
..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10			
343	..	64	..	36	..	..	..	62	..	43	..	1	..	70	..	716	..	..	..	817	..	817
34	..	17	..	6	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	101	..			
48	11	6	1	1	..	7	..	22	2	3	..	..	..	33	7	140	21	..	..	156	23	179
3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	16	2			
..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	15	1	..	..	27	2	29
..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	1			
43	10	35	4	12	..	28	..	48	2	8	..	2	..	38	13	257	31	..	..	300	34	334
5	..	12	..	3	..	12	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	43	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
434	60	105	16	50	10	36	..	137	12	57	8	3	..	144	37	1128	145	..	..	1300	161	1461
42	6	32	1	20	..	12	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	35	6	..	..	172	16			
31	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	74	7	..	..	77	7	84
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
21	18	9	..	3	..	8	..	64	8	..	..	..	..	24	10	150	36	..	..	160	35	196
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	14	13	1	..	..	1	..	23	4	2	..	..	..	4	..	84	19	..	..	99	20	119
6	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1			
43	32	22	1	3	..	9	..	87	12	2	..	..	..	28	10	234	55	..	..	259	56	315
9	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	64	1	..	..	78	1	79
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	53	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
28	6	22	5	61	9	..	..	42	4	3	1	..	..	34	10	219	35	..	..	287	41	328
16	2	5	..	26	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	68	6			
90	58	6	1	14	..	..	..	54	2	10	3	..	..	67	10	308	74	..	..	380	88	468
38	13	8	1	14	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	72	14			
12	2	6	1	20	4	..	..	13	3	1	..	..	..	22	..	81	10	..	..	92	10	102
1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	..			
32	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	58	5	..	..	..	..	45	6	154	15	..	..	184	18	202
1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	30	3			
3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	15	2	..	..	15	4	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
187	71	46	7	99	13	..	..	200	15	14	4	3	53	171	27	849	190	..	..	1644	215	1859
62	15	18	2	44	3	..	..	17	..	..	..	2	..	46	5	..	..	195	25			

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	17	..	..	14	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	28	..	145	..	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	80	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	33	32	..	..	8	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	..	..	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	37	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	178	63	154	..	38	2	..	..
			Juvenile	1	4	3	..	5	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	..	4	23	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	10	76	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	17	38	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	..	27	114	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	22	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	103	233	81	..	13	1	1	..
			Juvenile	1	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,,	Adult	18	13	27	..	5	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	13	13	..	..	20	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	95	2	..	..	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	237	288	108	..	49	2	2	..
			Juvenile	1	10	6	..	1	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Goal Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	37	1	..	..	41	1	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
109	24	..	..	35	4	..	..	79	7	2	..	..	..	157	51	562	86	..	..	617	98	715
3	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	37	8	..	..	55	12			
12	15	4	1	5	1	..	..	20	7	6	1	..	..	54	6	188	31	..	..	202	32	234
2	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	14	1			
27	39	5	3	4	2	18	..	28	23	17	4	4	..	12	4	188	76	..	..	205	79	284
6	3	1	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3			
27	10	1	..	2	1	21	1	14	5	1	..	..	..	11	2	88	19	..	..	90	21	111
1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	4	..	..	..	..	46	13	147	32	..	..	172	39	211
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	22	5	..	..	25	7			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	23	5	43	8	..	..	51	9	60
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	1			
202	103	11	4	48	9	39	1	183	48	30	5	4	..	303	81	1253	253	..	..	1378	279	1657
12	8	3	..	18	1	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	70	13	..	..	125	26			
27	5	16	6	27	13	..	..	26	4	10	..	..	..	24	11	151	39	..	..	159	42	201
..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	3			
37	35	3	..	7	..	23	15	9	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	87	52	..	..	95	52	147
4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
64	40	19	6	34	13	23	15	35	5	10	..	1	..	28	12	241	91	..	..	254	94	348
4	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	13	3			
111	20	45	5	29	11	..	..	65	5	16	2	1	..	65	7	418	50	..	..	457	56	513
5	..	4	4	4	2	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	39	6			
16	..	57	1	..	..	..	..	16	1	3	..	..	..	26	6	173	8	..	..	183	11	194
1	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3			
127	20	102	6	29	11	..	..	81	6	19	2	1	..	91	13	591	58	..	..	640	67	707
6	3	11	4	4	2	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	49	9			
46	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	18	6	19	..	..	..	46	10	166	21	..	..	173	21	194
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	..			
794	163	156	24	117	16	70	50	176	34	32	15	3	3	260	70	2039	376	..	..	2298	412	2710
139	9	37	4	22	9	2	2	10	1	4	..	..	..	32	11	..	..	259	36			
61	3	35	3	38	9	3	2	13	1	4	..	..	..	43	2	261	20	..	..	292	27	319
4	..	3	3	7	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	31	7			
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	28	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..			
14	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	7	..	..	40	7	47
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
53	5	1	..	3	..	..	..	25	4	7	1	..	..	16	16	151	27	..	..	164	27	191
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	13	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	7	4	..	2	..	6	4	8	..	2	..	..	..	56	2	232	13	..	..	246	14	260
4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	14	1			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	5	6	..	..	5	6	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
975	185	201	28	163	25	79	56	237	42	49	16	3	3	380	94	2771	451	..	..	3094	495	3589
154	10	44	7	30	11	2	2	21	1	4	..	..	..	50	13	..	..	323	44			

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	22	5	66	..	20	7	9	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	10	60	..	13	4	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	98	..	..	51	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	162	48	28	..	36	5	19	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	185	164	160	..	120	20	29	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	9	3	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	..	9	128	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	13	..	1	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	..	2	19	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	23	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	..	15	67	..	6	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	58	..	..	26	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields.	County House of Correction	Adult	127	170	23	..	47	12	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	..	7	..	..	20	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	59	..	..	3	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	744	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	873	294	23	..	108	20	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..

TURNS, 1842—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

der the agrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	20	3	19	1	..	..	4	3	53	8	..	..	55	8	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
42	49	11	..	..	..	..	..	94	5	103	13	..	..	438	109	1050	183	..	..	1126	197	1323
50	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	16	5	..	..	76	14			
51	27	17	2	38	6	29	47	108	9	67	..	582	1	309	31	1385	127	..	..	1837	137	1974
30	5	5	..	31	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	366	4	11	..	..	..	452	10			
75	1238	99	78	..	..	..	..	436	97	218	66	78	87	1406	506	2562	2076	..	..	2707	2179	4886
61	42	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	39	42	42	15	..	..	145	103			
58	374	106	15	59	3	188	59	182	4	617	85	623	196	238	109	2764	850	..	..	3195	916	4111
44	25	5	..	25	1	7	..	..	..	19	2	311	20	20	18	..	..	431	66			
166	1688	234	95	97	10	217	106	840	118	1024	165	1283	284	2395	758	7814	3244	..	..	8920	3437	12357
185	80	13	3	56	2	11	..	7	2	22	2	718	66	89	38	..	..	1106	193			
1	25	..	3	..	6	..	..	73	14	30	10	..	..	24	21	128	79	..	..	136	80	216
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	1			
8	..	59	..	31	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	79	..	439	..	..	..	514	..	514
0	..	21	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	75	..			
4	3	12	..	55	2	..	..	63	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	172	9	..	..	186	9	195
5	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..			
3	28	71	3	86	8	3	..	143	18	31	10	7	..	103	21	739	88	..	..	836	89	925
5	..	22	..	29	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	97	1			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	8	4	2	2	..	11	5	12	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	62	18	..	..	68	18	86
1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
0	36	6	..	3	3	..	..	15	5	5	..	1	..	30	6	361	50	..	..	395	61	459
4	14	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	34	14			
8	16	4	1	..	..	..	..	10	1	8	..	..	..	30	11	226	29	..	..	247	31	278
4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	21	2			
8	44	3	3	1	..	1	..	8	5	5	4	..	..	30	4	368	60	..	..	396	62	458
0	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	28	2			
6	6	7	4	1	1	..	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	31	6	99	18	..	..	111	19	130
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	12	1			
2	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	15	3	11	2	..	..	12	9	77	20	..	..	84	23	107
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	7	3			
8	9	4	..	..	..	2	..	24	5	5	..	..	..	42	11	121	25	..	..	137	26	163
5	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	16	1			
6	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	1	..	..	17	1	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	19	5	..	..	19	5	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	126	34	11	7	5	19	5	100	24	41	6	1	..	181	49	1350	226	..	..	1474	249	1723
79	18	10	..	8	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	30	5	..	..	124	23			
5	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	14	7	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	14	7	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	88	..	..	..	91	..	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
073	1111	156	201	106	13	730	467	1581	486	9	3	42	1	831	529	4895	2823	..	..	5738	3011	8749
305	69	41	14	71	1	36	10	68	11	1	..	11	..	308	83	..	..	843	188			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	1	8	..	..	..	177	92	77	5	..	..	..	..	16	3	308	106	..	..	315	110	425
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
378	176	71	111	..	..	103	14	22	3	..	..	211	33	129	24	924	361	..	..	1109	414	1723
101	45	14	7	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	5	1	..	..	185	53			
661	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	510	154	105	57	2	..	423	975	1765	1579	..	..	2184	1721	3905
214	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8	8	2	5	..	168	39	..	..	419	142			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744	..	..	..	744	..	744
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2115	1678	235	312	106	13	1010	573	2190	648	115	60	255	34	1406	1531	8730	4869	..	..	10187	5256	15443
622	207	55	21	71	1	53	14	95	19	9	2	64	..	481	123	..	..	1457	387			

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastard Laws
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	38	12	9	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	38	16	9	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	43	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	3	35	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	55	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	2	19	135	..	2	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	103	5	76	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	103	7	79	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	17	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	8	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	68	18	..	..	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	68	29	18	..	6	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

URNS, 1842—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

ler the grant ct.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	19	4	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	23
	36	28	15	..	..	..	..	56	7	5	1	2	..	40	11	232	70	..	..			
	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	7	5	239	75	314
	36	29	15	2	3	..	..	57	7	5	1	3	..	42	12	251	74	..	..			
	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	7	5	258	79	337
	6	5	1	3	2	..	..	17	..	4	2	..	..	3	2	64	13	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	13	77
	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	299	..	..	..			
	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	43	..	342	..	342
	1	11	1	15	3	19	..	86	11	30	5	..	..	17	25	188	46	..	..			
	..	3	..	28	..	6	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	56	31	244	49	293
	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	13	..	..	..	10	..	194	..	..	..			
	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	33	..	227	..	227
	14	16	1	..	..	..	..	29	10	10	..	..	..	69	20	235	45	..	..			
	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	23	7	258	52	310
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	9	2	3	..	..	..	28	3	24	11	..	..	16	2	99	20	..	..			
	1	13	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	38	1	137	21	158
	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	37	6	18	2	11	6	75	18	188	42	..	..			
	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	25	..	213	42	255
	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	20	1	..	..			
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	1	23
	27	104	4	21	3	19	..	251	31	95	18	11	6	222	65	1223	154	..	..			
	6	60	..	30	..	6	..	18	1	1	..	6	..	38	4	..	..	220	11	1443	165	1608
	28	29	6	12	1	..	..	41	5	13	..	..	..	44	5	456	45	..	..			
	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	14	2	470	47	517
	..	4	2	9	2	..	..	31	2	17	1	..	..	35	13	114	20	..	..			
	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	128	20	148
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	33	3	..	..			
	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	34	4	38
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	37	9	21	3	..	..	80	7	30	1	..	..	86	18	603	68	..	..			
	2	5	1	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	29	3	632	71	703
	38	2	..	2	2	28	18	13	..	4	..	..	..	22	4	131	62	..	..			
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	137	63	200
	30	7	..	..	..	20	30	32	10	12	..	..	..	48	8	217	88	..	..			
	9	5	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	42	9	259	97	356
	1	4	..	..	..	6	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	8	..	..			
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	8	27
	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	14	3	..	..			
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	3	18
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	71	12	5	..	..	31	25	140	34	12	..	69	30	24	4	419	169	..	..			
	9	3	..	1	..	6	2	2	5	..	..	72	10	9	3	..	..	100	29	519	198	717
	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	8	3	5	..	..	..	4	3	29	6	..	..			
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	34	6	40
	150	27	5	3	2	89	80	199	48	33	..	69	30	101	21	828	335	..	..			
	19	11	..	1	..	18	2	4	5	1	..	72	10	16	3	..	..	155	39	983	375	1358

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under Basta Law
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..	8	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	2	2	146	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	6	17	152	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	7	111	..	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	..	17	111	..	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	3	3	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	23	..	1	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	8	73	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgnorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	..	8	92	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	6	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	SheptonMallet	County House of Correction	Adult	..	2	30	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult	..	5	22	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	1	44	53	..	8	1	..
			Juvenile	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	25	2	..	..	7	1	68	3	..	..	75	3	78
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
56	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	61	14	..	..	22	..	176	28	..	..	215	28	243
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	39	..			
124	3	26	..	24	1	..	..	56	2	11	..	..	..	70	8	461	14	..	..	515	18	533
6	2	7	..	15	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	54	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	17	37	..	28	1	..	..	96	2	97	16	..	..	99	9	712	45	..	..	812	49	861
35	2	9	..	17	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	..	100	4			
83	12	40	9	28	19	..	..	44	2	10	..	..	..	72	17	398	59	..	..	437	61	498
6	..	10	..	4	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	39	2			
39	44	5	..	2	..	..	..	27	5	..	..	..	..	10	2	89	51	..	..	92	54	146
2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3			
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
129	56	46	9	30	19	..	..	80	7	10	..	..	..	84	19	510	110	..	..	552	115	667
8	3	10	..	4	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	42	5			
26	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	11	1	4	3	..	..	19	2	82	12	..	..	92	12	104
2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..			
8	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	20	4	..	..	20	8	28
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4			
2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	5	3	8
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
10	2	1	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	23	7	..	..	25	11	36
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4			
7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	4	..	46	3	..	..	49	3	52
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
258	42	7	5	18	6	..	..	62	3	13	1	..	..	17	3	457	60	..	..	496	63	559
26	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
18	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	40	3	99	8	..	..	113	10	123
3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	14	2			
281	46	7	5	23	6	..	..	85	4	13	1	..	..	58	7	568	69	..	..	621	74	695
29	3	2	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	53	5			
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	1	3	..	..	..	2	3	25	6	..	..	26	6	32
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
101	22	101	30	..	..	..	..	46	8	31	2	..	..	16	1	328	63	..	..	379	69	448
9	2	32	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	51	6			
93	38	35	6	39	8	..	..	31	9	13	1	..	..	18	..	257	62	..	..	291	73	364
12	9	10	2	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	34	11			
407	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	42	..	..	15	..	120	72	690	454	..	..	896	506	1402
92	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	37	..	62	11	..	..	206	52			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
52	19	9	3	12	..	..	..	94	14	44	12	..	..	45	13	273	61	..	..	344	68	412
24	4	4	..	17	..	..	..	10	1	3	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	71	7			
653	419	145	39	51	9	..	..	331	74	91	15	15	..	201	89	1593	646	..	..	1956	722	2678
137	53	46	5	26	..	..	..	30	5	4	..	37	..	81	13	..	..	363	76			

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	23	176	..	2	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	2	24	176	..	2	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	75	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	9	..	41	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	9	4	125	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult	..	39	..	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	9	..	23	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	13	40	..	4	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	..	12	4	..	27	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	9	64	67	..	36	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	1	8	78	1	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	8	3	45	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	9	17	123	1	12	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	22	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	22	56	109	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
109	12	79	6	68	7	28	1	257	43	130	26	18	1	494	69	1387	165	..	..	1493	179	1672
8	3	18	..	5	4	2	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	54	7	..	..	106	14			
4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	22	5	..	..	24	5	29
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
113	15	80	6	68	7	28	1	268	44	130	26	18	1	499	70	1409	170	..	..	1517	184	1701
8	3	18	..	6	4	2	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	54	7	..	..	108	14			
59	5	31	8	26	11	1	..	44	4	11	2	..	..	49	7	300	37	..	..	331	39	370
2	..	6	..	7	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	31	2			
54	6	15	2	12	8	1	..	37	2	8	2	..	..	50	16	229	36	..	..	262	39	301
4	..	5	3	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	33	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	1	..	..	..	5	1	17	4	..	..	18	7	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	3			
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	1	1	..	..	..	11	8	29	9	..	..	30	17	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	8			
28	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	12	3	10	..	..	..	13	5	79	14	..	..	100	17	117
1	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	21	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	17	49	10	42	19	2	..	119	13	31	4	..	..	128	37	654	100	..	..	741	119	860
7	..	19	3	14	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	24	14	..	..	87	19			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	73	51	..	..	..	..	360	51	..	..	381	51	432
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..			
439	286	..	..	446	120	..	..	4	..	..	..	190	7	235	141	1348	554	..	..	1841	614	2455
60	24	..	..	255	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	3	61	16	..	..	493	60			
42	24	33	4	12	10	..	..	2	1	1	..	43	2	24	11	214	55	..	..	265	56	321
1	..	10	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	6	..	..	..	51	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	139	75	60	50	..	..	..	..	76	18	318	143	..	..	362	148	510
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	27	2	..	..	44	5			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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481	310	33	4	458	130	139	75	311	51	74	51	233	9	335	170	2240	803	..	..	2849	869	3718
61	24	10	..	263	18	14	2	18	1	6	..	142	3	94	18	..	..	609	66			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
229	71	32	2	19	5	13	..	39	5	7	..	..	..	84	16	516	100	..	..	623	113	736
42	9	15	2	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	36	2	..	..	107	13			
67	7	16	2	17	4	..	..	30	5	..	..	..	..	16	5	203	23	..	..	227	27	254
3	1	4	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	24	4			
12	2	14	3	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	46	9	..	..	52	10	62
1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1			
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	..	..	13	1	37	6	..	..	41	7	48
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
20	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	37	11	..	..	47	14	61
4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	2	19	8	..	..	19	8	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
343	91	63	9	39	9	13	..	100	19	8	..	1	..	131	28	859	157	..	..	1010	179	1189
50	12	25	4	15	1	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	40	3	..	..	151	22			
..	..	24	5	4	..	..	..	181	18	36	7	..	..	5	..	305	30	..	..	316	30	346
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..			
180	106	43	..	39	..	..	..	63	9	13	1	102	8	87	20	636	144	..	..	781	154	935
4	4	7	3	26	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	80	1	17	1	..	..	145	10			
11	9	16	1	..	..	..	..	42	..	9	1	8	1	35	13	144	25	..	..	172	26	198
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	9	1	..	..	28	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	115	83	6	43	..	..	..	286	27	58	9	110	9	127	33	1085	199	..	..	1269	210	1479
4	4	18	3	26	..	..	..	20	1	5	..	81	1	26	2	..	..	184	11			

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under th Bastard Laws.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	11	40	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	7	82	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough.	County Bridewell	Adult	..	2	36	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	..	20	158	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	9	27	..	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	..	15	27	..	6	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	30	..	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	75	42	149	..	1	..	14	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	45	10	..	..	18	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Goal	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	Debtors' Goal	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	121	60	234	..	42	..	14	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
			Grand Total Adult	2,085	1,502	3,454	3	606	67	61	1
			Grand Total Juvenile	5	19	174	:	29	:	:	:

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	26	2	..	..	27	2	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	3	..	2	..	19	2	102	7	..	..	105	7	112
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	3	..	2	..	24	4	128	9	..	..	132	9	141
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..			
8	..	10	..	23	10	..	..	24	1	3	..	3	..	27	8	149	19	..	..	165	23	188
..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	16	4			
0	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	4	4	..	..	..	230	60	461	71	..	..	541	84	625
7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	56	12	..	..	80	13			
5	7	35	8	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	..	..	23	3	139	22	..	..	155	24	179
2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	16	2			
3	14	45	8	23	10	..	..	110	9	7	..	3	..	280	71	749	112	..	..	861	131	992
9	1	9	..	2	2	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	67	15	..	..	112	19			
6	33	9	1	24	3	7	..	71	7	25	9	..	1	52	4	326	58	..	..	377	62	439
6	4	5	..	12	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	51	4			
5	2	8	..	1	2	..	..	39	1	..	..	..	1	35	22	105	28	..	..	121	28	149
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	16	..			
1	35	17	1	25	5	7	..	110	8	25	9	..	2	87	26	431	86	..	..	498	90	588
9	4	5	..	12	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	20	..	..	..	67	4			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	48	12	1	3	1	1	..	18	2	1	1	..	..	20	1	256	54	..	..	278	58	336
0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	22	4			
1	42	7	..	1	..	..	..	10	2	4	1	4	1	11	4	203	50	..	..	225	54	279
1	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	22	4			
2	149	110	13	52	4	7	..	429	24	140	8	465	79	307	23	2223	300	..	..	2472	329	2801
9	5	12	4	16	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	168	18	20	2	..	..	249	29			
1	36	12	3	5	3	4	..	58	6	54	13	52	19	10	1	389	81	..	..	479	87	566
4	4	6	1	10	1	4	..	5	..	5	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	90	6			
1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	43	3	..	..	50	3	53
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	27	..	..	..	28	1	29
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	278	144	17	61	8	12	..	528	34	201	23	521	99	353	30	3,158	489	..	..	3,549	533	4,082
69	16	19	5	30	1	4	..	16	1	5	..	214	18	27	3	..	..	391	44			
12,294	6,202	2,417	738	1,884	389	1,840	931	8,256	1,480	2,720	512	2,794	592	9,303	3,638	49,216	14,553	..	..	56,305	15,723	72,028
1,893	539	558	78	842	55	128	20	403	55	69	6	1,459	103	1,548	314	..	..	7,089	1,170			

Counties	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.												Gra To o be Se
				On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Requests.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	41	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	46	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	..	..	41	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	46	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	22	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	26	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	40	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	42	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	86	3	..	..	..	..	86	3	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	..	..	114	2	86	3	2	..	1	..	203	5	20
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	31	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	36	2	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	..	..	47	1	..	..	4	..	1	2	52	3	55
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

URNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

n ody the an- ence- nt the ar.	Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	47	6	..	..	..	..	51	7	..	..	51	7	58	2	..	7	..	60	7	67
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
3	251	26	..	..	8	..	288	29	..	..	305	30	335	4	..	5	..	314	30	344
..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1				..	..	..	..			
1	223	23	79	13	..	..	332	37	..	..	355	38	393	..	..	..	..	355	38	393
..	13	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	23	1				..	..	..	..			
4	474	49	79	13	8	..	620	66	..	..	660	68	728	4	..	5	..	669	68	737
..	28	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	40	2				..	..	..	..			
16	435	71	36	14	27	1	571	102	..	..	650	115	765	10	..	46	..	706	115	821
2	59	11	3	..	8	..	..	..	79	13				..	..	..	..			
3	274	39	37	8	18	3	373	53	..	..	410	59	469	..	..	..	..	410	59	469
1	26	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	37	6				..	..	..	..			
..	34	10	..	..	36	7	70	17	..	..	99	21	120	..	..	..	..	99	21	120
..	5	..	..	..	24	4	..	..	29	4				..	..	..	..			
2	52	13	..	..	32	21	88	36	..	..	94	37	131	..	..	..	..	94	37	131
..	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	1				..	..	..	..			
21	795	133	73	22	113	32	1102	208	..	..	1253	232	1485	10	..	46	..	1309	232	1541
3	91	16	6	..	37	5	..	..	151	24				..	..	..	..			
6	110	11	..	..	7	2	163	19	..	..	171	23	194	11	..	26	2	208	25	233
..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4				..	..	..	..			
9	697	66	..	..	5	..	797	75	..	..	883	81	964	10	1	35	1	928	83	1011
..	77	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	6				..	..	..	..			
..	13	7	1	..	..	..	15	7	..	..	19	8	27	..	..	..	..	19	8	27
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1				..	..	..	..			
9	710	73	1	..	5	..	812	82	..	..	902	89	991	10	1	35	1	947	91	1038
..	80	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	7				..	..	..	..			
4	244	24	..	1	9	..	298	29	..	..	324	32	356	6	..	42	1	372	33	405
1	24	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	26	3				..	..	..	..			
1	124	25	..	..	10	2	145	28	..	..	171	36	207	6	..	30	..	207	36	243
..	18	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	26	8				..	..	..	..			
4	160	36	21	..	23	1	241	41	..	..	255	46	301	..	..	86	3	341	49	390
1	10	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	14	5				..	..	..	..			
5	156	18	26	..	10	3	212	26	..	..	217	30	247	11	..	45	1	273	31	304
1	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	4				..	..	..	..			
14	684	103	47	1	52	6	896	124	..	..	967	144	1111	23	..	203	5	1193	149	1342
3	55	14	4	2	8	1	..	..	71	20				..	..	..	..			
..	32	1	14	3	2	..	51	4	..	..	53	4	57	13	..	21	..	87	4	91
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	32	1	14	3	2	..	51	4	..	..	53	4	57	13	..	21	..	87	4	91
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
1	87	19	3	..	..	..	96	20	..	..	102	20	122	9	1	36	2	147	23	170
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..				..	..	..	..			
..	15	5	..	..	..	..	16	5	..	..	17	5	22	3	..	16	1	36	6	42
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
1	102	24	3	..	..	..	112	25	..	..	119	25	144	12	1	52	3	183	29	212
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..				..	..	..	..			
2	75	14	..	..	..	..	89	16	..	..	91	16	107	3	..	20	1	114	17	131
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.											
				On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	1	..	68	2	98	7	5	1	..	..	172	10
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	24	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	1	..	92	8	98	7	6	1	..	..	197	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	..	26	1	9	..	4	..	..	..	42	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	3	..	26	1	13	..	4	..	..	..	46	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	..	..	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	30	2	159	7	..	..	..	..	189	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	4	..	64	1	11	1	1	..	1	..	81	2
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	17	..	35	3	..	..	..	..	52	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	4	..	87	2	56	4	1	..	1	..	149	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	28	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	30	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	..	..	30	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	32	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	11	331	21	30	6	7	1	440	39	..	..	466	41	507	40	4	172	10	678	55	733
1	..	19	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	26	2				..	..	..	..			
3	12	306	93	..	..	31	12	380	117	..	..	434	129	563	1	..	25	6	460	135	595
4	2	33	9	..	..	17	1	..	..	54	12				..	..	..	..			
7	65	1225	265	85	6	5	..	1582	336	..	..	1844	364	2208	..	..	..	..	1844	364	2208
2	3	228	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	262	28				..	..	..	..			
2	88	1862	379	115	12	43	13	2402	492	..	..	2744	534	3278	41	4	197	16	2982	554	3536
7	5	280	36	7	..	18	1	..	..	342	42				..	..	..	..			
5	22	401	138	..	..	..	..	477	160	..	..	522	174	696	10	..	42	1	574	175	749
5	5	39	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	14				..	..	..	..			
1	..	34	19	..	..	6	2	41	21	..	..	48	21	69	..	..	4	..	52	21	73
.	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..				..	..	..	..			
4	1	29	17	..	..	1	..	34	18	..	..	47	19	66	..	..	..	..	47	19	66
.	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1				..	..	..	..			
.	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	7	3	10	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
.	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
1	23	474	177	..	..	9	2	564	202	..	..	629	217	846	10	..	46	1	685	218	903
5	5	59	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	15				..	..	..	..			
3	19	285	94	..	..	2	..	343	113	..	..	380	134	514	8	..	46	3	434	137	571
2	2	35	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	21				..	..	..	..			
1	1	23	10	..	..	6	1	30	12	..	..	36	12	48	..	..	..	..	36	12	48
.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..				..	..	..	..			
.	..	47	12	..	..	14	5	61	17	..	..	68	17	85	..	..	..	..	68	17	85
.	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..				..	..	..	..			
7	20	355	116	..	..	22	6	434	142	..	..	434	163	647	8	..	46	3	538	166	704
2	2	47	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	21				..	..	..	..			
3	4	129	25	..	..	..	..	152	29	..	..	154	29	183	2	3	17	3	173	35	208
.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
0	19	902	97	..	..	4	..	1056	116	..	..	1169	125	1294	19	..	189	9	1377	134	1511
1	2	102	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	9				..	..	..	..			
1	25	488	153	5	1	18	4	572	183	..	..	624	200	824	..	..	..	..	624	200	824
5	2	45	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	52	17				..	..	..	..			
9	39	403	92	166	92	..	..	658	223	..	..	731	237	968	..	..	..	..	731	237	968
2	1	47	9	14	4	..	..	..	..	73	14				..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	4	81	2	105	6	111
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
5	6	176	49	..	..	..	..	201	55	..	..	233	57	290	6	..	52	3	291	60	351
1	..	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2				..	..	..	..			
4	2	158	53	..	..	159	70	321	125	..	..	401	136	537	..	..	10	..	411	136	547
1	..	25	4	..	..	54	7	..	..	80	11				..	..	..	..			
5	5	36	18	..	..	..	..	42	23	..	..	45	24	69	..	1	6	1	51	26	77
.	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1				..	..	..	..			
2	2	52	11	..	..	40	8	94	21	..	..	135	24	159	..	..	..	..	135	24	159
3	2	26	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	41	3				..	..	..	..			
1	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	15	5	..	..	15	5	20	..	..	..	..	15	5	20
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
.	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
.	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
8	79	1335	387	171	93	217	82	1911	641	..	..	2193	689	2882	30	5	149	6	2372	700	3072
6	5	174	32	14	4	68	7	..	..	282	48				..	..	..	..			
7	18	498	84	..	..	3	1	618	103	..	..	688	117	805	6	1	30	..	724	118	842
5	2	55	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	14				..	..	..	..			
1	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	25	2	..	..	29	2	31	3	..	2	..	34	2	36
.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..				..	..	..	..			
8	18	522	86	..	..	3	1	643	105	..	..	717	119	836	9	1	32	..	758	120	878
5	2	59	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	14				..	..	..	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.												Gr To bo Se
				On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		For-feitures of Recog-nizances, or on Attach-ment for Con-tempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	42	3	84	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	6	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	63	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	65	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	..	..	68	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	70	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	54	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	6	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	..	..	68	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	6	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	3	..	97	4	27	6	1	..	1	..	129	10	1
			Juvenile	..	..	11	1	35	4	..	..	..	..	46	5	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	
,,	St. Briavel's Castle.	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..													
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	3	..	111	6	62	10	1	..	1	..	178	16	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
43	892	226	..	..	..	..	..	1041	269	..	..	1149	280	1429	32	2	126	6	1307	288	1595
2	99	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	11				..	..	..	..			
20	..	144	..	8	..	5	..	177	..	..		..	193	193	10	..	65	2	75	195	270
1	..	11	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	16				..	..	..	..			
..	1160	..	69	..	30	..	1440	..	..	..	..	1592	..	1592	..	..	..	..	1592	..	1592
..	139	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	..				..	..	..	..			
2	126	16	61	23	15	2	225	43	..	..		252	46	298	..	..	..	..	252	46	298
..	11	1	7	2	6	..	..	..	27	3					..	..	..	..			
..	84	15	..	..	51	17	145	32	..	..		173	39	212	..	..	3	..	176	39	215
..	19	2	..	..	9	5	..	..	28	7					..	..	..	..			
8	341	37	26	2	30	2	419	49	..	..		477	53	530	..	..	..	..	477	53	530
..	50	3	3	1	5	..	..	..	58	4					..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	11	..	..	..	..	13	11	..	..		15	11	26	..	..	..	..	15	11	26
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..					..	..	..	..			
..	13	4	13	..	..	..	26	4	..	..		27	4	31	..	..	2	..	29	4	33
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..					..	..	..	..			
30	1734	227	169	33	126	26	2268	316	..	..		2536	346	2882	10	..	70	2	2616	348	2964
1	221	17	12	7	20	5	..	..	268	30					..	..	..	..			
5	108	17	..	..	1	1	132	23	..	..		138	23	161	4	..	14	1	156	24	180
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..					..	..	..	..			
8	228	59	2	1	16	2	275	70	..	..		292	71	363	6	..	54	6	352	77	429
..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1					..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1	..	14	..	15	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..			
9	126	36	19	4	..	..	178	49	..	..		207	56	263	..	..	..	..	207	56	263
4	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	7					..	..	..	..			
17	354	95	21	5	16	2	453	119	..	..		499	127	626	7	..	68	6	574	133	707
4	44	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	8					..	..	..	..			
9	565	99	11	2	15	..	681	110	..	..		779	128	907	26	1	129	10	934	139	1073
2	91	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	98	18					..	..	..	..			
7	121	26	..	..	37	..	182	33	..	..		222	35	257	3	1	46	5	271	41	312
..	27	2	..	..	12	..	..	..	40	2					..	..	..	..			
..	..	77	..	..	..	17	..	94	..	..		..	97	97	..	..	..	..	..	97	97
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3					..	..	..	..			
4	219	35	33	11	24	..	307	50	..	..		390	56	446	..	..	..	..	390	56	446
..	68	6	8	..	4	..	..	..	83	6					..	..	..	..			
8	303	71	21	6	11	4	380	92	..	..		458	106	564	..	..	..	..	458	106	564
..	72	14	1	..	3	..	..	..	78	14					..	..	..	..			
2	81	10	..	..	4	..	92	12	..	..		103	12	115	..	..	..	..	103	12	115
..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..					..	..	..	..			
5	154	15	24	8	13	3	209	31	..	..		248	36	284	..	..	..	..	248	36	284
..	30	3	4	..	4	2	..	..	39	5					..	..	..	..			
..	28	4	..	..	3	..	35	4	..	..		36	8	44	..	..	..	..	36	8	44
..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4					..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1	..	3	1	4	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..			
35	1476	340	89	27	107	24	1886	426	..	..		2236	478	2714	30	2	178	16	2444	496	2940
2	300	46	15	..	23	4	..	..	350	52					..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		Gra Tot of bot Sex
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	51	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	55	2	57
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	5	60
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	11	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	1	13
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	36	5	..	..	..	..	36	5	41
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	51	1	66	7	38	5	3	..	..	..	158	13	171
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	25	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	30	1	31
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	..	..	26	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	31	1	32
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	25	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	3	29
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	36	2	..	..	..	..	36	2	38
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	..	..	25	3	36	2	1	..	..	..	62	5	67
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	91	3	42	1	3	..	..	..	140	4	144
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	..	28	3	..	..	..	..	31	3	34
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	23	4	..	..	..	..	23	4	27
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	3	..	39	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	46	1	47
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	26	1	..	..	2	..	28	1	29
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	7	..	133	4	123	9	3	..	6	..	272	13	285
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	1	327	33	43	7	3	1	386	42	..	..	411	49	460	21	2	55	2	487	53	540
..	..	22	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	25	7				..	..	..	..			
1	12	549	82	219	34	13	4	882	132	..	..	963	152	1115	..	..	..	..	963	152	1115
2	..	55	12	14	8	..	..	..	..	81	20				..	..	..	..			
0	3	234	39	..	..	16	11	270	53	..	..	298	56	354	..	..	..	..	298	56	354
2	..	18	2	..	..	8	1	..	..	28	3				..	..	..	..			
5	6	266	101	..	..	71	38	352	145	..	..	411	161	572	7	1	55	5	473	167	640
2	2	31	12	..	..	26	2	..	..	59	16				..	..	..	..			
0	7	137	46	..	..	9	1	175	54	..	..	187	59	246	..	..	..	..	187	59	246
3	1	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	1	14	1	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5	5	196	36	..	..	16	4	218	45	..	..	259	56	315	7	..	36	5	302	61	363
2	1	36	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	41	11				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	..	375	..	..	..	..	375	..	375
0	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	375	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	54	10	..	..	..	..	54	10	..	..	62	11	73	..	..	..	..	63	11	73
..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1				..	..	..	..			
4	34	1763	347	262	41	128	59	2337	481	..	..	2966	544	3510	37	3	158	13	3161	560	3721
1	4	179	47	102	9	37	3	..	..	629	63				..	..	..	..			
2	16	315	79	1	..	1	..	389	95	..	..	408	101	509	10	..	30	1	448	102	550
1	..	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6				..	..	..	..			
9	7	113	60	..	..	28	7	150	74	..	..	162	79	241	..	..	1	..	163	79	242
.	..	8	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	12	5				..	..	..	..			
1	23	428	139	1	..	29	7	539	169	..	..	570	180	750	10	..	31	1	611	181	792
1	..	26	8	..	..	4	3	..	..	31	11				..	..	..	..			
7	6	625	74	1	..	15	..	698	80	..	..	762	93	855	7	..	26	3	795	96	891
1	..	63	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	13				..	..	..	..			
9	5	232	16	..	..	52	..	303	21	..	..	324	26	350	4	..	36	2	364	28	392
3	..	16	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	21	5				..	..	..	..			
6	11	857	90	1	..	67	..	1001	101	..	..	1086	119	1205	11	..	62	5	1159	124	1283
4	..	79	16	..	..	2	2	..	..	85	18				..	..	..	..			
8	7	224	28	..	..	6	2	258	37	..	..	269	38	307	..	..	5	1	274	38	312
.	..	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	1				..	..	..	..			
7	48	2560	457	99	22	34	22	2980	549	..	..	3337	606	3943	27	1	140	4	3504	611	4115
24	4	317	47	9	4	7	2	..	..	357	57				..	..	..	..			
2	6	352	30	4	2	4	..	392	38	..	..	438	50	488	..	..	..	..	438	50	488
3	..	43	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	12				..	..	..	..			
14	3	66	11	..	..	4	2	84	16	..	..	91	16	107	1	..	31	3	123	19	142
..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..				..	..	..	..			
3	..	35	7	..	..	..	..	38	7	..	..	44	7	51	..	..	..	..	44	7	51
1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	44	..	44	..	..	1	..	45	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
19	8	194	45	..	..	3	1	216	54	..	..	237	59	296	2	..	23	4	262	63	325
3	2	16	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	21	5				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	46	1	54	1	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
14	4	241	22	1	..	..	1	256	27	..	..	272	28	300	2	..	28	1	302	29	331
..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	1	..	13	..	13
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	4	2	..	..	3	..	7	2	..	..	7	2	9	..	..	2	..	9	2	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	8	7	..	..	1	..	9	7	..	..	9	7	16	..	..	..	..	9	7	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
69	69	3529	582	104	24	49	26	4051	701	..	..	4505	776	5281	40	1	272	13	4817	790	5607
32	6	401	62	9	4	12	3	..	..	454	75				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		G T
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	41	1	411	14	327	12	10	1	15	..	804	28	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	97	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	6	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	177	12	165	18	1	..	..	..	343	30	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	41	1	688	32	492	30	11	1	15	..	1247	64	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	53	1	15	6	..	..	6	..	74	7	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	29	4	..	..	..	..	29	4	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	..	..	53	1	44	10	..	..	6	..	103	11	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	32	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	36	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	1	48	2	..	..	2	..	53	3	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	..	32	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	21	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	12	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	35	5	..	..	..	..	35	5	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	31	3	..	..	..	..	34	3	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Great Grimsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	..	..	35	1	247	14	..	..	7	..	289	15	30
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Whitecross-street.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	50	1	1704	68	984	123	16	1	3	..	2757	193	2950
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	205	20	..	..	..	..	205	20	225
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	50	1	1704	68	1189	143	16	1	3	..	2962	213	3175
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

n tody the m- ice- nt he ar.	Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	120	24	370	76	9	..	520	102	..	..	544	105	649	214	4	804	28	1562	137	1699
..	15	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	24	3				..	..	..	..			
53	1791	292	..	..	44	6	1847	351	..	..	2007	383	2390	6	1	97	6	2110	390	2500
..	148	29	..	..	1	3	..	..	160	32				..	..	..	..			
55	2014	250	50	..	33	1	2461	306	..	..	3112	346	3458	..	..	..	..	3112	346	3458
5	536	35	..	..	8	..	..	..	651	40				..	..	..	..			
239	3053	2392	..	..	40	13	3373	2644	..	..	3606	2786	6392	22	5	343	30	3971	2821	6792
24	197	118	..	..	1	..	..	..	233	142				..	..	..	..			
167	4345	1194	..	..	..	..	4835	1361	..	..	5515	1475	6990	..	..	3	..	5518	1475	6993
18	588	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	114				..	..	..	..			
516	11123	4172	420	76	126	20	13036	4764	..	..	14784	5095	19879	242	10	1247	64	16278	5169	21442
47	1484	278	9	3	10	3	..	..	1748	331				..	..	..	..			
10	434	121	2	..	30	2	483	133	..	..	526	144	670	7	3	74	7	607	154	761
..	41	10	..	..	2	1	..	..	43	11				..	..	..	..			
..	440	..	148	..	..	..	709	..	..	..	809	..	809	..	..	..	..	809	..	809
..	75	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	100	..				..	..	..	..			
12	260	21	..	..	348	64	649	97	..	..	774	106	880	1	..	29	4	804	110	914
3	34	3	..	..	85	3	..	..	125	9				..	..	..	..			
22	1184	142	150	..	378	66	1841	230	..	..	2109	250	2359	8	3	103	11	2220	264	2484
3	150	13	9	..	87	4	..	..	268	20				..	..	..	..			
1	41	4	23	2	..	..	67	7	..	..	68	11	79	12	..	38	1	118	12	130
..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4				..	..	..	..			
7	162	33	..	..	12	7	126	47	..	..	135	47	182	2	..	53	3	190	50	240
..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..				..	..	..	..			
11	428	60	9	..	11	..	490	71	..	..	538	87	625	4	1	32	1	574	89	663
1	41	15	2	..	3	..	..	..	48	16				..	..	..	..			
4	262	34	16	4	11	..	315	42	..	..	342	47	389	7	..	24	1	373	48	421
..	25	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	27	5				..	..	..	..			
4	435	70	1	..	2	..	467	74	..	..	500	78	578	..	..	12	1	512	79	591
..	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	4				..	..	..	..			
4	164	28	3	..	13	..	204	32	..	..	219	33	252	..	..	..	..	219	33	252
..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1				..	..	..	..			
3	130	31	31	..	21	..	204	34	..	..	216	38	254	2	..	35	5	253	43	296
..	7	3	1	1	4	..	..	..	12	4				..	..	..	..			
2	170	34	..	..	16	2	198	38	..	..	220	42	262	1	..	34	3	255	45	300
..	21	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	4				..	..	..	..			
..	20	4	..	..	..	..	28	4	..	..	28	4	32	..	..	43	..	71	4	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	32	10	..	..	..	..	35	10	..	..	36	10	46	..	..	..	..	36	10	46
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	..	20	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
36	1784	308	83	6	86	9	2134	359	..	..	2302	397	2699	10	1	289	15	2621	413	3034
1	146	33	5	2	9	2	..	..	168	38				..	..	..	..			
..	24	9	..	..	..	..	26	9	..	..	28	9	37	2	1	7	1	37	11	48
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	24	11	..	..	..	..	26	11	..	..	28	11	39	2	1	7	1	37	13	50
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
25	875	350	..	..	1396	75	2308	1133	..	..	2867	1241	4108	..	..	..	..	2867	1241	4108
..	218	43	..	..	319	65	..	..	539	108				..	..	..	..			
257	1895	2823	1066	328	7	1	6672	3409	..	..	7809	3656	11465	..	..	..	..	7809	3656	11465
23	843	188	191	36	2	..	..	..	1137	247				..	..	..	..			
15	77	15	2487	730	..	..	2667	760	..	..	3079	846	3925	..	..	..	..	3079	846	3925
6	6	..	393	80	..	..	..	..	412	86				..	..	..	..			
85	1260	427	213	32	1129	615	3027	1109	..	..	3402	1159	4561	..	..	..	..	3402	1159	4561
..	157	80	23	4	185	16	..	..	375	50				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	20	2757	193	3065	213	3278
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
22	924	361	..	..	..	..	988	383	..	..	1189	439	1628	..	..	..	..	1189	439	1628
3	185	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	56				..	..	..	..			
122	1872	1655	222	19	431	195	2698	1991	..	..	3326	2172	5498	1	..	205	20	3535	2192	5727
15	445	144	24	1	118	21	..	..	628	181				..	..	..	..			
125	741	..	121	23	..	..	1393	118	..	..	1492	208	1700	..	..	..	..	1492	208	1700
31	..	..	10	29	..	..	..	..	99	60				..	..	..	..			
691	10647	5631	4109	1132	3263	1569	19773	8933	..	..	23164	8721	31885	312	20	2962	213	26438	9954	36392
78	1854	458	641	150	624	102	..	..	3391	788				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Debtors in the course of the Year. On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		G 2
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	23	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	24	5	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	..	..	23	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	24	5	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	50	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	51	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	73	3	52	5	..	..	..	..	125	8	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Great Yarmouth.	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	15	3	49	5	..	..	..	..	64	8	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	..	..	138	6	152	10	1	..	..	..	291	16	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	41	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	41	2	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Oundle	Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	..	..	52	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	52	2	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	19	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	21	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Hexham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	..	83	10	162	41	..	..	2	..	252	51	30
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	5	..	105	11	162	41	2	..	2	..	276	52	32
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

URNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	6	86	22	57	9	1	..	180	37	..	..	189	38	227	17	2	24	5	230	45	275
	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	1				..	..	..	..			
	5	389	108	12	2	1	..	461	115	..	..	482	122	604	..	..	..	..	482	122	604
	1	18	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	7				..	..	..	..			
	11	475	130	69	11	2	..	641	152	..	..	671	160	831	17	2	24	5	712	167	879
	2	20	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	30	8				..	..	..	..			
	3	120	27	..	..	2	..	142	30	..	..	144	32	176	11	..	16	2	171	34	205
	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2				..	..	..	..			
	..	523	..	1	..	29	..	611	..	..	..	677	..	677	6	..	51	..	734	..	734
	..	63	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	66	..				..	..	..	..			
	4	270	62	..	..	171	22	476	88	..	..	677	96	773	21	2	125	8	823	106	929
	1	109	5	..	..	73	2	..	..	201	8				..	..	..	..			
	..	342	7	2	1	16	3	402	11	..	..	452	11	463	..	..	..	..	452	11	463
	..	47	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	..				..	..	..	..			
	17	285	68	..	3	4	1	334	89	..	..	362	100	462	..	..	..	..	362	100	462
	1	26	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	28	11				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	136	29	..	..	106	15	251	45	..	..	380	48	428	..	1	64	8	444	57	501
	..	53	1	..	..	73	2	..	..	129	3				..	..	..	..			
	6	222	56	..	..	35	12	263	74	..	..	306	74	380	2	..	51	..	359	74	433
	..	37	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	43	..				..	..	..	..			
	2	28	1	..	..	..	..	30	3	..	..	36	4	40	..	..	..	..	36	4	40
	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1				..	..	..	..			
	30	1806	223	3	4	361	53	2367	310	..	..	2890	333	3223	29	3	291	16	3210	352	3562
	3	339	16	..	..	156	4	..	..	523	23				..	..	..	..			
	5	651	65	..	..	..	..	771	70	..	..	804	72	876	7	1	41	2	852	75	927
	..	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2				..	..	..	..			
	..	189	36	..	..	11	..	220	36	..	..	258	38	296	1	..	11	..	270	38	308
	1	30	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	38	2				..	..	..	..			
	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	20	3	23	..	..	..	..	20	3	23
	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				..	..	..	..			
	2	33	3	..	..	30	7	69	12	..	..	70	13	83	..	..	..	..	70	13	83
	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	888	107	..	..	41	7	1077	121	..	..	1152	126	1278	8	1	52	2	1212	129	1341
	1	63	3	..	..	6	1	..	..	75	5				..	..	..	..			
	6	199	73	22	3	..	..	244	82	..	..	257	85	342	7	..	21	..	285	85	370
	..	10	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	3				..	..	..	..			
	2	224	90	..	..	20	2	254	94	..	..	300	106	406	..	..	..	..	300	106	406
	..	42	9	..	..	4	3	..	..	46	12				..	..	..	..			
	2	51	19	..	..	41	13	99	34	..	..	106	34	140	..	..	..	..	106	34	140
	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..				..	..	..	..			
	5	28	6	..	1	6	7	40	19	..	..	44	19	63	..	..	..	..	44	19	63
	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	393	201	..	..	110	21	672	242	..	..	821	278	1102	27	7	252	51	1103	336	1439
	4	120	31	..	..	21	1	..	..	152	36				..	..	..	..			
	..	35	7	..	..	18	4	60	11	..	..	68	13	81	1	..	3	1	72	14	86
	1	5	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	2				..	..	..	..			
	35	1030	396	22	4	195	47	1369	482	..	..	1599	535	2134	35	7	276	52	1910	594	2504
	5	180	44	3	..	34	4	..	..	230	53				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Notts.	Nottingham.	County Gaol	Adult	1	..	19	1	135	10	..	..	4	..	159	11
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult	1	..	52	1	73	4	1	..	..	..	127	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	2	..	95	2	415	14	1	..	4	..	317	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	49	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	..	..	79	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	80	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	41	1	38	7	..	..	..	..	79	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	..	..	65	1	38	7	..	..	..	..	103	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	37	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	..	95	10	378	37	2	..	..	..	475	47
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	191	17	..	..	..	..	191	17
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	..	..	132	12	569	54	2	..	..	..	703	66
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

n ody he m- nce- nt the ar.	Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	421	19	6	2	112	5	556	27	..	..	591	33	624	14	2	159	11	764	46	810
..	29	4	..	1	6	1	..	..	35	6				..	..	..	..			
1	29	7	..	1	2	..	45	9	..	..	49	9	58	12	..	127	5	188	14	202
..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..				..	..	..	..			
6	211	34	20	2	281	30	542	72	..	..	662	79	741	..	..	..	..	662	79	741
1	51	..	2	..	55	6	..	..	120	7				..	..	..	..			
4	363	30	274	6	3	1	707	41	..	..	777	49	826	..	..	..	..	777	49	826
..	43	6	17	2	..	..	..	..	70	8				..	..	..	..			
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	8	..	11	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	23	..	25	1	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
12	1027	90	300	11	398	36	1853	149	..	..	2082	170	2252	28	3	317	16	2427	189	2616
1	126	10	20	3	61	7	..	..	229	21				..	..	..	..			
12	607	89	8	1	8	..	722	102	..	..	787	109	896	11	..	50	1	848	110	958
..	55	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	65	7				..	..	..	..			
9	132	57	..	..	12	4	161	70	..	..	181	74	255	2	..	30	1	213	75	288
..	14	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	20	4				..	..	..	..			
..	28	2	..	..	1	..	29	2	..	..	32	3	35	..	..	..	..	32	3	35
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1				..	..	..	..			
21	767	148	8	1	21	4	912	174	..	..	1000	186	1186	13	..	80	2	1093	188	1281
..	72	10	1	1	4	1	..	..	88	12				..	..	..	..			
8	115	26	..	..	..	..	136	34	..	..	146	34	180	5	1	25	2	176	37	213
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..				..	..	..	..			
2	41	8	..	..	..	..	51	10	..	..	54	14	68	..	..	5	..	59	14	73
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4				..	..	..	..			
..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
2	47	11	..	..	..	..	54	13	..	..	59	17	76	..	..	5	..	64	17	81
..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4				..	..	..	..			
2	87	6	..	..	1	..	96	8	..	..	100	8	108	1	..	2	..	103	8	111
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..				..	..	..	..			
19	814	132	7	1	17	2	952	154	..	..	1033	166	1199	9	1	79	8	1121	175	1296
3	68	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	81	12				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	24	..	27	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	19	1	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	22	1	23	..	..	..	..	22	1	23
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
..	139	22	..	..	..	..	139	22	..	..	153	25	178	..	..	..	..	153	25	178
..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3				..	..	..	..			
19	972	155	7	1	17	2	1111	177	..	..	1208	192	1400	12	1	103	8	1323	201	1524
3	84	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	97	15				..	..	..	..			
14	142	18	71	20	..	..	239	52	..	..	256	54	310	25	..	37	2	318	56	374
..	12	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	17	2				..	..	..	..			
21	634	93	47	9	3	..	802	123	..	..	917	136	1053	..	..	..	..	917	136	1053
3	86	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	115	13				..	..	..	..			
20	464	106	44	1	17	6	626	133	..	..	691	149	840	..	..	..	..	691	149	840
2	49	13	8	..	..	1	..	..	65	16				..	..	..	..			
11	690	454	..	..	124	41	830	506	..	..	1117	563	1680	..	..	..	..	1117	563	1680
..	206	52	..	..	73	5	..	..	287	57				..	..	..	..			
8	315	92	..	..	..	..	369	100	..	..	463	130	593	30	..	475	47	968	177	1145
1	89	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	30				..	..	..	..			
30	407	123	..	..	123	23	605	176	..	..	775	197	972	20	1	191	17	986	215	1201
4	119	11	..	..	34	6	..	..	170	21				..	..	..	..			
104	2652	886	162	30	267	70	3471	1090	..	..	4219	1229	5448	75	1	703	66	4997	1296	6293
10	561	115	16	2	107	12	..	..	748	139				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		For-feitures of Recog-nizances, or on Attach-ment for Con-tempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		G T b S
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	118	2	14	1	5	..	12	1	149	4	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	..	..	119	2	14	1	5	..	12	1	150	4	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	40	..	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	24	..	36	7	..	..	..	..	60	7	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	..	..	87	1	36	7	..	..	4	..	127	8	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult	4	..	310	20	965	121	6	..	1	..	1286	141	14
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	27	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	5	..	231	27	..	..	..	..	236	..	26
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	4	..	324	20	1196	148	6	..	1	..	1531	168	169
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	1	..	64	3	16	..	4	..	1	..	86	3	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	1	..	71	3	19	..	4	..	1	..	96	3	99
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	110	2	..	..	1	1	9	2	120	5	125
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	..	114
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	523	20	..	..	..	..	523	20	543
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	..	..	224	2	523	20	1	1	9	2	757	25	782
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

n ody ache on- ence- ent the Jar.		Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	50	2563	329	41	10	..	..	2999	389	..	..	3244	436	3680	28	3	149	4	3241	443	3864
	18	179	28	8	1	..	..	..	..	245	47				..	..	..	..			
	1	34	7	..	..	2	..	36	8	..	..	44	8	52	..	..	1	..	45	8	53
	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..				..	..	..	..			
	51	2597	336	41	10	2	..	3037	397	..	..	3288	444	3732	28	3	150	4	3466	451	3917
	18	184	28	8	1	..	..	..	..	251	47				..	..	..	..			
	6	502	62	..	..	6	..	574	68	..	..	615	72	687	4	..	27	1	646	73	719
	..	41	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	4				..	..	..	..			
	4	339	54	40	6	.	..	441	64	..	..	491	73	564	8	..	40	..	539	73	612
	..	43	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	50	9				..	..	..	..			
	7	60	16	..	..	10	1	84	24	..	..	90	31	121	7	..	60	7	157	38	195
	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7				..	..	..	..			
	4	29	9	..	..	..	..	30	13	..	..	31	21	52	..	..	..	..	31	21	52
	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8				..	..	..	..			
	3	128	24	..	..	6	..	152	27	..	..	179	31	210	..	..	..	..	179	31	210
	1	25	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	4				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24	1058	165	40	6	22	1	1281	196	..	..	1406	228	1634	19	..	127	8	1552	236	1788
	1	116	30	1	1	1	..	..	..	125	32				..	..	..	..			
	19	1053	318	5	..	545	235	1650	572	..	..	1927	611	2538	109	7	1286	141	3322	759	4081
	2	126	16	..	..	145	21	..	..	277	39				..	..	..	..			
	71	1348	554	229	73	..	..	1728	698	..	..	2328	772	3100	..	..	..	..	2328	772	3100
	8	493	60	66	6	..	..	..	..	600	74				..	..	..	..			
	12	223	56	81	27	37	..	415	95	..	..	481	100	581	..	..	..	..	481	100	581
	1	51	1	10	3	..	..	..	..	66	5				..	..	..	..			
	7	320	143	..	..	38	7	377	157	..	..	430	163	593	..	..	..	..	430	163	593
	..	45	5	..	..	5	1	..	..	53	6				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	9
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	12	2	236	27	249	29	278
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	109	2944	1071	315	100	621	242	4171	1522	..	..	5167	1646	6813	121	9	1531	168	6819	1823	8642
	11	715	82	76	9	150	22	..	..	995	124				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	86	3	97	5	102
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	10	826	144	4	5	19	1	914	160	..	..	1070	186	1256	..	..	..	..	1070	186	1256
	..	142	24	2	2	1	..	..	..	156	26				..	..	..	..			
	6	276	31	30	7	2	1	352	45	..	..	392	52	444	..	..	..	..	392	52	444
	1	34	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	40	7				..	..	..	..			
	..	46	9	..	..	..	..	46	9	..	..	52	10	62	..	..	..	..	52	10	62
	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1				..	..	..	..			
	..	53	12	..	..	..	..	54	12	..	..	62	14	76	..	..	7	..	69	14	83
	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2				..	..	..	..			
	3	46	19	..	..	2	..	49	22	..	..	68	29	97	..	..	3	..	71	29	100
	..	16	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	7				..	..	..	..			
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
	..	32	11	..	..	2	..	34	11	..	..	34	11	45	..	..	..	..	34	11	45
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
	19	1280	226	34	12	25	2	1450	259	..	..	1680	302	1982	11	2	96	3	1787	307	2094
	1	207	40	5	2	4	..	..	..	230	43				..	..	..	..			
	42	1102	188	3	..	4	1	1304	231	..	..	1458	240	1698	29	1	120	5	1607	246	1853
	4	126	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	9				..	..	..	..			
	24	637	114	238	49	..	..	1011	217	..	..	1215	234	1449	..	..	..	..	1215	234	1449
	2	145	10	37	5	..	..	..	..	204	17				..	..	..	..			
	5	230	34	..	..	16	1	277	40	..	..	323	43	366	13	1	114	..	450	44	494
	..	41	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	46	3				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	523	20	540	20	560
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
	71	1969	366	241	49	20	2	2592	488	..	..	2996	517	3513	59	2	757	25	3812	544	4356
	6	312	18	37	5	3	..	..	..	404	29				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Forfeitures of Recognizances or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		G T b Se
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	60	3	..	..	..	..	60	3	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	..	..	13	..	60	3	..	..	..	..	73	3	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	19	1	9	..	53	3	..	..	7	..	88	4	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	19	1	9	..	53	3	..	..	7	..	88	4	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	77	2	5	..	6	..	1	..	89	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	3	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	1	..	111	5	5	..	6	..	1	..	124	5	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	10	..	414	13	29	..	14	3	30	..	197	16	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	104	12	..	..	..	..	104	12	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	28	2	247	31	..	1	..	..	275	34	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	4	..	..	..	74	12	..	..	..	..	78	12	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	24	2	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Knaresborough Castle	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	,,	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
,,	Rothwell	Debtors' Gaol	,,	..	..	39	..	231	14	..	..	..	..	270	14	2
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	,,	..	..	..	..	249	6	..	..	..	..	249	6	2
		Total—County of York	Adult	14	..	501	15	965	77	14	4	30	..	1524	96	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Grand Total Adult	251	7	5,917	253	6,650	629	112	10	117	5	13,047	904	13,951
			Grand Total Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

URNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

n Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	41	5	2	..	1	..	47	8	..	..	48	9	57	2	..	13	..	63	9	72
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1				..	..	..	..			
3	122	13	..	..	6	1	142	17	..	..	148	17	165	4	..	60	3	212	20	232
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..				..	..	..	..			
6	163	18	2	..	7	1	189	25	..	..	196	26	222	6	..	73	3	275	29	304
..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1				..	..	..	..			
3	270	32	62	6	3	2	370	43	..	..	411	48	459	18	..	88	4	517	52	569
..	35	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	41	5				..	..	..	..			
11	704	98	102	11	9	2	918	122	..	..	1053	143	1196	..	..	..	..	1053	143	1196
2	103	17	18	2	..	..	..	..	135	21				..	..	..	..			
6	227	37	..	..	6	3	261	46	..	..	284	50	334	..	..	..	..	284	50	334
1	20	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	4				..	..	..	..			
20	1201	167	164	17	18	7	1549	211	..	..	1748	241	1989	18	..	88	4	1854	245	2099
3	158	25	20	2	2	..	..	..	199	30				..	..	..	..			
39	737	126	..	..	9	4	903	169	..	..	1023	190	1213	10	..	89	2	1122	192	1314
3	101	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	21				..	..	..	..			
1	143	46	..	..	30	14	195	61	..	..	227	62	289	2	..	35	3	264	65	329
..	20	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	32	1				..	..	..	..			
40	880	172	..	..	39	18	1098	230	..	..	1250	252	1502	12	..	124	5	1386	257	1643
3	121	18	..	..	11	1	..	..	152	22				..	..	..	..			
1	495	19	132	11	16	..	681	31	..	..	698	32	730	150	6	497	16	1315	54	1399
..	7	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	17	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	361	83	39	2	4	..	457	97	..	..	493	105	598	..	..	..	..	493	105	598
1	30	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	36	8				..	..	..	..			
14	316	60	27	..	5	..	394	74	..	..	431	78	509	..	..	7	..	438	78	516
..	31	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	37	4				..	..	..	..			
91	3257	475	141	3	13	2	4044	571	..	..	4472	635	5107	7	..	104	12	4583	647	5230
9	364	55	2	..	1	..	..	..	428	64				..	..	..	..			
13	504	126	..	..	94	13	680	152	..	..	832	169	1001	38	7	275	34	1145	210	1355
1	122	11	..	..	18	5	..	..	152	17				..	..	..	..			
..	44	4	..	..	1	..	47	4	..	..	57	5	62	..	..	..	..	57	5	62
..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1				..	..	..	..			
2	38	2	..	..	9	1	49	5	..	..	52	6	58	..	..	..	..	52	6	58
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	20	3	..	..	2	2	22	5	..	..	22	5	27	..	..	2	..	24	5	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	34	13	..	..	..	..	34	13	..	..	36	14	50	4	..	78	12	118	26	144
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	24	2	27	2	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	14	..	23	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	3	270	14	302	17	319
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	249	6	273	6	279
133	5069	785	339	16	144	18	6408	952	..	..	7093	1049	8142	268	16	1524	96	8885	1161	10046
11	570	80	13	1	22	5	..	..	685	97				..	..	..	..			
2,485	71,832	19,527	7,659	1,760	7,070	2,445	96,838	26,237	.	.	110,792	28,596	139,388	1,758	109	13,047	904	125,597	29,609	155,206
254	9,845	1,695	1,046	208	1,523	202	..	..	13,954	2,359				..	..	..	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TA Number of Prisoners in Confin										
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		To Ad
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	..	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	17
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	23	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	29
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	24	2	27	3	..	..	..	..	51
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	23	2	24	2	33	3	..	..	..	..	80
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	27	..	10	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	46
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	27	7	40	5	39	1	..	..	..	..	106
			Juvenile	1	..	2	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	3	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	57	7	52	7	49	1	..	..	..	..	158
			Juvenile	3	..	4	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	..	28	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	42
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	31	3	43	1	59	8	2	..	..	..	135
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	31	3	43	1	61	8	2	..	..	..	137
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	..	11	1	28	2	..	..	..	..	52
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	2	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	14
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	3	1	6	..	10	4	..	..	1	..	20
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	2	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	21	4	27	3	43	7	..	..	2	..	93
			Juvenile	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	10
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	10
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	3	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	10
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	5	3	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	11
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	5	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	18
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

...tal Prenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.														Grand Total of both Sexes
										Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	17	2	19	4 ..	..	21	2	23	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1	1	2
.. 1	.. ..	30	3	33	5 ..	.. ..	35	3	38	36 1	1 ..	19 ..	.. ..	5 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	61 ..	1 ..	.. 1	.. ..	62	1	63
.. ..	.. ..	51	5	56	.. ..	.. ..	51	5	56	37 2	1 ..	18 1	1 ..	14 ..	.. ..	21 ..	.. ..	90 ..	2 ..	.. 3	.. ..	93	2	95
.. 1	.. ..	81	8	89	5	.. ..	86	8	94	73 3	2 ..	27 1	1 ..	19 ..	.. ..	22 ..	.. ..	151 ..	3 ..	.. 4	.. ..	155	3	158
.. ..	.. ..	52	..	52	16 ..	.. ..	68	..	68	81 5	10 1	36 1	6 ..	21 ..	4 ..	16 ..	1 ..	154 ..	21 ..	.. 6	.. 1	160	22	182
.. 3	.. ..	116	16	132	.. ..	.. ..	116	16	132	53 6	4 ..	14 3	1 ..	7 ..	2 ..	11 ..	.. ..	85 ..	7 ..	.. 9	.. ..	94	7	101
.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..
.. ..	.. ..	6	2	8	.. ..	.. ..	6	2	8	2 ..	3 ..	4 ..	1 ..	5 ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	14 ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	14	4	18
.. 3	.. ..	174	18	192	16 ..	.. ..	190	18	208	146 11	17 1	54 1	8 ..	33 ..	6 ..	30 ..	1 ..	253 ..	32 ..	.. 15	.. 1	268	33	301
.. 1	.. ..	42	2	44	10 ..	.. ..	52	2	54	7 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	9 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	9	1	10
.. ..	.. ..	142	12	154	12 ..	.. ..	154	12	166	127 13	9 ..	67 6	.. ..	43 2	1 ..	53 2	1 ..	290 ..	11 ..	.. 23	.. ..	313	11	324
.. ..	.. ..	2	..	2	.. ..	.. ..	2	..	2	2 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4	..	4
..	.. ..	144	12	156	12 ..	.. ..	156	12	168	129 13	9 ..	69 6	.. ..	43 2	1 ..	53 2	1 ..	294 ..	11 ..	.. 23	.. ..	317	11	328
3	.. ..	55	3	58	13 ..	.. ..	68	3	71	42 2	1 ..	18 ..	1 ..	6 ..	.. ..	20 ..	3 ..	86 ..	5 ..	.. 2	.. ..	88	5	93
.. ..	.. 1	14	3	17	3 ..	.. ..	17	3	20	21 3	3 ..	18 3	3 ..	9 2	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	49 ..	8 ..	.. 8	.. ..	57	8	65
.. ..	.. ..	20	5	25	.. ..	.. ..	20	5	25	3 ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3	..	3
.. ..	.. ..	7	4	11	2 ..	.. ..	9	4	13	12 ..	.. ..	8 ..	2 ..	6 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	27 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	27	2	29
3	.. 1	96	15	111	18 ..	.. ..	114	15	129	78 5	4 ..	44 3	6 ..	21 2	1 ..	22 ..	4 ..	165 ..	15 ..	.. 10	.. ..	175	15	190
.. ..	.. ..	10	..	10	12 ..	.. ..	22	..	22	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3	..	3
.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..
..	.. ..	10	..	10	12 ..	.. ..	22	..	22	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3	..	3
1	.. ..	11	4	15	6 ..	2 ..	17	6	23	5 2	2 ..	5 ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..	1 ..	12 ..	6 ..	.. 2	.. ..	14	6	20
..	.. ..	1	1	2	3 ..	.. ..	4	1	5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1	1	2
1	.. ..	12	5	17	9 ..	2 ..	21	7	28	5 2	2 ..	5 ..	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..	2 ..	2 ..	13 ..	7 ..	.. 2	.. ..	15	7	22
.. ..	.. ..	18	2	20	10 ..	.. ..	28	2	30	4 1	.. ..	5 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	11	..	11

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	T. Number of Prisoners in Confi										T Ad
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	64	4	38	6	15	..	1	..	1	..	119
			Juvenile	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	7	2	18	9	..	..	..	..	25
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	177	35	106	16	1	..	..	..	284
			Juvenile	..	..	21	2	14	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	64	4	222	43	139	25	2	..	1	..	428
			Juvenile	2	..	24	2	19	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	22	9	30	8	33	11	..	..	..	..	85
			Juvenile	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	2	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	9
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helston	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	26	11	33	11	36	11	..	..	..	..	95
			Juvenile	2	1	1	1	1	..	.	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	12	15	4	18	5	..	..	..	..	45
			Juvenile	6	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	12	12	15	4	20	5	..	..	..	..	47
			Juvenile	6	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	10	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	20
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	37	1	49	4	82	10	..	..	..	..	168
			Juvenile	4	..	3	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	60	13	..	2	31	9	..	..	..	..	91
			Juvenile	7	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	49	21	61	6	..	..	..	..	110
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	5	6	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	27
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12
			Juvenile	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult	1	2	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	5
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	89	23	57	28	101	20	..	..	1	..	248
			Juvenile	10	6	2	2	8	2	..	..	..	..	..

RNS, 1842—*continued.*

| Date of the Returns. | TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year. | | |

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TA… Number of Prisoners in Confine…									
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		Tot… Adu…	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	26	10	26	4	48	10	..	..	..	..	100	
			Juvenile	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	26	10	27	4	49	10	..	..	..	..	102	
			Juvenile	4	.	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	38	2	32	19	85	16	..	..	..	..	155	3
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	11	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	93	..	72	..	58	..	1	..	1	..	225	
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	4	16	3	..	..	2	..	20	
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	7	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	10	..	7	..	23	3	..	..	..	..	40	
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	103	13	82	9	101	10	1	..	5	..	292	32
			Juvenile	4	..	1	1	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	3	8	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	26	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	8	3	9	2	..	..	..	..	21	6
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	7	1	9	4	8	4	1	..	..	..	25	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	11	2	17	7	17	6	1	..	..	..	46	15
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	48	12	103	11	2	..	2	1	..	..	155	24
			Juvenile	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	5	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	8
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	4	..	32	2	..	..	..	..	36	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	4	3	24	3	..	..	..	..	28	6
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	16	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	11	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	26	4
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	1
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	50	14	131	26	91	8	2	1	..	..	277	49
			Juvenile	4	3	8	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	

URNS, 1842—*continued.*

d6.
e Date of the Returns.

TABLE No. 7.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

otal enile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	.. / 1	107	25	132	9 / ..	.. / ..	116	25	141	66 / 5	13 / ..	21 / 3	2 / 1	12 / ..	3 / ..	24 / 2	2 / ..	123 / ..	20 / ..	.. / 10	.. / 1	133	21	154
	.. / ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	2 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	1 / ..	.. / ..	3 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	3	..	3
	.. / 1	109	25	134	9 / ..	.. / ..	118	25	143	68 / 5	13 / ..	21 / 3	2 / 1	12 / ..	3 / ..	25 / 2	2 / ..	126 / ..	20 / ..	.. / 10	.. / 1	136	21	157
	.. / 1	156	38	194	32 / ..	2 / ..	188	40	228	95 / 8	26 / ..	58 / 2	28 / 1	22 / 2	8 / ..	32 / 4	28 / ..	207 / ..	90 / ..	.. / 16	.. / 1	223	91	314
	.. / 1	..	21	21	2 / ..	.. / ..	20	21	41	.. / ..	19 / 1	.. / ..	3 / 3	.. / ..	1 / 1	.. / ..	5 / ..	.. / ..	28 / ..	.. / ..	.. / 5	..	33	33
	.. / ..	246	..	246	..	..	246	..	246	177 / 19	.. / ..	72 / 3	.. / ..	22 / 3	.. / ..	39 / ..	.. / ..	310 / ..	.. / ..	.. / 25	.. / ..	335	..	335
	.. / ..	22	7	29	..	..	22	7	29	26 / 1	1 / ..	3 / 1	.. / ..	5 / ..	1 / ..	11 / ..	4 / ..	45 / ..	6 / ..	.. / 2	.. / ..	47	6	53
	.. / ..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	25 / 9	5 / ..	6 / ..	.. / ..	1 / ..	1 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	32 / ..	6 / ..	.. / 9	.. / ..	41	6	47
	.. / 1	43	4	47	..	..	43	4	47	61 / 10	4 / 1	23 / ..	3 / ..	12 / ..	2 / ..	31 / 3	.. / ..	127 / ..	9 / ..	.. / 13	.. / 1	140	10	150
	.. / ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	..	..
	.. / ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	2 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	1 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	2 / ..	1 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	2	1	3
	.. / ..	..	..	..	2 / ..	.. / ..	2 / ..	.. / ..	2 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	..	..
	.. / 2	318	34	352	22 / ..	.. / ..	340	34	374	291 / 39	29 / 2	104 / 4	6 / 3	40 / 3	6 / 1	81 / 3	9 / ..	516 / ..	50 / ..	.. / 49	.. / 6	565	56	621
	.. / ..	26	6	32	6 / ..	.. / ..	32	6	38	7 / ..	2 / ..	3 / ..	1 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	10 / ..	3 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	10	3	13
	.. / ..	22	6	28	6 / ..	3 / ..	28	9	37	25 / 2	8 / ..	7 / 2	1 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	32 / ..	9 / ..	.. / 4	.. / ..	36	9	45
	.. / ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	..	..
	.. / ..	29	9	38	..	..	29	9	38	20 / 1	7 / ..	12 / 1	5 / ..	1 / ..	2 / ..	1 / ..	.. / ..	34 / ..	14 / ..	.. / 2	.. / ..	36	14	50
	.. / ..	51	15	66	6 / ..	3 / ..	57	18	75	45 / 3	15 / ..	19 / 3	6 / ..	1 / ..	2 / ..	1 / ..	.. / ..	66 / ..	23 / ..	.. / 6	.. / ..	72	23	95
	.. / 3	163	27	190	24 / ..	1 / ..	187	28	215	60 / 13	6 / 2	10 / ..	1 / ..	3 / ..	1 / ..	4 / ..	.. / ..	77 / ..	8 / ..	.. / 13	.. / 2	90	10	100
	.. / ..	12	8	20	6 / ..	2 / ..	18	10	28	15 / ..	2 / ..	5 / ..	.. / ..	3 / ..	.. / ..	3 / ..	.. / ..	26 / ..	2 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	26	2	28
	.. / ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	.. / ..	12 / ..	.. / ..	7 / ..	.. / ..	6 / ..	.. / ..	4 / ..	.. / ..	29 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	29	29
	.. / ..	42	2	44	..	..	42	2	44	32 / 9	4 / 1	14 / 4	.. / ..	7 / 3	3 / ..	5 / 7	.. / ..	58 / ..	7 / ..	.. / 23	.. / 1	81	8	89
	.. / ..	33	6	39	..	..	33	6	39	40 / 7	20 / 2	30 / 4	6 / 6	6 / 6	5 / 4	4 / 5	4 / 3	80 / ..	35 / ..	.. / 22	.. / 15	102	50	152
	.. / ..	16	2	18	..	..	16	2	18	7 / 1	.. / ..	5 / ..	.. / ..	1 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	13 / ..	.. / ..	.. / 1	.. / ..	14	..	14
	.. / ..	31	4	35	..	..	31	4	35	.. / ..	.. / ..	7 / ..	1 / ..	3 / ..	.. / ..	1 / ..	.. / ..	11 / ..	1 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	11	1	12
	.. / ..	8	1	9	..	..	8	1	9	6 / ..	.. / ..	3 / 1	.. / ..	4 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	13 / ..	.. / ..	.. / 1	.. / ..	14	..	14
	.. / ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	..	..
	.. / 3	305	52	357	30 / ..	3 / ..	335	55	390	160 / 30	41 / 5	71 / 9	15 / 6	27 / 9	15 / 4	17 / 12	8 / 3	278 / ..	82 / ..	.. / 60	.. / 18	338	160	498

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TA Number of Prisoners in Confine										
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		To Ad
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Hants.	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	64	8	1	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	71
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	68	4	80	6	..	..	..	..	148
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	2	..	..	..	16	4	..	..	..	..	18
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	4	5	4	8	1	..	..	1	..	27
			Juvenile	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	3	10	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	38
			Juvenile	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	34
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	107	15	84	11	143	11	1	..	1	..	386
			Juvenile	6	3	245	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	3	33	11	19	4	..	..	..	..	76
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	1	3	3	1	6	2	..	..	..	1	10
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	25	6	36	12	25	6	..	..	..	1	86
			Juvenile	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herts.	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	1	9	1	54	6	..	..	..	..	78
			Juvenile	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	..	6	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	28
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	25	1	15	1	66	8	..	..	..	..	106
			Juvenile	9	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	..	11	2	14	1	1	..	..	..	37
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	2	166	18	215	34	..	..	..	..	401
			Juvenile	6	..	18	1	38	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,	Adult	2	..	34	3	20	2	..	..	..	..	56
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	7	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	6	5	13	3	..	..	..	..	19
			Juvenile	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	1	3	24	2	..	..	..	..	26
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	33	4	209	31	276	41	..	..	..	..	518
			Juvenile	9	..	22	3	43	2	..	..	..	..	..

URNS, 1842—*continued.*

Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.																Grand Total of both Sexes.
										Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
..	..	73	9	82	11	..	84	9	93	19	2	9	1	4	..	..	..	32	3	..	..	35	3	38	
..	..				..	..				2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				
..	..	160	10	170	..	..	160	10	170	105	6	28	3	19	6	16	3	169	18	..	..	182	18	200	
..	..									10	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	13	..				
..	..	21	4	25	..	..	21	4	25	12	7	2	..	1	..	..	1	15	8	..	..	18	8	26	
..	..									3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				
..	2	30	11	41	17	..	47	11	58	22	19	12	9	8	5	10	10	52	43	..	..	60	45	105	
					..	..				5	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	2				
..	2	38	7	45	..	..	38	7	45	6	2	2	..	4	2	2	..	14	4	..	..	16	5	21	
										1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1				
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	36	..	36	4	..	40	..	40	51	6	20	3	8	..	13	1	92	10	..	..	98	12	110	
					..	..				3	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	6	2				
..	..	240	..	240	..	..	240	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
										..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	
										1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				
..	4	598	41	639	34	..	632	41	673	216	42	74	16	44	13	42	15	376	86	..	..	412	91	503	
					..	..				25	2	4	1	1	..	6	2	..	..	36	5				
..	..	78	18	96	9	..	87	18	105	32	8	10	..	2	..	3	5	47	13	..	..	51	13	64	
					..	..				2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..				
..	2	10	9	19	..	..	10	9	19	2	6	2	2	..	2	2	9	6	19	..	..	6	21	27	
										..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2				
..	2	88	27	115	9	..	97	27	124	34	14	12	2	2	2	5	14	53	32	..	..	57	34	91	
					..	..				2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2				
..	..	88	8	96	4	..	92	8	100	40	13	17	5	23	3	27	6	107	27	..	..	114	27	141	
					..	..				3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..				
..	1	29	3	32	4	..	33	3	36	10	2	19	1	10	1	11	..	50	4	..	..	56	4	60	
					..	..				3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..				
1	..	117	11	128	8	..	125	11	136	50	15	36	6	33	4	38	6	157	31	..	..	170	31	201	
					..	..				6	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	..				
..	..	38	3	41	1	..	39	3	42	40	2	8	..	9	..	9	..	66	2	..	..	69	2	71	
					..	..				1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				
..	2	463	56	519	21	2	484	58	542	329	69	116	26	60	20	79	34	584	149	..	..	632	154	786	
					..	..				26	4	16	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	48	5				
..	1	58	6	64	..	..	58	6	64	41	1	15	3	9	..	6	1	71	5	..	..	71	6	77	
										..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1				
..	..	12	4	16	1	1	13	5	18	1	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	13	..	13	
					..	..				..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	
										..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	2	22	10	32	..	..	22	10	32	43	8	8	5	..	2	1	1	52	16	..	..	55	16	71	
										3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	30	5	35	3	..	33	5	38	10	1	2	2	..	1	3	..	15	4	..	..	16	4	20	
					..	..				..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
										..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
										..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	5	592	81	673	26	3	618	84	702	426	80	147	37	74	23	89	36	736	176	..	..	791	182	973	
					..	..				29	5	16	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	55	61				

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confi										T A
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	8	2	248	57	4	..	2	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	1	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	69	12	56	25	127	17	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	4	4	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	212	17	231	43	74	20	..	..	..	..	5
			Juvenile	11	2	6	2	40	2	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	10	21	150	100	148	92	..	..	..	..	3
			Juvenile	1	..	30	16	32	7	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	166	52	166	48	313	66	..	..	..	..	6
			Juvenile	14	2	13	6	56	1	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	465	104	851	273	666	195	2	..	..	..	19
			Juvenile	31	8	58	27	141	10	..	..	..	..	.
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	14	5	4	..	24	4	..	..	1	..	
			Juvenile	1	2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	44	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	9
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	..	14	5	10	..	..	..	4	..	3
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	.
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	22	5	62	5	88	4	..	..	5	..	17
			Juvenile	2	2	3	8	18	..	..	..	2	..	.
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	7	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	16	3	18	1	19	5	..	..	..	..	5
			Juvenile	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	1	..	9	2	13	3	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	21	2	14	2	13	1	..	..	..	..	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult	12	2	9	5	9	1	..	..	1	..	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	15	1	19	2	14	1	..	..	2	1	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction.	Adult	13	1	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Great Grimsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	96	13	71	15	90	12	..	..	4	1	26
			Juvenile	8	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	.
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	29	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	.
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	350	120	333	181	..	..	..	..	68
			Juvenile	..	..	52	18	32	16	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	35	8	57	13	2	..	1	..	..	..	9
			Juvenile	3	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	4	2	122	15	8	3	..	..	7	5	14
			Juvenile	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Whitecross-st.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	77	20	..	..	..	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	5	173	31	103	77	..	..	15	5	29
			Juvenile	..	..	21	1	33	9	..	..	3	1	.
,,	Millbank	Milbank Prison	Adult	..	..	355	115	136	..	..	..	..	..	49
			Juvenile	..	..	66	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	46	15	1057	294	559	281	1	..	84	39	184
			Juvenile	3	..	151	73	72	25	..	..	8	1	.

URNS, 1842—*continued.*

...ptions. ...ns Date of the Returns.									TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.													
Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	271	62	333	211	7	482	69	551	123	35	47	12	12	6	15	2	197	55	..	..	209	57	266
3	..				..	..				7	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	2			
..	..	270	58	328	6	1	276	59	335	251	3	98	19	56	11	51	21	456	54	..	..	492	60	552
4	..				..	..				17	4	14	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	36	6			
..	..	574	86	660	..	..	574	86	660	287	15	130	11	74	9	109	18	600	53	..	..	844	57	901
6	..				..	..				102	2	78	2	24	..	40	..	..	..	244	4			
..	..	371	236	607	33	4	404	240	644	607	500	259	245	91	124	326	753	1283	1622	..	..	1375	1708	3083
23	..				..	..				40	28	16	12	7	11	29	35	..	..	92	86			
..	..	728	175	903	3	..	731	175	906	701	196	340	91	183	85	393	242	1620	614	..	..	1952	660	2612
9	..				..	..				111	18	66	14	49	7	106	7	..	..	332	46			
..	..	2214	617	2831	253	12	2467	629	3096	1972	749	874	378	416	235	894	1036	4156	2398	..	..	4872	2542	7414
45	..				..	..				277	54	178	30	83	18	178	42	..	..	716	144			
..	..	45	19	64	13	..	58	19	77	50	5	14	6	6	2	5	8	75	21	..	..	78	22	100
10	..				..	..				3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
..	..	117	..	117	..	..	117	..	117	81	..	36	..	22	..	25	..	164	..	..	..	183	..	183
..	..				..	..				16	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..			
..	..	40	5	45	..	..	40	5	45	80	11	30	6	38	2	48	2	196	21	..	..	241	21	262
..	..				..	..				20	..	12	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	45	..			
..	..	292	24	226	13	..	215	24	239	211	16	80	12	66	4	78	10	435	42	..	..	502	43	545
10	..				..	..				39	1	14	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	67	1			
..	..	13	1	14	12	..	25	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	11	5	16	2	1	13	6	19	8	1	10	2	1	1	2	..	21	4	..	..	21	4	25
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	58	9	67	9	..	67	9	76	65	4	15	1	11	1	2	4	93	10	..	..	101	15	116
..	..				..	..				3	5	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	5			
..	..	23	6	29	7	..	30	6	36	27	3	9	1	5	2	3	1	44	7	..	..	44	7	51
1	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	49	5	54	3	..	52	5	57	46	7	13	1	6	1	2	..	67	9	..	..	68	9	77
..	..				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	32	8	40	..	..	32	8	40	23	3	6	..	1	..	4	..	34	3	..	..	36	3	39
..	..				..	..				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	50	6	56	10	1	60	7	67	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
1	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	30	3	33	3	1	33	4	37	9	..	4	1	1	..	3	..	17	1	..	..	24	1	25
1	..				..	..				2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	..			
..	..	3	1	4	4	..	7	1	8	2	2	2	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	7	2	9
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	271	44	315	50	3	321	47	368	180	20	62	6	27	5	18	5	287	36	..	..	305	41	346
31	..				..	..				8	5	6	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	18	5			
..	..	5	1	6	3	..	8	1	9	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	1	6	3	..	8	1	9	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5	..	67	29	96	..	..	67	29	96	185	128	56	30	32	29	56	45	329	232	..	..	496	244	740
..	..				..	..				89	7	38	3	28	2	12	..	..	..	167	12			
4	34	767	335	1102	..	..	767	335	1102	1156	499	404	273	132	169	371	371	2063	1312	..	..	2361	1375	3736
..	..				..	..				169	32	74	16	18	9	37	6	..	..	298	63			
7	3	102	24	126	..	..	102	24	126	463	130	91	33	21	7	16	7	591	177	..	..	722	190	912
..	..				..	..				101	12	19	1	9	..	2	..	..	..	131	13			
8	1	149	26	175	..	..	149	26	175	249	69	95	30	91	24	39	9	474	132	..	..	486	132	618
..	..				..	..				12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			
..	..	..	..	..	356	17	356	17	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	84	20	104	..	..	84	20	104	145	55	75	31	29	22	61	74	310	182	..	..	374	194	568
..	..				..	..				28	8	20	4	6	..	10	..	..	..	64	12			
7	11	355	129	484	2	..	357	129	486	471	325	190	164	74	92	220	581	955	1162	..	..	1215	1245	2460
..	..				..	..				115	27	55	18	22	4	68	34	..	..	260	83			
6	50	557	165	722	..	..	557	165	722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
31	99	2081	728	2809	358	17	2439	745	3184	2669	1206	911	561	379	343	763	1087	4722	3197	..	..	5651	3380	9031
..	..				..	..				511	89	206	42	83	15	129	40	..	..	932	183			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TA Number of Prisoners in Confine										
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		Tot Adu
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Monmouth .	Monmouth .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	46	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	47
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk . . .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	13	7	5	1	24	8	..	..	..	..	42
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth . .	Adult .	13	7	51	10	25	9	..	..	..	..	89
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery .	Montgomery .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	11	1	10	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	26
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk . .	Norwich . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	26	..	37	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	85
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	9	1	21	3	8	5	..	..	..	..	38
			Juvenile	9	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	19	..	12	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	42
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult .	4	..	4	6	20	5	..	..	..	..	28
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	3	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	18
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn.	,, ,,	Adult .	5	5	6	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	19
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk . . .	Adult .	66	6	84	11	86	11	..	..	1	..	237
			Juvenile	20	..	11	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	4	1	38	1	79	2	1	..	..	..	122
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	2	..	17	6	5	..	..	..	1	..	25
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	3	1	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..
,,	Oundle . .	Lock-up House	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton .	Adult .	6	1	58	7	90	5	1	..	4	1	159
			Juvenile	..	..	7	..	9	1	..	..	1	2	..
Northumberland	Morpeth . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	13	2	20	1	26	9	1	..	..	..	60
			Juvenile	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	16	10	11	3	32	4	..	..	1	..	60
			Juvenile	4	1	5	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult .	29	12	32	5	68	17	1	..	1	..	131
			Juvenile	5	1	5	3	11	1	..	..	..	..	..
Notts . .	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult .	20	2	2	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	30
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction . . .	Adult .	11	..	13	2	27	6	..	..	..	..	51
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..
,,	Southwell .	County House of Correction . .	Adult .	17	3	46	4	57	..	..	..	..	..	120
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts . . .	Adult .	48	5	61	9	92	6	..	..	..	..	201
			Juvenile	3	1	2	1	13	1	..	..	2	..	..

RNS, 1842—*continued.*

Date of the Returns.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.														Grand Total of both Sexes.
									Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	48	10	58	15	3	63	13	76	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	44	16	60	..	..	44	16	60	41	18	19	6	7	5	3	5	70	34	..	..	75	35	110
									5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
..	92	26	118	15	3	107	29	136	43	19	19	6	7	5	4	5	73	35	..	..	78	36	114
									5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
..	26	2	28	4	..	30	2	32	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	93	..	93	9	..	102	..	102	96	..	31	..	15	..	16	..	158	..	..	..	166	..	166
..									7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
..	58	9	67	18	..	76	9	85	37	10	23	4	45	7	37	4	142	25	..	..	183	26	209
..									22	1	5	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	41	1			
..	50	..	50	..	..	50	..	50	71	2	28	..	15	..	23	..	137	2	..	..	141	2	143
									3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	28	12	40	..	..	28	12	40	27	7	3	1	7	3	4	..	41	11	..	..	43	11	54
1									2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	..	22	10	1	32	1	33	19	3	7	..	6	..	9	1	41	4	..	..	63	5	68
..									8	1	3	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	22	1			
..	25	8	33	1	..	26	8	34	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	17	..	17
..									3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	14	..	14
									1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	283	29	312	38	1	321	30	351	266	22	98	5	88	10	89	5	541	42	..	..	627	44	671
1									46	2	15	..	13	..	12	..	..	..	86	2			
..	134	4	138	8	..	142	4	146	70	2	28	1	18	..	23	..	139	3	..	..	141	3	144
..									..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	28	6	34	2	..	30	6	36	20	3	9	1	4	3	6	..	39	7	..	..	44	7	51
..									4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	11	7	18	..	..	11	7	18	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
3									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	176	17	193	10	..	186	17	203	92	5	38	2	22	3	29	..	181	10	..	..	188	10	198
3									4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
..	61	14	75	7	..	68	14	82	31	11	14	6	2	3	..	2	47	22	..	..	49	22	71
2									1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..			
..	6	4	10	..	..	6	4	10	8	8	4	6	..	3	..	1	12	18	..	..	20	18	38
..									6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	78	19	97	34	5	112	24	136	55	29	41	12	16	9	41	42	153	92	..	..	215	104	319
2									24	7	9	1	12	1	17	3	..	..	62	12			
..	3	2	5	1	1	4	3	7	..	..	2	..	1	..	10	..	13	..	..	..	18	1	19
1									..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
..	152	39	191	42	6	194	45	239	94	49	61	24	19	15	51	45	225	133	..	..	302	146	448
5									31	7	15	2	13	1	18	3	..	..	77	13			
..	30	5	35	10	..	40	5	45	45	..	18	..	4	..	6	..	73	..	..	..	73	..	73
1									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	1	1	10	1	10	2	12	5	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	9	3	12
..									1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	62	8	70	..	..	62	8	70	40	7	15	..	2	..	3	..	60	7	..	..	73	7	80
..									8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..			
2	129	9	138	..	..	129	9	138	69	6	27	3	11	..	5	..	112	9	..	..	120	10	130
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	221	23	244	25	1	246	24	270	159	16	62	3	18	..	14	..	253	19	..	..	275	20	295
3									14	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE Number of Prisoners in Confinement										Total Adult
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	31	6	27	..	45	1	1	..	..	..	104
			Juvenile	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	37	7	35	..	46	1	1	..	..	..	119
			Juvenile	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	1	5	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	3	..	7	2	.	..	..	..	14
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	51	4	42	9	53	3	..	..	1	..	147
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgnorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	54	6	42	9	53	3	..	..	1	..	150
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult	9	..	5	3	8	2	1	..	..	..	23
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	29	1	61	10	57	10	..	..	..	..	147
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult	31	6	39	1	38	8	..	..	..	..	108
			Juvenile	2	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	20	18	..	..	..	..	20
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	29	19	32	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	63
			Juvenile	20	3	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	19	13	9	2	29	17	..	..	..	..	57
			Juvenile	4	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	117	39	146	34	154	55	1	..	..	..	418
			Juvenile	27	5	11	1	36	4	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	221	25	206	23	171	10	..	..	..	..	598
			Juvenile	14	4	12	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	222	25	206	23	174	13	..	..	..	..	602
			Juvenile	14	4	12	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	50	8	33	2	..	..	..	..	83
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	46	8	26	3	..	..	..	..	72
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	6	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	8	2	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	15
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	14	4	97	18	68	9	..	..	..	..	179
			Juvenile	..	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

RNS, 1842—*continued.*

Date of the Returns.	TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.																									
Total Juvenile.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
..	107	8	115	15	..	122	8	130	48	5	35	5	16	5	24	..	123	15	..	..	131	15	146			
1				..	..				4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	..						
..	17	..	17	8	..	25	..	25	19	6	9	2	2	1	5	35	35	44	..	..	43	44	87			
..				..	..				7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..						
..	3	2	5	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5			
1				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	127	10	137	23	..	150	10	160	67	11	44	7	20	6	32	35	163	59	..	..	179	59	238			
..				..	..				11	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	16	..						
..	16	6	22	11	2	27	8	35	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	5	3	..	..	5	3	8			
..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	5	2	7	1	..	6	2	8	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5			
..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	5	2	7	1	..	6	2	8	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5			
..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	14	2	16	..	..	14	2	16	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8			
..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
2	153	18	171	15	2	168	20	188	164	11	38	5	12	1	8	4	222	21	..	..	232	22	254			
..				..	..				5	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	1						
..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4			
..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	2	2	4	..	..	2	2	4	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	10	..	10			
..				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..						
2	156	20	176	25	2	181	22	203	175	11	39	5	13	1	8	4	235	21	..	..	246	22	268			
				..	..				6	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	1						
..	23	5	28	23	2	46	7	53	40	6	15	..	9	..	2	..	66	6	..	..	69	6	75			
..				..	..				3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..						
1	157	22	179	..	..	157	22	179	125	18	42	6	26	5	25	4	218	33	..	..	234	33	267			
..				..	..				11	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..						
2	117	17	134	..	..	117	17	134	59	13	9	3	9	..	5	1	82	17	..	..	89	19	108			
..				..	..				5	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	2						
2	37	20	57	..	..	37	20	57	50	31	18	28	16	17	33	72	117	148	..	..	172	154	326			
..				..	..				23	2	8	1	4	3	20	..	..	..	55	6						
4	93	41	134	50	7	143	48	191	8	2	5	..	2	..	1	..	16	2	..	..	22	3	25			
..				..	..				6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1						
1	65	33	98	13	1	78	34	112	195	50	65	19	20	5	6	..	286	74	..	..	380	80	460			
..				..	..				72	6	19	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	94	6						
10	192	138	630	86	10	578	148	726	477	120	154	56	82	27	72	77	785	280	..	..	966	295	1261			
				..	..				120	10	32	2	6	3	23	..	..	..	181	15						
7	633	65	698	37	2	670	67	737	324	44	140	16	84	10	112	12	660	82	..	..	697	84	781			
..				..	..				28	2	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	37	2						
..	4	3	7	1	..	5	3	8	2	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	12	2	14			
..				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..						
7	637	68	705	38	2	675	70	745	326	45	149	17	84	10	112	12	671	84	..	..	709	86	795			
				..	..				29	2	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	38	2						
..	88	10	98	12	..	100	10	110	107	3	47	2	34	..	46	..	234	5	..	..	236	5	241			
..				..	..				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..						
..	78	11	89	8	..	86	11	97	71	7	27	3	19	1	31	5	148	16	..	..	159	16	175			
..				..	..				6	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	11	..						
..	8	4	12	4	1	12	5	17	8	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	11	3	14			
..				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..						
..	1	3	4	..	..	1	3	4	8	3	5	..	4	1	2	..	19	4	..	..	19	10	29			
..				..	..				..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6						
..	16	3	19	..	..	16	3	19	17	4	2	..	..	..	3	1	22	5	..	..	27	6	33			
..				..	..				5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	191	31	222	24	1	215	32	247	211	20	83	5	37	2	82	6	433	33	..	..	452	40	492			
				..	..				14	5	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	19	7						

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TA Number of Prisoners in Confin										To Ad
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult	14	6	13	3	27	8	..	..	5	1	59
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	94	27	63	37	..	..	..	..	162
			Juvenile	..	..	6	1	35	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	58	11	25	5	..	..	..	..	83
			Juvenile	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	1	..	..	..	31	8	..	..	..	..	32
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	15	6	165	41	151	58	..	..	5	1	336
			Juvenile	2	..	12	2	45	4	..	..	3	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	17	3	46	8	31	4	..	..	3	..	97
			Juvenile	3	1	3	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	17	1	27	4	30	2	..	..	..	..	74
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	35	4	74	12	69	10	..	..	6	..	184
			Juvenile	4	2	9	6	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	102	15	68	22	22	2	1	..	2	..	195
			Juvenile	7	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	62	9	83	13	..	..	..	..	145
			Juvenile	..	..	7	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	4	31	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	37
			Juvenile	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	107	19	161	34	106	15	1	..	2	..	377
			Juvenile	10	..	22	4	35	1	..	..	..	..	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	1	..	6	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	12
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	4	3	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	17
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	5	3	7	1	16	..	1	1	..	..	29
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	2	8	4	10	2	..	..	..	..	35
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	61	9	58	5	..	..	..	..	119
			Juvenile	..	..	9	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	11	..	..	1	13	3	..	..	..	..	24
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	28	2	69	14	81	10	..	..	..	..	178
			Juvenile	2	1	10	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..

TRANS, 1842—*continued.*

Date of the Returns.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.														Grand Total of both Sexes.
									Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	65	18	83	131	8	196	26	222	95	20	19	12	5	3	18	7	137	42	..	..	168	48	216
				..	..				25	5	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	31	6			
	203	69	272	..	..	203	69	272	14	91	89	48	47	41	81	130	429	310	..	..	648	338	986
				..	..				95	14	50	8	31	3	43	3	..	..	219	28			
	96	17	113	..	..	96	17	113	38	8	14	4	7	1	6	..	65	13	..	..	77	13	90
				..	..				8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			
	34	8	42	..	..	34	8	42	69	29	43	15	10	2	19	20	141	66	..	..	154	69	223
				..	..				8	2	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	13	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				14	3																		
	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	398	112	510	145	11	543	123	666	314	148	165	79	69	47	124	157	772	431	..	..	1047	468	1515
				..	..				136	21	60	10	34	3	45	3	..	..	275	37			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	18	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	110	22	132	..	..	110	22	132	106	19	57	8	39	9	45	15	307	51	..	..	350	53	403
				..	..				30	1	8	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	43	2			
1	80	8	88	..	..	80	8	88	57	7	18	4	9	..	4	..	88	11	..	..	94	11	105
				..	..				4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	6	4	10	..	..	6	4	10	8	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	17	3	20
				..	..				3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
1	3	1	4	2	..	5	1	6	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	1	8	..	..	7	1	8	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10	207	36	243	20	..	227	36	263	241	29	82	16	50	9	49	15	422	69	..	..	476	71	547
				..	..				37	1	11	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	54	2			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	213	43	256	30	2	243	45	288	100	12	35	3	11	1	1	..	147	16	..	..	165	17	182
				..	..				16	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	1			
1	187	23	210	..	..	187	23	210	95	26	38	4	20	7	19	12	172	49	..	..	217	50	267
				..	..				32	1	7	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	45	1			
	44	7	51	9	..	53	7	60	2	3	3	2	1	..	1	..	7	5	..	..	10	6	16
				..	..				2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
	..	..	..	18	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	144	73	517	57	2	501	75	576	197	41	76	9	32	8	21	12	326	70	..	..	392	73	465
				..	..				50	3	9	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	66	3			
	12	2	14	6	..	18	2	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	17	3	20	6	..	23	3	26	21	2	6	2	1	..	3	..	31	4	..	..	31	4	35
				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	29	5	34	12	..	41	5	46	21	2	6	2	2	..	4	..	33	4	..	..	33	4	37
				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	39	8	47	14	1	53	9	62	20	3	6	2	7	1	4	..	37	6	..	..	52	9	61
				..	..				6	2	3	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	15	3			
	140	14	154	..	..	140	14	154	163	9	67	3	40	1	80	..	350	13	..	..	367	13	380
				..	..				11	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..			
1	25	5	30	..	..	25	5	39	23	5	8	1	2	1	3	3	36	10	..	..	37	10	47
				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
1	204	27	231	14	1	218	28	246	206	17	81	6	49	3	87	3	423	29	..	..	456	32	488
				..	..				18	2	9	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	33	3			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confi										T
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Worcester .	Worcester .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	67	19	62	12	37	8	..	..	..	..	166
			Juvenile	10	2	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	7	3	8	2	8	4	..	..	2	..	25
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester . .	Adult .	74	22	70	14	45	12	..	..	2	..	191
			Juvenile	10	2	6	1	7	1	..	..	1	..	..
York . .	York . . .	County Gaol	Adult .	17	1	42	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	64
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	18	8	48	5	25	4	..	..	..	..	91
			Juvenile	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley . .	,, ,,	Adult .	28	2	48	2	35	5	..	..	..	..	111
			Juvenile	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield .	,, ,,	Adult .	82	16	358	29	326	30	..	..	..	..	766
			Juvenile	9	3	29	8	37	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	31	12	17	4	32	7	..	..	6	1	86
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
			Juvenile	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon. . .	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol.	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster .	Town Gaol	Adult .											
			Juvenile											
,,	Beverley . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax . .	Debtors' Gaol.	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell .	Debtors' Gaol.	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York . . .	Adult .	180	41	517	43	427	47	4	..	8	4	113
			Juvenile	20	4	35	9	43	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Grand Total Adult	2,531	490	5,172	1,105	4,744	994	24	2	133	47	12,604
			Grand Total Juvenile	244	49	679	161	643	65	10	1	7	2	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.														Grand Total of both Sexes
										Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	186	43	229	27	..	213	43	256	124	14	27	4	14	2	13	1	178	21	..	..	190	22	212
4	..				..	..				10	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	1			
..	..	29	9	38	9	..	38	9	47	17	2	12	1	3	2	7	3	39	8	..	..	41	8	49
..	..				..	..				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	215	52	267	36	..	251	52	303	141	16	39	5	17	4	20	4	217	29	..	..	231	30	261
4	..				..	..				12	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	1			
..	..	64	4	68	129	4	193	8	201	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	19
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	96	18	114	..	..	96	18	114	57	5	16	5	6	1	8	2	87	13	..	..	88	13	101
1	..				..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	117	9	126	..	..	117	9	126	36	9	12	2	3	1	13	5	64	17	..	..	70	19	89
..	..				..	..				4	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	2			
..	..	841	88	929	..	..	841	88	929	647	75	290	41	166	26	210	56	1313	198	..	..	1446	217	1663
13	..				..	..				65	5	30	3	11	5	27	6	..	..	133	19			
..	..	93	24	117	40	5	133	29	162	24	16	18	11	7	7	7	6	56	40	..	..	83	49	132
..	..				..	..				15	4	7	1	2	4	3	..	..	..	27	9			
..	..	9	2	11	..	..	9	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
1	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	2	4	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	2	3	5	6	2	8	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	32	2	32	2	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1234	150	1384	257	13	1491	163	1654	786	105	338	59	182	35	239	69	1545	268	..	..	1712	298	2010
15	..				..	..				84	10	38	5	14	9	31	6	..	..	167	30			
..	..	14,187	2,916	17,103	1950	105	16,137	3,021	19,158	11,635	3,165	4,522	1,478	2,212	899	3,383	2,763	21,752	8,305	..	..	25,030	8,832	33,862
278	..				..	..				1744	248	708	118	321	59	505	102	..	..	3278	527			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.													
				Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	17	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	10	71	4	69	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	10	71	4	69	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	5	59	7	66	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	2	3	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	24	6	49	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	..	10	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	12	91	13	125	21	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	2	5	1	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	18	..	20	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	8	115	8	76	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	10	116	8	76	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	41	2	37	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	16	1	13	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	26	3	15	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	28	..	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	11	111	6	71	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	8	..	7	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	8	..	7	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	5	2	15	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	3	19	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	18	5	17	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Years under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	17	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	15	3	26	..	19	2	6	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	52	7	78	9	93	7	..	..
		..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	67	10	104	9	112	9	6	..
		..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	85	14	119	28	68	15	..	..
	1	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	65	9	70	5	55	8	..	..
		..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	3	4	13	..	7	2	..	..
		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	153	27	202	33	130	25	..	..
	1	44	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	7	4	30	2	27	1	..	..
		..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	108	9	189	22	146	12	..	..
	3	..	50	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	4	1	7	1	2	2	..	..
		..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	112	10	196	23	148	14	..	..
	8	..	53	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	40	4	48	9	56	6	..	..
	1	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	26	9	27	6	28	1	..	..
	6	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	39	15	56	10	24	6	..	..
	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	36	6	48	7	30	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	141	34	179	32	138	13	..	..
	8	3	26	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	5	1	7	..	16	1	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	5	1	7	..	16	1	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	13	1	24	6	25	6	..	..
	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	4	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	17	1	24	6	30	10	..	..
	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	3	..	19	2	12	3	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	2	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	7	46	9	45	5	5	..	..	..
8	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	7	46	9	45	5	5	..	..	..
8	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
81	5	32	10	53	5	3	1	..	..
6	..	7	4	5	1	..	..	..	..
19	4	33	12	41	2	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	..	1	8	5	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	10	65	23	102	12	9	1	..	..
8	..	10	5	8	3	..	..	..	..
20	2	8	1	12	1	6	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	4	57	14	73	4	16	1	..	..
8	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	4	58	16	73	5	16	1	..	..
8	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
37	..	32	5	24	..	7	1	..	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11	1	5	5	18	1	9	2	..	..
1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
26	3	10	1	11	1	2	..	..	..
4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	14	..	12	3	4	2	..	..
2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	4	61	11	65	5	22	5	..	..
8	3	9	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
1	..	9	2	7	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	9	2	7	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	3	5	2	2	1	5	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	3	8	2	3	1	6	1	..	..
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5	8	..	16	4	5	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	2	13	3	19	..	..	..	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	10	48	7	49	6	48	..	..	..
8	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
106	12	61	10	68	6	48	..	6	..
8	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
110	15	66	29	90	13	6	..	..	..
17	2	16	2	9	2	..	..	..	..
41	8	81	13	62	1	6	..	..	..
4	..	6	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	..	1	9	3	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
156	25	147	43	161	17	21	..	..	..
21	2	22	4	19	2	1	..	..	..
23	4	17	3	17	..	7	..	..	..
3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	17	118	20	135	4	16	2	..	..
29	4	12	1	19	..	1	..	..	..
1	2	2	1	10	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	19	120	21	145	5	16	2	..	..
30	4	14	1	19	..	1	..	..	..
59	7	45	9	34	2	6	1	..	..
7	..	4	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
23	6	13	3	37	7	8	..	..	..
6	5	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
61	20	26	6	27	5	5	..	..	..
4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	6	43	4	27	3	8	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	39	127	22	125	17	27	1	..	..
17	7	12	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	9	2	14	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	9	2	14	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	8	14	2	21	..	9	3	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	11	15	2	23	..	11	4	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3	8	1	11	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i.e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i.e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Un 12 Y o A
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	3	98	11	102	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	3	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	6	9	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	36	191	42	193	55	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	..	24	8	75	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	41	298	59	304	64	..	..	..
			Juvenile	13	..	28	9	88	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	13	83	17	58	21	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	6	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helston	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	19	93	20	66	28	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	9	..	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	16	8	52	24	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	2	..	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	18	8	52	24	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	2	..	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	12	6	37	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	7	138	9	104	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	6	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	32	159	54	135	47	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	6	2	26	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	30	10	10	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	3	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	7	14	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	6	3	14	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	4	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	43	212	76	181	64	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	11	3	43	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

RNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Years and under		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	20	..	50	1	14	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	74	27	94	26	113	29	..	..	..
2	27	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	141	33	320	50	270	49	..	..	..
..	79	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	235	60	464	77	397	78	..	..	..
2	109	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	44	19	82	45	94	23	..	..	..
..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	9	18	..	10	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	4	6	4	11	2	..	..	..
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	48	32	107	49	117	29	..	..	..
9	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	41	23	76	18	92	16	..	..	..
9	4	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	1	3	3	6	6	..	..	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	4	2	6	1	..	..	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	52	24	83	23	104	23	..	..	..
1	4	21	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	22	3	29	3	21	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	126	15	219	22	247	38	..	..	..
1	..	49	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	19	1	47	8	52	11	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	92	27	152	32	157	33	..	..	..
10	2	31	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	27	2	44	14	43	11	..	..	..
..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	15	11	40	12	55	8	..	..	..
1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	6	13	4	9	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	3	1	9	2	..	..	..
..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	73	9	171	49	300	74	329	70	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Yeer.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
72	3	55	11	96	6	24	..	..	..
5	1	5	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
8	4	5	4	7	1	5	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
170	67	120	51	172	15	32	..	..	..
40	15	44	2	25	..	2	..	..	..
250	74	180	66	275	22	61	2	..	..
46	16	49	2	30	..	4	..	..	..
49	18	37	21	74	11	21	1	..	..
5	4	12	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	2	5	3	1	3	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	22	39	28	81	16	28	1	..	..
8	4	13	1	10	1	..	..	..	..
14	12	25	7	21	13	16	5	..	..
5	3	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	12	26	7	21	13	16	5	..	..
6	3	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	8	15	4	10	3	2	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	4	115	11	108	7	1	..	..	..
8	..	12	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
74	39	129	65	94	23	73	6	..	..
9	2	17	11	11	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	22	10	25	11	5	1	..	..
3	1	3	..	4	1	1	..	..	..
2	3	..	..	20	8	2	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	4	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	8	5	20	2	2	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
2	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	45	167	87	163	44	86	7	..	..
12	4	26	12	20	4	2	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
35	..	26	..	18	..	5	1	..	..
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	36	38	24	23	11	132	11	..	..
12	9	9	..	8	..	2	..	..	..
256	79	205	39	254	13	16	1	..	..
51	5	48	3	17	..	1	..	..	..
379	115	269	63	295	24	153	13	..	..
65	15	58	3	25	..	3	..	..	..
62	38	43	36	106	12	9	1	..	..
7	3	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	17	5	6	6	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	..	..	11	7	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	42	60	41	123	25	11	2	..	..
8	3	5	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
72	18	31	20	75	15	31	4	..	..
12	8	5	6	4	1	2	..	..	..
6	5	6	4	4	1	1	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
83	25	39	25	85	16	32	4	..	..
15	8	8	6	9	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	18	229	47	226	10	1	..	..	..
16	..	40	3	22	1	..	..	..	..
24	8	30	7	29	3	35	2	..	..
1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
94	25	105	46	143	18	59	3	..	..
16	4	19	3	11	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
22	7	15	10	73	14	..	..	..	..
4	1	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
8	4	13	7	7	3	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	5	2	11	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	12	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	46	173	75	263	40	100	5	114	27
21	5	35	3	35	3	1	..	17	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		U 12
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	6	60	10	63	12	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	3	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	6	62	10	68	12	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	3	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	11	81	17	60	17	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	4	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	11	..	25	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	..	206	..	151	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	8	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	14	2	7	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	26	221	13	160	30	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	8	..	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	6	3	20	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	5	35	11	24	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	15	8	18	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	3	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	10	50	19	42	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	4	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	28	210	38	201	35	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	..	16	5	65	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	26	9	24	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	33	237	47	229	48	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	..	18	6	77	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

...NS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

...rs	14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	..	..	53	11	137	17	153	28	..	..
1	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	4	1	8	..	4	1	..	..
.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	57	12	145	17	157	29	..	..
1	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	205	33	281	78	224	70	..	..
3	38	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	29	..	30	..	33	..	..
1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	203	..	240	..	263	..	..	..
.	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	30	9	56	7	54	5	..	..
.	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	3	..	8	1	4	..	..	..
.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	101	11	101	10	55	10	..	..
1	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	337	49	415	48	376	48	..	..
2	133	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	16	1	31	2	27	4	..	..
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	25	14	69	14	56	8	..	..
.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	13	4	28	12	43	3	..	..
.	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	38	18	97	26	99	11	..	..
.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	15	1	19	..	20	..	10	..
.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	36	..	14	..	3	..
.	..	..	73	10	72	13	74	12	..	..
.	42	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	69	26	131	19	108	29	..	..
4	39	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	21	3	37	4	23	3	..	..
.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	58	5	51	6	42	4	..	..
1	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	4	1	5	..	6	1	..	..
.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	240	82	325	56	274	52	10	..
5	119	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
60	7	32	10	53	9	10	2	..	..
5	..	10	4	6	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	7	34	10	56	9	13	2	..	..
6	..	11	4	6	1	..	..	..	..
52	14	26	17	97	12	7	2	..	..
11	2	2	1	10	..	1	..	..	..
..	18	..	22	..	18	..	1	..	..
..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
244	..	114	..	133	..	11	..	..	..
20	..	12	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	..	1	20	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	21	115	23	154	23	13	2	..	..
20	3	12	1	10	1	1	..	..	..
13	5	14	2	5	2	2	1	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
29	12	24	10	22	1	3	..	..	..
3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	8	2	3	17	6	3	..	..	..
4	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
49	20	26	13	39	7	6	..	..	..
7	2	1	..	11	1	..	..	..	..
185	28	148	53	214	18	21	2	..	..
32	4	32	9	29	3	..	..	..	..
28	10	11	7	10	4	8	4	..	..
8	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	2	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
214	38	159	60	233	24	32	6	..	..
40	6	34	9	32	3	1	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
127	15	78	29	113	10	25	2	..	..
14	6	8	1	12	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	5	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	16	83	30	121	10	25	2	..	..
14	6	10	1	12	..	..	..	..	..
209	73	117	56	384	51	..	1	..	..
39	5	10	1	26	..	..	..	..	..
..	37	..	39	..	15	..	1	..	..
..	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
307	..	193	..	206	..	10	..	..	..
33	..	38	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
47	8	34	12	43	1	16	..	..	..
8	1	5	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
6	1	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
4	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
116	13	51	8	84	10	6	..	..	..
22	..	5	2	15	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	59	279	59	340	26	33	1	..	..
67	4	31	6	53	4	1	2	..	..
24	3	25	2	23	2	2	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	22	20	3	49	11	3	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	14	15	2	24	3	7	..	..	..
10	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
116	36	35	5	73	14	10	..	..	..
14	..	2	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	1	2	..	11	..	6	..	10	..
12	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	42	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	16	57	9	21	6	52	4	..	..
30	3	21	3	2	..	15	..	..	..
84	23	108	37	115	14	1	..	..	..
21	9	36	3	15	2	..	..	..	..
39	1	20	3	19	5	3	1	..	..
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	7	32	4	34	4	9	..	..	..
12	..	7	1	11	2	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	10	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
332	91	219	60	215	34	73	5	10	..
86	12	65	7	28	6	16	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		U 12
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	12	127	16	137	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	6	1	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	32	6	25	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	3	2	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	22	12	18	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	12	1	17	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	26	195	35	200	33	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	1	12	3	32	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	10	69	17	55	13	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	1	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	16	5	5	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	12	85	22	60	14	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	3	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	7	73	5	77	12	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	8	2	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	22	4	27	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	8	95	9	104	15	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	11	2	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	23	..	23	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	12	194	32	194	30	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	11	2	42	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	27	6	38	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	18	3	15	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	25	8	9	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	4	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	23	273	52	268	48	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	12	7	59	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

Age of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	10	..	13	1	14	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	139	25	223	28	200	33	..	..
1	1	40	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	35	10	118	15	35	6	..	..
..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	31	16	34	24	58	36	65	..
..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	6	38	8	38	5	..	..
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	43	20	60	9	44	3	..	..
..	..	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	1	12	2	18	5	..	..
..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	283	78	498	87	407	88	65	..
2	1	89	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	38	11	59	21	57	7	..	..
..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	20	38	21	37	11	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	50	31	97	42	94	18	..	..
..	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	100	13	164	14	154	23	..	..
..	..	32	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	36	..	55	2	82	6	..	..
..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	136	13	219	16	236	29	..	..
..	..	39	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	37	6	72	6	57	9	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	714	108	781	137	544	131	..	..
..	2	218	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	56	6	110	7	95	7	..	..
..	..	24	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	..	18	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	4	11	1	14	2	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	8	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	32	2	46	12	73	13	..	..
..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	64	5	117	4	51	4	..	..
..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	266	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
110	7	77	16	122	15	22	1	..	..
6	1	10	4	5	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5	10	8	39	12	20	..	..	..
5	4	2	3	7	2	..	..	..	..
13	2	9	13	23	7	4	5	..	..
3	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	2	1	24	1	3	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	5	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	15	99	38	212	35	49	6	..	..
15	6	14	8	18	7	3	..	..	..
74	20	39	15	41	5	8	..	..	..
7	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	4	2	12	4	2	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
82	22	43	17	53	9	10	..	..	..
7	3	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
62	7	86	13	54	4	5	..	..	..
5	4	12	2	7	1	..	..	..	..
29	4	11	1	10	3	9	..	..	..
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	11	97	14	64	7	14	..	..	..
10	4	13	2	7	1	..	..	..	..
16	3	9	2	32	2	1	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
186	31	79	26	228	17	9	..	..	..
23	7	13	2	21	1	..	..	..	..
33	4	20	1	30	5	..	..	..	..
6	1	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
10	2	6	2	20	7	3	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	7	3	3	22	8	3	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	2	4	2	4	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	8	20	7	25	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8	..	9	..	16	1	4	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
216	26	71	19	140	20	135	21	..	..
15	3	15	3	9	4	16	2	..	..
46	12	46	13	76	6	20	..	..	..
8	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
23	35	12	21	69	19	19	1	65	..
5	1	3	2	8	..	1	..	..	..
24	6	14	9	46	2	4	2	..	..
1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	5	24	16	66	9	8	2	..	..
16	7	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4	7	1	16	3	2	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
384	88	183	79	429	60	192	26	65	..
45	12	29	8	32	4	19	2	..	..
73	17	36	16	39	6	6	..	..	..
2	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
34	27	9	7	42	17	2	1	..	..
6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
107	44	45	23	81	23	8	1	..	..
8	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
116	10	191	37	109	3	2	..	..	..
10	2	15	4	14	..	..	..	..	..
86	7	35	..	36	1	16	..	..	..
7	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
202	17	226	37	145	4	18	..	..	..
17	5	17	4	14	..	1	..	..	..
48	10	50	6	68	5	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
838	174	330	137	866	65	5	..	..	..
120	20	50	9	89	7	..	..	..	..
114	11	47	8	95	1	5	..	..	..
15	2	7	5	7	..	2	..	..	..
8	..	3	..	14	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	14	32	4	61	9	10	..	..	..
6	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	4	31	5	121	4	16	..	..	..
4	1	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	4	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1078	207	446	155	1163	80	49	2	35	..
146	23	61	14	109	7	2	..	5	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		U 12 A
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	24	5	24	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	23	227	37	194	49	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	2	18	3	44	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	30	239	46	240	47	..	..	..
			Juvenile	13	6	13	2	58	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	72	182	136	160	105	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	11	4	38	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	86	691	121	537	137	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	4	29	5	116	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	785	214	1363	345	1155	346	..	..	..
			Juvenile	38	13	72	14	268	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	7	140	18	115	17	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	4	4	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	5	25	2	30	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	6	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	12	165	20	146	22	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	10	5	36	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	13	3	11	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	20	5	12	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	28	5	24	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
,,	Spilsby	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	10	2	20	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	34	4	23	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	29	2	19	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	21	6	17	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	14	4	18	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	3	2	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	16	176	35	147	30	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	8	1	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	3	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	3	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	36	63	26	56	37	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	4	28	5	41	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath Fields.	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	883	194	892	303	763	244	..	..	..
			Juvenile	30	..	86	14	281	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8	91	16	72	28	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	13	35	30	20	33	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	9	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1037	251	1081	375	911	342	..	..	..
			Juvenile	41	4	124	19	339	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183

RNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

ge of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

2 Years nd der 4.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	14	1	21	3	18	4	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	179	44	411	68	460	71	..	..
3	49	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	410	39	481	42	494	46	..	..
3	274	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	64	456	1088	931	830	689	..	..
32	76	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	639	232	1007	314	1118	304	..	..
10	305	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1886	772	3008	1358	2920	1114	..	..
48	706	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	33	16	48	32	47	31	..	..
1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	119	..	177	..	143	..	..	..
..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	62	3	61	4	49	2	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	214	19	286	36	239	33	..	..
1	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	12	6	26	3	24	9	..	..	
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	86	5	138	22	137	23	..	..	
..	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	44	1	88	10	94	18	..	..	
..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	88	13	135	23	145	24	..	..	
..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	36	5	35	5	28	8	..	..	
..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	23	6	29	4	24	10	1	..	
..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	23	8	52	9	46	8	..	..	
1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	8	1	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	1	11	3	5	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	317	45	522	80	510	101	1	..	
1	84	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	4	2	9	5	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	4	2	9	5	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	71	..	11	..	..	..	
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1377	846	1778	924	1740	1053	..	..	
21	561	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	57	19	156	47	95	40	..	..	
..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	444	116	300	123	180	122	..	..	
3	153	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	533	403	833	627	399	549	..	..	
30	227	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744*	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2417	1584	3139	1721	2430	1764	744	..	
54	951	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
17	4	9	5	32	4	8	3	..	..
8	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
281	69	93	31	162	9	5	..	..	..
45	12	16	2	11	1	..	..	..	..
259	83	124	20	189	16	57	4	..	..
46	16	16	7	18	2	4	..	..	..
121	134	61	104	260	70	44	5	..	..
16	8	9	7	27	..	..	..	..	..
639	176	320	115	518	45	104	8	..	..
85	15	44	10	25	5	3	..	..	..
131	466	607	275	1161	144	218	20	..	..
200	51	87	26	84	8	7	..	..	..
71	11	66	18	129	13	42	..	..	..
19	2	6	3	7	4	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4	8	..	28	5	36	3	..	..
7	2	..	..	10	1	3	..	..	..
85	15	74	18	158	18	78	3	..	..
26	4	6	3	17	5	4	..	..	..
6	1	12	2	10	..	4	1	..	..
..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3	7	5	10	4	13	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
15	1	20	7	24	2	7	..	..	..
1	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
19	2	..	..	14	3	2	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	6	12	3	36	1	3	..	..	..
1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	2	12	5	23	3	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	7	10	1	18	2	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3	7	4	24	1	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..
1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	2	8	3	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	27	81	30	167	19	35	5	..	..
5	3	6	5	8	1	2	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	3	..	2	2	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	3	..	2	2	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	57	45	31	41	6	46	5	..	..
36	9	9	5	16	2	16	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
548	226	244	207	1208	239	538	69	..	..
110	29	70	21	189	24	28	6	..	..
44	26	6	7	115	17	28	2	..	..
1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	24	17	10	33	33	43	9	..	..
4	2	..	..	16	..	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
665	333	312	255	1397	295	655	85	..	..
151	41	79	26	224	26	50	6	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
17	4	7	2	23	1	6	1	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
499	113	211	48	327	22	13	..	..	..
50	10	16	4	10	..	..	..	..	..
581	45	176	51	537	26	91	5	..	..
232	7	99	1	121	2	..	..	..	..
854	902	362	721	1276	439	70	14	..	..
81	70	16	19	45	9	..	..	..	..
1275	491	514	258	889	97	86	4	..	..
256	45	103	16	69	5	3	..	..	..
3226	1555	1270	1080	3052	585	266	24	..	..
623	137	235	40	245	16	3	..	..	..
27	28	34	27	59	22	8	2	..	..
3	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
122	..	40	..	223	..	54	..	..	..
23	..	5	..	39	..	8	..	..	..
52	7	..	..	51	1	69	1	..	..
3	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	..	..
201	35	74	27	333	23	131	3	..	..
29	1	9	..	47	..	12	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	10	5	19	7	27	1	..	..
4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
99	19	83	22	153	7	26	2	..	..
17	12	5	1	12	1	..	..	..	..
96	18	..	..	105	10	25	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	21	2	..	..	..	..
110	18	80	23	114	8	64	11	..	..
16	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	5	33	10	44	3	..	..	..	..
6	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
29	13	10	4	28	3	9	..	1	..
5	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
42	13	20	3	52	8	7	1	..	..
4	1	5	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
4	..	4	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	3	2	10	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
414	91	243	70	534	49	158	16	1	..
52	15	27	3	43	5	2	..	..	..
10	5	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	27	..	20	..	16	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2470	1678	430	440	1995	705	..	..	..	..
551	137	97	31	195	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	29	..	..	194	73	35	4	..	..
5	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
377	207	82	54	465	100	..	..	..	..
99	49	22	1	64	3	..	..	..	..
531	646	188	370	1046	563	..	..	..	..
245	82	91	17	83	43	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744*	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3482	560	727	864	3722	1141	55	4	744	..
902	270	211	49	344	68	..	..	..	..

* Military offenders.

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Un 12 Y of Ag
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	36	9	17	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	8	68	16	56	13	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	11	104	25	73	18	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	2	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	20	6	24	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	84	..	71	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	5	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	2	21	7	13	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	..	23	..	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction.	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	61	4	54	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	17	8	26	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth.	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14	3	11	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	11	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	15	6	12	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	15	215	28	190	27	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	9	1	51	1	59	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	6	77	11	74	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	3	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	28	4	27	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	4	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	6	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	12	110	15	107	12	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	4	..	7	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	30	5	17	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	8	27	14	23	10	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	4	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol.	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	10	64	19	44	15	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	5	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	3	78	8	57	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	3	1	4	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	9	2	10	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction.	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	34	6	27	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	8	124	17	98	20	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	4	2	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

URNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

Years old under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	4	..	9	1	6	3	..	..	18	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	42	25	98	32	92	13	..	..	37	12
2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	46	25	107	33	98	16	..	..	55	25
2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	14	3	36	4	14	6	..	..	24	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	67	..	92	..	140	..	..	..	105	..
..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	87	30	57	5	44	11	..	..	25	6
..	42	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1
..	..	40	..	79	..	75	..	..	..	61	4
..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	61	14	77	19	97	12	..	..	14	4
..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	21	6	39	7	39	7	..	..	5	4
..	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	73	11	94	23	21	8	..	..	14	7
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
..	..	5	..	7	..	8	1	..	..	2	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	354	61	445	54	424	39	..	..	226	25
..	145	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	1
..	..	129	13	175	18	152	14	..	..	82	6
..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	32	7	43	6	39	7	..	..	8	5
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	10	3	13	..	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	171	23	231	24	201	21	..	..	93	12
..	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
..	..	32	9	47	32	52	21	..	..	13	4
..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	150	60	50	28	17	..	..	..	..	..
6	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	8	3	6	5	1	..	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	115	38	190	80	114	51	..	..	7	16
8	54	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
..	..	8	2	7	..	14	4	..	..	2	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	311	109	309	146	207	81	1	..	23	20
14	85	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4
..	..	13	..	32	1	23	2	..	..	51	2
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	10	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	64	9	64	12	48	7	..	..	6	1
..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	106	2	192	5	163	7	..	..	21	6
1	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	183	11	288	18	235	16	6	..	88	11
1	75	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
74	16	130	17	23	1	..	..	219	20
7	3	7	2	10	1	2	..	46	1

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	2	4	1	8	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	31	54	30	38	3	57	6	..	..
3	3	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
89	33	58	31	46	4	58	6	..	..
3	3	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
33	8	21	3	10	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	..	47	..	33	..	89	..	..	..
11	..	15	..	7	..	10	..	..	..
75	29	31	10	75	7	7	..	..	..
35	2	2	1	18	..	1	..	..	..
84	..	18	..	54	..	38	..	..	..
14	..	10	..	6	..	3	..	..	..
102	15	90	22	43	7	..	1	..	..
18	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	7	15	5	48	7	15	1	..	..
8	..	15	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
75	16	35	9	40	10	38	7	..	..
10	..	6	..	6	..	3	..	..	..
10	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
497	68	236	46	303	31	187	9	..	..
96	9	53	2	54	..	17	..	..	..
179	23	104	15	164	7	9	..	..	..
7	1	3	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
27	5	17	7	47	7	23	1	..	..
6	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
206	28	121	22	211	14	32	1	33	3
13	1	9	..	5	1	1	..	1	1
34	19	17	29	76	14	4	..	..	..
1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
45	34	87	23	85	31	..	..	..	..
16	7	22	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	2	5	6	1	4	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	..	2	6	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	85	47	32	269	52	4	..	..	..
39	21	24	5	37	3	..	..	..	..
11	2	3	1	6	3	9	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
200	143	156	92	448	101	23	..	1	..
58	29	49	7	47	3	1	..	..	..
21	2	14	1	28	..	5	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	13	35	10	78	5	9	..	..	..
15	..	14	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
144	5	116	6	189	3	12	..	..	..
27	1	16	3	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
296	8	26	..	6	..				
22	..	..	..	..	..				

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	8	75	7	84	15	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	2	1	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	16	2	19	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	11	92	11	105	16	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	6	1	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	13	5	14	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	2	13	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	2	13	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	16	2	17	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	18	143	27	138	28	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	9	2	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgnorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	2	6	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	20	153	29	147	34	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	9	2	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5	46	3	44	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	12	124	10	101	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	4	2	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	10	88	21	75	13	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	31	88	31	75	27	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	13	..	23	2	53	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	16	45	21	36	25	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	19	2	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	77	391	86	331	77	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	21	..	50	6	127	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	49	517	64	383	58	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	2	22	3	46	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	50	523	64	386	59	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	2	23	3	48	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	5	62	7	94	13	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	49	14	37	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	2	3	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	21	3	10	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	21	3	20	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Orford	Borough Goal	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	14	153	27	161	24	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	2	11	6	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*b.*	5	..

RNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

ges of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

ars l er	14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	85	17	169	25	144	17	..	..
..	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	17	19	34	25	38	7	..	..
..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	102	36	215	50	193	24	..	..
..	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	1	39	2	38	9	..	..
.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	6	..	5	..	9	4	..	..
.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
.	..	..	6	..	5	..	9	4	3	3
.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
.	..	..	13	1	11	2	22	..	..	..
.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	110	20	161	26	186	14	..	..
1	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	18	..	42	2	39	6	..	..
.	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	128	20	211	29	229	20	..	..
1	38	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	5	2	13	3	7	1	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	100	23	105	21	123	19	..	..
.	37	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	62	15	90	33	105	14	..	..
.	23	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	255	100	295	250	139	104	..	..
3	98	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	6	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	117	20	88	23	68	18	..	..
.	53	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	545	160	605	330	442	156	..	..
.	211	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	416	53	545	59	126	53	..	..
1	76	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	9	4	7	..	6	1	..	..
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	425	57	552	59	132	54	..	..
3	77	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	90	12	89	7	121	18	..	..
.	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	62	16	87	11	80	9	..	..
.	27	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	3	..	5	..	9	4	..	..
.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	9	..	11	6	9	3	..	..
.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	22	3	25	5	32	6	..	..
.	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	186	31	217	29	251	40	..	..
.	72	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
78	10	41	9	83	11	6	..	..	..
6	1	5	2	5	1	..	..	..	..
5	2	10	4	23	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
84	12	53	15	108	11	11	..	..	..
6	2	12	2	12	1	..	..	..	..
9	4	4	8	14	2	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	5	4	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	5	4	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	3	11	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	37	103	26	113	10	8	..	..	..
12	2	10	3	7	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	8	3	2	..	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
142	45	108	28	117	10	19	..	..	..
12	2	11	3	8	1	1	..	..	..
39	4	20	..	38	5	20	3	..	..
7	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
132	11	66	11	83	6	25	2	..	..
21	1	10	2	3	..	1	..	..	..
78	14	35	18	77	12	17	..	..	..
5	1	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	23	102	43	75	19	36	7	..	..
32	8	26	14	20	5	11	2	..	..
56	24	25	14	53	24	..	..	..	..
15	..	19	2	14	2	..	..	..	..
387	76	248	86	326	66	98	12	..	..
80	11	62	19	44	7	12	2	..	..
343	56	354	75	324	29	181	11	..	.
17	5	34	6	23	2	3	1	..	..
4	2	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
347	58	354	75	328	29	185	11	..	..
19	5	34	6	24	2	3	1	..	..
67	10	30	8	93	7	12	..	..	..
5	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
44	4	24	12	35	2	7	..	..	..
4	1	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
5	4	8	5	22	2	8	1	..	..
..	..	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1	16	4	14	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	19	78	29	164	16	27	1	..	..
9	1	12	5	8	5	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
171	27	57	19	166	13	4	..	..	..
25	1	4	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
16	11	16	20	53	19	4	1	..	..
1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
10	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
197	38	76	39	229	32	8	1	..	..
26	2	5	1	11	2	..	..	..	..
5	3	40	7	29	2	8	..	..	..
1	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
8	3	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
9	5	10	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
11	2	12	1	22	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
180	21	141	33	130	6	6	..	..	..
23	1	10	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	2	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	7	21	1	..	..	23	..	..	..
9	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
238	29	164	34	132	6	34	..	..	..
32	3	13	2	6	..	2	..	..	..
9	5	6	..	8	1	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	27	83	32	99	4	26	..	..	..
33	3	12	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
94	27	62	25	82	10	19	..	..	..
10	4	17	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
258	154	144	175	276	125	11	..	..	..
38	5	82	13	26	34	1	..	..	..
2	..	5	..	9	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	27	45	20	139	14	..	..	..	..
34	4	20	2	17	1	..	..	..	..
372	240	345	252	613	154	62	..	..	..
176	16	131	25	56	35	1	..	..	..
393	70	456	71	374	20	164	4	..	..
18	5	56	6	31	3	1	..	..	..
4	2	2	3	3	..	13	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
387	72	458	74	377	20	177	4	..	..
19	5	56	6	31	3	2	..	..	..
128	15	94	14	69	8	9	..	..	..
10	..	16	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
96	12	50	16	66	8	17	..	..	..
1	..	12	2	9	1	..	..	..	..
1	2	1	..	8	2	7	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	4	3	13	4	11	1	..	..
1	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	6	19	6	33	2	2	..	..	..
2	1	9	2	10	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
251	36	168	39	189	24	46	1	..	..
25	10	37	8	25	1	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.													
				Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Surrey	Horsemonger Lane.	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	49	205	74	162	86	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	2	17	2	47	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	6
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	49	211	74	166	87	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	2	18	2	47	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	14	116	19	123	11	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	5	1	27	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	29	4	28	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	3	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	2	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	26	156	28	158	14	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	2	10	2	40	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	47	293	50	255	61	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	..	40	..	65	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	28	6	33	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	48	321	56	289	63	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	..	44	..	74	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	10	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	9	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	19	5	11	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	42	4	44	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	8	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	7	95	8	68	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	4	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	35	2	36	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	15	172	14	148	26	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	13	4	32	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..

s, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9. Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 10. State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 11. State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.									
14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	88	6	169	20	103	25	..	..	161	65	72	40	171	83	90	21	..	..	90	31	30	4	200	15	40	1	..	..
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	8	14	4	29	2	1	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	7	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	545	187	437	199	366	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	222	206	144	575	174	37	14	..	..
329	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	38	97	11	137	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	75	13	88	20	51	22	..	..	4	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	80	21	31	13	97	19	6	2	..	..
32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	15	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	76	29	135	56	107	58	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	44	57	34	163	65	22	..	..	..
27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	8	1	24	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	784	235	829	295	627	273	..	..	167	65	73	41	175	83	90	21	..	..	776	318	324	195	1035	273	105	17	..	..
404	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8	14	4	29	2	1	..	..	..	298	42	125	13	183	11	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	128	21	183	38	205	41	..	..	96	17	6	5	200	21	8	1	..	..	200	36	19	13	290	51	7	..	..	..
73	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	..	1	21	5	..	..	..	..	39	10	3	1	65	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	48	8	70	9	85	6	..	..	28	3	21	2	21	2	3	1	..	..	71	10	55	10	69	3	8	..	..	..
16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	4	1	6	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	3	22	1	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	6	1	10	1	10	2	..	..
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	13	3	17	2	7	1	..	..	8	3	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	12	2	16	4	5	..	4	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	4	17	4	15	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	5	1	1	..	..	10	6	8	2	19	3	..	..	..	..
8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	4	8	4	7	..	..	..	4	1	3	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	7	4	5	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	204	43	318	58	337	56	..	..	139	26	34	10	233	29	14	3	..	..	319	61	111	34	399	60	30	2	..	..
103	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	9	7	3	25	6	..	..	..	..	59	15	11	3	80	4	1	..	..	..
..	..	72	5	155	9	78	16	..	..	330	54	150	40	200	47	120	17	..	..	108	13	47	10	55	2	95	5	..	..
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	15	4	30	1	10	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	172	47	227	58	237	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	240	71	196	58	109	10	91	5	..	..
109	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	8	49	2	14	..	12	..	..	..
..	..	45	4	58	14	41	7	..	..	19	4	16	4	39	1	10	..	..	..	46	14	19	8	69	3	10	..	..	..
25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	289	56	440	81	356	62	..	..	349	58	166	44	239	48	131	17	..	..	394	98	262	76	233	15	196	10	..	..
145	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	1	16	5	36	1	10	..	..	..	92	9	59	2	20	..	13	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	6	1	19	1	..	..	3	1	7	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	7	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	45	1	49	6	..	..	3	..	5	2	7	3	3	..	..	..	19	1	28	5	52	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	..	51	2	68	7	..	..	6	1	12	4	11	3	5	..	..	..	21	2	35	5	69	2	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	49	6	57	7	43	6	..	..	24	2	43	9	47	1	7	1	..	..	37	9	56	9	53	1	3	..	..	..
14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	2	9	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	156	31	151	27	154	13	..	..	47	4	131	15	59	6	6	2	..	..	119	25	242	42	84	3	16	1	..	..
59	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	14	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	15	7	54	5	11	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	44	6	56	5	39	11	..	..	34	..	34	11	20	4	..	..	..	..	44	13	56	7	35	2	4	..	..	..
14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	249	43	264	39	236	30	..	..	105	6	208	35	126	11	13	3	..	..	200	47	354	58	172	6	23	1	..	..
87	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	22	4	5	1	2	..	..	..	26	9	63	7	23	3	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Goals, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Un 12 Y of Ag
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	21	166	25	142	22	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	8	6	39	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	15	6	10	10	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	23	181	31	152	32	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	10	6	41	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	2	230	7	196	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	38	12	48	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2	46	3	33	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	45	473	67	307	63	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	23	4	87	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	18	48	12	36	15	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	..	8	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	75	838	102	627	105	..	..	..
			Juvenile	18	1	40	7	119	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
			Grand Total Adult.	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,954	1,295	9,219	1,866	8,022	1,865	:	:	:
			Grand Total Juvenile.	274	39	663	122	1,877	387	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	739

…s, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9. Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.											TABLE No. 10. State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 11. State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.									
	14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	..	..	67	14	141	26	118	18	..	..	165	32	110	25	120	9	16	2	..	..	136	35	74	14	97	8	19	1	..	..
.	34	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	9	11	5	8	..	1	..	..	..	32	3	8	..	11	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	40	10	36	7	29	11	..	..	13	7	8	10	13	..	4	1	..	..	41	8	21	16	40	4	3	..	..	..
.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	107	24	177	33	147	29	..	..	178	39	118	35	133	9	20	3	..	..	177	43	95	30	137	12	22	1	..	..
.	40	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	9	14	5	8	..	1	..	..	..	39	3	10	..	18	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	134	2	106	7	251	9	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	62	12	95	18	99	24	..	..	33	10	16	8	54	11	1	..	..	..	74	27	38	20	141	7	3	..	..	..
.	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	10	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	55	16	75	22	73	12	..	..	26	6	18	2	58	2	7	..	..	..	55	15	39	23	107	12	2	..	..	..
.	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	7	..	10	3	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	513	83	905	116	805	101	..	..	366	91	202	57	429	26	18	1	..	..	844	166	531	103	821	31	27	..	..	..
2	186	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	12	28	12	29	2	3	..	..	..	127	24	71	4	51	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	132	31	155	20	102	30	..	..	15	8	14	19	48	12	37	6	..	..	71	31	62	22	151	17	105	11	..	..
.	43	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	2	15	3	4	..	..	..	33	6	20	..	26	..	11	..	..	..
.	..	..	8	..	14	1	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	10	1	2	..	16	1	..	..
.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	2	..	10	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
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DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABL Terms of Imprisonme									
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Month and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	3	..	5	1	4	1	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	43	2	41	2	46	8	33	9	5	1	2	..
			Juvenile	2	..	4	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	43	2	41	2	46	8	33	9	5	1	2	..
			Juvenile	2	..	4	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	42	7	24	4	39	4	23	4	12	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	10	1	8	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	26	4	16	2	17	3	16	2	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	6	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	2	1	4	..	7	1	7	3	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	70	12	44	6	63	8	46	9	14	5	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	6	4	10	2	10	2	..	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	2	11	..	21	7	..	1	..	4	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	56	5	43	6	66	10	40	..	10	1	4	..
			Juvenile	6	1	4	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	56	6	43	7	67	11	40	..	10	1	4	..
			Juvenile	6	2	4	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	29	..	24	2	16	1	6	..	3	..	1	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	4	9	..	14	2	4	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	29	1	7	..	12	2	7	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	9	..	10	1	9	1	7	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	75	5	50	3	51	6	24	2	7	..	1	..
			Juvenile	7	..	1	1	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	2	1	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	4	2	1	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	1	3	..	7	1	4	1	3	2	..	1
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	10	1	3	..	7	1	5	1	3	2	..	1
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	5	9	2	19	2	3	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 12. before Trial.						TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																					
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	18	2	12	..	19	9	19	2	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	19	2	13	..	20	9	21	2	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	10	1	9	..	21	6	15	1	10	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	6	9	..	10	..	17	5	18	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	2	23	8	19	..	32	6	32	6	28	9	5	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	5	1	5	1	..	..	3	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9	1	22	4	15	4	26	3	21	3	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9	1	22	4	15	4	26	4	21	4	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	4	..	4	1	11	2	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	18	..	21	2	19	1	20	4	32	1	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	50	3	43	5	19	3	11	2	29	3	16	3
			Juvenile	6	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	2	9	1	7	2	7	6	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	180	47	131	39	120	27	11	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	46	4	37	8	23	3	4	2	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	234	52	183	45	146	32	29	16	38	3	16	3
			Juvenile	52	5	40	8	27	3	6	2	3	..	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	49	14	23	9	28	9	24	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	5	1	6	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	..	6	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	50	15	26	19	33	10	30	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	1	9	1	9	2	5	1	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	7	14	5	36	20	13	2	3	3	..	..
			Juvenile	4	2	3	..	3	1	2	1	..	1	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	10	7	15	5	37	20	14	2	3	3	..	..
			Juvenile	5	2	3	..	3	1	2	1	..	1	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	4	15	3	17	6	1	2	2	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	54	3	58	3	79	11	50	3	13	2	1	..
			Juvenile	6	1	5	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	89	45	62	29	69	27	52	17	17	1	2	..
			Juvenile	15	5	7	..	1	1	7	2	1	1	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	22	5	8	2	15	10	6	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	4	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	3	2	5	2	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult	2	..	..	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult	7	2	7	..	7	2	6	3	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	2	..	1		4	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	124	54	86	36	100	44	70	25	20	2	2	..
			Juvenile	21	5	13	1	10	1	8	3	1	1	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 12. before Trial.						TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																					
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	6	..	6	1	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
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DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	34	5	42	6	29	4	16	2	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	5	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	34	5	45	6	34	4	16	2	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	6	2	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	43	19	35	7	42	14	23	7	18	1	1	2
			Juvenile	9	2	8	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	21	..	14	..	11	..	7	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	198	..	136	..	69	..	22	..	6	..	2	..
			Juvenile	13	..	15	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	5	..	10	3	6	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	2	1	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	200	22	142	14	83	14	30	10	6	..	2	1
			Juvenile	13	1	16	1	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	3	4	..	9	4	5	4	2	..	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	19	1	13	8	16	7	20	4	10	..	3	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	25	8	7	6	7	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	1	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	44	9	20	14	23	10	25	4	10	..	3	..
			Juvenile	9	1	2	1	3	1	1	..	3	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	173	31	115	38	178	18	48	11	23	1	5	1
			Juvenile	31	5	19	6	25	3	13	2	5	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	2	15	14	19	4	4	3	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	2	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	4	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	188	33	134	53	199	23	55	14	25	1	5	1
			Juvenile	36	6	21	6	32	4	15	2	5	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

o. 12. fore Trial.						TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																					
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	123	13	34	8	63	4	28	5	9	..	2	1
			Juvenile	5	2	7	1	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	5	9	4	19	9	24	4	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	5	6	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	5	9	7	18	6	6	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	1	8	1	12	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	3	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	151	24	63	20	114	20	59	22	11	..	2	1
			Juvenile	12	5	14	8	11	3	5	1	1	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	29	11	40	8	39	12	30	6	16	3	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	9	..	11	4	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	38	11	51	12	45	14	32	6	16	3	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	1	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	65	7	52	7	34	2	6	..	7	1	..	..
			Juvenile	9	3	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	..	17	..	11	5	17	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	79	7	69	7	45	7	23	3	7	1	..	..
			Juvenile	9	3	7	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	7	9	..	16	4	9	1	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	109	18	82	9	164	29	66	15	5	..	8	1
			Juvenile	8	3	12	1	11	5	17	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,,	Adult	17	3	21	3	18	2	18	..	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	2	1	4	2	5	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	9	..	11	1	9	7	10	3	6	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	10	3	5	1	13	6	12	4	1	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	..	2	1	3	2	6	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	151	24	121	16	206	48	110	28	19	6	8	1
			Juvenile	8	5	16	3	16	7	24	1	..	1	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 12. Before Trial.						TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																					
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined or discharged on Sureties.		Sentences deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4	25	3	59	16	52	16	167	27	100	14	65	10	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	10	3	9	5	7	1	15	5	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	13	3	19	4	14	6	11	..	4	..	4	..
			Juvenile	3	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	202	32	131	21	146	48	19	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	32	7	23	2	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	61	15	61	17	173	29	82	39	67	14	17	2
			Juvenile	9	3	13	3	33	5	22	13	6	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	141	89	136	106	194	84	52	33	5	1	..	..
			Juvenile	11	2	10	8	18	4	7	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	744	159	430	102	321	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	88	17	49	10	38	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	1161	298	777	250	848	247	164	74	76	15	21	2
			Juvenile	143	29	100	23	115	18	31	15	6	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	115	14	46	4	59	10	37	7	12	2	1	..
			Juvenile	13	4	9	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	19	3	13	3	26	5	21	5	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	4	2	2	..	7	..	1	1	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	134	17	59	7	86	15	58	12	12	3	1	..
			Juvenile	20	4	13	4	9	2	7	..	1	1	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	1	7	..	2	..	10	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	4	5	13	3	7	2	11	3	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	10	1	9	..	25	5	17	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	8	2	6	1	5	1	12	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	,, ,,	Adult	10	1	12	3	13	1	6	4	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult	12	2	9	2	16	2	8	2	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	10	2	13	2	10	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and ditto	Adult	6	1	10	2	9	2	7	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	3	2	..	..	..	2	6	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	54	19	72	14	96	19	80	15	22	4	1	..
			Juvenile	3	1	4	2	5	3	3	..	..	3	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	4	1	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	94	47	98	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	17	8	60	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	1614	489	712	192	134	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	249	45	122	33	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	124	34	45	13	21	5	2	1	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	54	34	23	10	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	17	2	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Millbank	General Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	1886	604	878	267	170	52	2	1	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	287	56	191	41	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 12. before Trial.						TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																					
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped. Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	2	1	8	2	245	61	119	16	10	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	1	71	14	67	20	72	20	21	6	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	48	2	2	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	2	2	36	12	55	14	65	15	73	14	48	10	7	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	5	4	9	6	11	2	9	3	12	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	7	6	30	25	16	6	37	25	100	54	94	60	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	9	1	1	..	1	..	8	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	35	4	75	15	101	40	346	105	109	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	5	24	7	32	3	55	12	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	36	21	55	13	213	67	241	81	528	167	548	156	262	87	32	6	1	..	..	..	18	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	20	13	92	16	47	7	70	16	24	6	15	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	2	8	2	4	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	1	9	..	19	6	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	1	35	9	41	8	56	10	31	10	22	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	1	5	1	3	3	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	13	2	4	..	4	2	9	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	21	6	47	11	26	5	46	17	43	9	16	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	4	2	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	5	2	95	38	61	29	390	123	315	94	146	36	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	8	..	32	3	10	2	67	16	39	10	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	33	19	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	14	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	23	1	6	..	75	19	98	14	33	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	4	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	5	8	7	3	89	18	114	22	51	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	12	..	1	..	14	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	52	36	29	20	126	47	74	34	554	160	527	130	230	38	29	6	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	17	20	2	44	3	12	3	92	21	54	11	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	4	20	5	13	4	9	3	5	1	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	9	1	18	7	42	12	60	9	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	25	5	38	12	55	16	69	12	7	1	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	7	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	..	12	..	10	2	8	5	6	1	4	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Corection	Adult	61	..	52	..	51	..	28	..	6	..	1	..
			Juvenile.	5	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	5	15	1	30	5	25	4	..	1	1	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	8	1	29	1	11	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	26	3	20	..	32	..	23	..	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	3	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	12	5	8	6	12	4	10	8	1	1	3	..
			Juvenile.	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	4	8	3	4	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	6	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	9	1	2	6	9	4	9	3	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	139	19	107	17	140	13	98	17	17	2	5	..
			Juvenile.	20	3	21	1	46	1	17	2	1	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	38	11	43	4	49	1	17	2	3	1	1	..
			Juvenile.	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	1	14	4	11	3	9	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	5	..	3	..	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	3	1	7	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,.	Oundle	Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	56	13	64	8	65	6	26	3	4	1	1	..
			Juvenile.	12	..	6	..	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	4	17	6	21	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	7	13	3	21	12	15	3	7	1	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	3	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	21	12	35	11	45	12	24	3	8	1	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	7	..	8	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	38	3	26	3	23	2	18	3	11	1	2	..
			Juvenile.	4	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult	5	1	13	3	9	3	9	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult	7	..	8	1	3	1	6	4	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	3	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	1	18	4	25	6	6	1	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	50	4	50	8	53	10	58	13	18	4	2	..
			Juvenile.	10	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	2	1	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 12. before Trial.						TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	13	4	11	2	14	3	15	2	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	22	3	18	3	3	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	..	21	..	10	..	22	..	22	..	10	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	1	6	1	11	4	12	1	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	18	..	2	..	8	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	27	..	4	..	15	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	2	5	6	3	4	5	2	6	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	30	6	69	10	26	6	62	9	54	7	30	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	4	30	..	9	1	9	..	7	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	1	22	2	14	4	18	2	21	1	15	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	67	8	32	3	62	9	24	7	9	1	2	..
			Juvenile	5	2	3	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	1	6	1	17	3	14	2	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	70	9	39	4	80	12	38	10	13	1	2	..
			Juvenile	5	2	4	2	5	..	9	..	2	..	1	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	6	6	..	6	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	3	2	..	2	..	6	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	10	3	2	..	2	..	6	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	..	12	1	14	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	111	34	45	12	90	14	37	8	19	..	..	..
			Juvenile	14	6	3	1	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgnorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	5	5	7	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	118	39	52	13	91	15	41	9	19	..	..	..
			Juvenile	14	6	3	1	12	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult	27	2	21	3	28	6	15	1	1	1	2	..
			Juvenile	2	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	75	9	88	14	104	9	35	3	10	..	..	..
			Juvenile	13	2	16	..	1	..	4	..	5	1	..	..
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult	34	7	42	8	69	17	46	8	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	4	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	60	13	71	21	75	18	59	28	30	12	..	..
			Juvenile	21	4	15	8	20	9	27	8	6	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	30	8	32	13	58	31	29	18	9	..	5	..
			Juvenile	12	1	10	1	17	2	16	1	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	226	39	254	59	334	81	184	58	52	13	7	..
			Juvenile	52	8	51	9	43	11	51	10	11	1	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	219	40	174	26	223	32	135	18	41	1	15	1
			Juvenile	26	7	16	2	23	4	11	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	1	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	224	41	176	27	227	32	135	18	41	1	15	1
			Juvenile	27	7	17	2	25	4	11	2	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	5	36	4	44	6	34	5	32	2	33	2
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	20	5	27	1	44	7	17	3	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	3	4	3	6	3	7	2	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	12	3	10	1	19	2	10	3	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	49	16	77	9	113	18	68	13	37	3	33	2
			Juvenile	5	..	5	2	7	3	7	2	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 12. before Trial.						TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																			
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprison-ment.		Whipped, Fined, or Dis-charged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	3	27	4	12	5	29	4	25	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	16	3	31	5	15	6	33	5	31	3	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	7	4	45	20	13	5	58	12	36	4	28	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	46	11	16	7	44	15	51	6	20	7	39	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	10	2	16	4	12	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	53	18	65	27	122	40	94	30	112	22	120	23	33	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	14	1	38	6	28	5	26	7	6	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	23	16	82	19	86	14	135	16	83	2	42	6	6	..	1	..	..	..	33	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	3	15	4	9	1	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	23	16	82	20	86	14	135	16	87	2	43	6	6	..	1	..	..	..	33	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	3	16	4	9	1	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	15	6	33	5	21	4	46	14	52	10	27	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE Terms of Imprisonment											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Adult	213	100	174	72	75	32	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	30	4	32	5	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	4	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	County House of Correction	Adult	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	218	101	178	74	76	32	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	30	4	32	5	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	104	16	92	9	74	15	2	1	7	1	1	..
			Juvenile	14	2	8	5	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	16	1	8	1	22	..	12	6	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	2	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	1	6	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	2	1	3	6	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult	3	1	5	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	125	19	111	17	106	22	20	10	7	2	1	..
			Juvenile	23	4	12	7	13	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	176	51	230	61	208	31	63	10	53	5	21	2
			Juvenile	63	6	35	..	20	2	5	..	3	..	2	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	..	11	..	30	1	15	4	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	201	51	241	61	239	32	78	14	56	5	21	2
			Juvenile	65	6	36	..	24	3	9	1	3	..	2	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	1	..	6	2	2	1	2	..	2	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	4	..	5	2	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	5	..	11	4	9	2	5	..	2	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	3	40	3	40	4	24	2	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	4	..	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	38	6	54	4	63	10	63	6	23	1	..	..
			Juvenile	6	1	6	3	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	27	3	19	7	31	3	16	6	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	75	12	113	14	134	17	103	14	30	1	..	..
			Juvenile	15	1	13	3	10	..	10	2	1	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

. 12. ore Trial.						TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																			
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
I.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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.	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	18	6	58	15	62	7	101	26	98	33	57	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
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.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	1	42	7	37	7	61	9	74	6	17	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	15	..	5	1	4	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	116	17	64	12	105	15	47	14	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	18	4	6	3	17	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	8	4	1	11	6	8	1	2	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	127	25	68	13	116	21	55	15	13	..	1	..
			Juvenile	18	4	7	3	19	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	22	..	202	..	60	1	56	5	118	8	27	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	21	5	24	7	24	3	15	5	6	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	..	..	6	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	35	4	13	..	17	3	15	6	9	2	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	233	25	219	33	281	69	156	35	56	1	..	..
			Juvenile	27	8	30	6	33	4	13	6	3	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	27	4	18	6	28	13	13	7	10	2	..	..
			Juvenile	6	2	8	..	7	2	3	2	2	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	341	38	477	47	414	81	258	58	199	14	27	..
			Juvenile	34	12	39	6	54	7	21	9	8	..	..	..
			Grand Total Adult.	7071	1725	5191	1217	5044	1091	2325	552	886	107	203	17
			Grand Total Juvenile.	997	192	752	153	623	113	300	62	50	9	3	.

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 12. before Trial.						TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																					
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	2	38	9	20	4	55	13	59	8	28	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	11	1	4	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	5	2	7	..	1	1	3	2	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	13	4	45	9	21	5	58	15	59	8	31	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	11	1	4	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	..	8	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	1	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	6	23	2	38	8	20	4	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	14	3	18	2	39	7	15	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	18	6	97	22	97	16	312	41	187	35	99	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	2	6	2	12	2	43	6	12	3	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	6	9	5	25	4	24	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	4	2	7	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	1	4	1	10	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	4	2	11	..	29	2	19	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	8	2	30	6	112	13	48	1	24	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	9	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	12	4	41	6	141	15	67	1	26	2	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	9	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	7	56	26	114	18	43	2	33	4	4	..	3	..
			Juvenile	9	1	17	2	9	3	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	11	..	30	11	79	8	40	1	21	1	6	1	3	..
			Juvenile	1	..	8	..	6	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	11	..	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	35	7	91	41	195	26	83	3	54	5	10	1	6	..
			Juvenile	10	1	25	3	16	3	4	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	2	13	1	18	4	11	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	1	49	13	180	18	122	6	69	5	6	..	2	..
			Juvenile	5	2	8	3	30	..	12	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	14	2	50	14	186	20	123	6	73	5	6	..	2	..
			Juvenile	5	2	11	3	30	..	12	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	6	25	6	45	4	22	1	30	2	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	5	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Goal and House of Correction	Adult	24	4	39	9	11	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	11	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	8	7	35	17	51	4	16	..	7	3	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	5	..	8	2	57	9	34	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total — County of Cambridge	Adult	57	17	107	34	164	20	76	3	50	5	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	16	5	9	2	7	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	..	5	..	11	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	7	..	5	..	11	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	..	13	4	29	7	4	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	4	1	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	13	..	17	5	34	8	4	2	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	5	2	12	2	13	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 14. under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	8	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	25	1	..	..	27	1	28
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	8	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	25	1	..	..	27	1	28
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	2	..	10	..	20	1	24	..	18	..	6	..	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	123	18	68	39	58	16	23	5	9	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	16	2	12	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	40	6	95	23	321	70	122	11	142	18	10	4	..	..
			Juvenile	10	1	19	2	60	4	14	1	14	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	165	24	173	62	399	87	169	16	169	22	16	4	4	..
			Juvenile	26	3	31	10	63	4	15	1	14	..	1	..	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	3	29	9	110	50	36	13	29	11	5	1	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	9	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	23	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	1	2	4	10	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,, ,,	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	38	15	32	15	120	54	39	13	32	11	11	1	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	16	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	15	35	15	84	20	30	3	22	3	10	..	4	1
			Juvenile	9	3	2	3	9	3	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	3	5	12	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	8	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	35	21	52	21	86	21	30	3	22	3	10	..	4	1
			Juvenile	14	3	8	3	9	3	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	14	..	20	2	10	2	28	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	30	..	89	31	206	28	140	8	125	8	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	29	3	32	1	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	22	..	20	7	31	5	14	3	23	1	3	3	5	1
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	14	4	87	26	182	46	56	11	54	5	7	..	1	..
			Juvenile	5	1	13	5	24	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	38	10	29	8	36	7	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	16	3	20	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult	7	6	11	4	8	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult	4	..	6	..	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	15	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult	3	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	104	27	178	48	265	64	85	17	82	7	10	3	6	1
			Juvenile	24	3	40	5	31	2	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

o. 14.
nder Summary Convictions.

TABLE No. 15.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	12	1	..	..	10	..	1	..	1	2	30	4	..	..	31	4	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	9	3	1	7	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	51	13	..	..	56	16	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	11	17	2	7	3	14	..	1	..	2	2	83	18	..	..	89	21	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	10	2	12
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	14	5	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	16	6	..	..	19	6	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	18	6	..	..	22	6	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	14	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	32	1	..	..	32	1	33
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	25	3	6	2	6	1	..	..	2	1	54	11	..	..	59	11	70
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..	..	..	..	..	..	70	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
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..	..	..	..	..	..	70	26	..	..	30	7	27	5	11	2	7	3	2	..	2	1	79	18	..	..	91	19	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	1			

TABL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonme											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	4	86	12	117	18	77	17	45	4	7	1	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	13	3	6	2	9	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	4	1	6	1	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	15	5	92	13	119	18	80	17	46	4	7	1	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	15	3	6	2	9	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	128	24	146	40	232	87	96	7	104	21	4	1	..	1
			Juvenile	4	3	16	..	36	1	11	1	8	1	..	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	..	37	..	37	..	5	..	2	..	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	95	..	132	..	302	..	99	..	73	..	14	..	1	..
			Juvenile	14	..	29	..	34	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	29	1	35	11	52	7	10	2	10	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	4	..	7	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	30	8	81	10	69	9	39	2	27	2	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	16	1	19	1	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	158	15	254	59	428	53	148	9	110	4	21	5	1	..
			Juvenile	36	2	59	5	48	6	14	3	15	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	1	16	1	26	4	10	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	2	39	16	57	14	25	2	5	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	5	2	21	3	30	14	11	..	7	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	20	4	60	19	87	28	36	2	12	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	12	..	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	..	18	..	26	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	6	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	12	..	17	..	10	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	35	7	55	5	79	19	32	4	13	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	20	1	21	..	16	4	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	54	12	74	28	94	29	48	4	35	..	3	1	..	..
			Juvenile	9	1	24	4	28	5	8	2	3	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	15	2	17	6	29	..	12	..	6	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	42	6	24	6	51	3	22	..	12	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	2	3	1	15	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	1	6	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	166	40	194	63	286	62	117	17	69	6	17	1	..	
			Juvenile	44	5	55	6	66	9	20	3	9	2	1	..	..	

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

o. 14. der Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	14	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	21	2	..	..	23	2	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	16	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	6	1	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	24	12	122	27	213	33	104	8	76	5	22	1	1	..
			Juvenile	5	2	19	5	18	2	4	2	6	..	3	1	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	44	12	84	10	48	8	6	1	4	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	94	56	57	14	29	5	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	37	3	14	10	20	3	6	1	8	1	3	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	43	22	55	7	23	1	8	2	13	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	17	3	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	27	4	6	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	285	109	341	70	342	50	126	12	113	8	36	2	1	..
			Juvenile	44	9	38	9	29	4	4	2	6	1	4	1	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	4	24	2	62	30	32	2	28	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	33	17	29	18	16	12	8	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	39	21	53	20	78	42	40	4	29	4	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	7	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	34	13	83	17	180	16	78	3	40	1	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	1	18	4	4	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	63	3	40	..	42	2	15	..	13	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	5	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	97	16	123	17	222	18	93	3	53	4	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	1	23	5	7	3	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	4	51	14	52	2	32	1	12	..	5	..	2	..
			Juvenile	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	492	63	585	130	686	137	149	23	111	21	9	2	3	..
			Juvenile	46	9	103	20	90	7	9	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult	42	3	66	8	106	8	18	1	25	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	12	7	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	20	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	14	4	12	2	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	44	7	46	10	39	8	1	1	9	..	12	1	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	30	2	53	6	78	3	23	..	39	2	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	5	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	2	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	649	82	773	160	921	157	192	26	188	23	34	3	3	..
			Juvenile	62	10	129	27	105	7	16	..	11	..	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

o. 14.
nder Summary Convictions.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	2	1	11	2	14	3	6	2	7	..	5	..	6	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	45	4	229	43	413	85	155	31	164	17	19	3	21	..
			Juvenile	2	..	24	4	28	9	3	1	19	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	263	7	226	26	443	60	138	16	296	17	13	..	6	1
			Juvenile	96	2	38	1	115	5	36	1	165	1	2	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	1473	941	351	523	383	420	154	76	179	115	21	1	1	..
			Juvenile	67	24	19	16	32	24	6	5	21	34	..	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	280	85	397	198	1021	413	301	54	649	88	46	2	11	..
			Juvenile	15	3	73	15	172	35	68	8	103	5	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	2063	1038	1214	792	2274	981	754	179	1295	237	104	6	45	1
			Juvenile	181	29	154	36	347	73	113	15	308	40	2	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	18	5	19	20	37	27	28	10	22	16	2	1	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	11	..	63	..	182	..	74	..	93	..	15	..	1	..
			Juvenile	1	..	16	..	35	..	10	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	19	..	67	3	56	5	24	..	5	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	48	5	149	23	275	32	126	10	120	17	18	1	3	..
			Juvenile	5	..	23	..	44	1	11	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	30	11	18	5	9	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	33	6	134	13	144	26	28	3	18	2	3	..	1	..
			Juvenile	2	..	16	5	12	9	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	21	2	62	9	128	16	13	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	3	1	..	..	3	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	,, ,,	Adult	132	26	95	6	104	18	23	6	14	3	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	12	2	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult	2	1	28	5	38	10	18	2	13	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	4	1	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	7	4	23	5	42	10	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	16	5	38	8	46	12	9	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	5	..	6	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	1	2	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	2	3	4	..	9	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	248	59	404	51	528	93	97	14	67	8	3	1	2	..
			Juvenile	14	1	43	11	37	11	23	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	3	1	2	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Juvenile	7	3	1	2	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	5	..	28	..	42	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	1470	931	1413	973	1446	795	304	85	246	38	16	..	..	1
			Juvenile	186	38	264	69	295	67	65	13	33	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	146	69	87	17	54	12	7	3	11	5	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	129	53	153	72	340	144	203	76	99	16	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	20	8	52	16	68	26	39	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	436	528	497	513	609	486	112	28	108	20	1	1	1	3
			Juvenile	114	47	143	52	125	40	20	2	17	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Milbank	Milbank Prison	Adult	9	..	79	..	256	..	118	..	186	..	77	..	19	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	2197	1581	2269	1575	2748	1437	750	192	658	79	97	1	20	4
			Juvenile	329	97	459	137	488	133	124	18	57	1	..	1	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 14. under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	11	1	..	..	16	1	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	17	5	2	1	24	..	..	..	2	..	66	10	..	..	83	10	93
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	30	4	1	..	32	2	2	..	5	..	86	8	..	..	92	8	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	34	70	30	..	..	8	13	2	..	2	..	149	77	..	..	174	86	260
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	7	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	9			
1	..	..	..	58	10	..	..	..	..	87	18	73	20	6	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	176	39	..	..	199	41	240
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2			
1	..	..	..	60	10	..	..	..	..	196	59	191	59	10	2	76	15	4	..	11	..	488	135	..	..	564	146	710
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	9	9	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	11			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	11	2	6	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	39	4	..	..	43	5	48
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1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	41	181	29	20	4	66	6	..	..	29	..	522	80	..	..	627	90	717
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	8	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	10			

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	..	5	1	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	13	2	65	15	86	34	28	10	28	9	11	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	3	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	21	2	70	16	88	36	32	11	28	9	11	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	3	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	..	7	2	32	8	13	1	2	2	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	41	..	109	..	84	..	37	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	26	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	23	6	58	19	57	15	28	5	17	1	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	30	1	18	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	36	..	58	..	55	..	18	..	14	..	6	..	3	..
			Juvenile	2	..	13	..	10	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	32	10	45	13	86	16	44	3	24	3	3	..	1	..
			Juvenile	8	2	6	4	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	4	24	2	27	4	10	1	11	4	14	5	1	..
			Juvenile	8	..	19	1	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	140	30	27	3	12	5	6	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	9	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	10	1	4	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	294	51	325	37	324	40	145	12	92	9	28	5	5	..
			Juvenile	35	2	103	6	54	3	20	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	28	7	82	19	163	13	101	2	69	4	13	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	3	..	4	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	32	7	32	4	25	7	12	2	12	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	6	3	10	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	66	17	124	23	195	20	123	4	81	4	14	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	1	4	..	9	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	9	11	5	35	25	36	5	26	18	4	..	1	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	147	66	37	14	38	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	24	7	9	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	11	4	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	5	3	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	132	117	88	29	109	17	34	2	31	4	17	..	4	..
			Juvenile	35	15	26	3	19	6	6	5	14	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	5	4	7	..	12	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	318	203	156	51	197	53	74	7	58	22	21	..	5	..
			Juvenile	61	22	38	4	31	7	8	6	16	..	..	..	..	..
Notts.	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	20	..	18	1	7	1	9	1	6	..	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult	40	5	33	1	44	8	22	6	36	8	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	5	..	9	..	11	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	4	..	88	1	160	3	181	10	18	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	8	1	21	2	19	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts.	Adult	67	5	142	3	212	12	212	17	60	8	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	15	1	31	2	32	1	14	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 14.
Under Summary Convictions.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonme											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	3	76	28	159	17	83	4	57	7	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	18	2	13	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	7	34	25	24	13	11	5	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	16	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	52	10	115	53	184	30	95	9	59	8	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	19	4	13	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	3	19	4	38	1	6	2	4	1	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	1	6	2	8	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gael	Adult	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	2	1	7	3	9	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	7	..	10	2	14	..	10	1	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	77	10	143	22	155	23	37	2	37	3	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	3	13	..	13	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	6	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgnorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	42	6	32	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	125	16	179	24	182	24	37	2	37	3	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	19	5	15	..	13	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult	3	2	5	1	8	..	4	2	2	..	3	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	35	5	58	12	115	31	56	8	54	7	9	..	1	..
			Juvenile	3	3	17	2	16	..	12	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult	15	7	35	21	116	21	36	9	45	3	10	1	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	4	4	16	2	4	2	7	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	335	296	157	116	109	30	49	8	40	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	78	35	59	14	48	3	13	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	14	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	35	20	81	13	109	24	13	1	25	3	10	..	..	..
			Juvenile	13	4	17	2	21	3	10	..	9	..	3	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	437	330	342	163	457	106	158	28	166	17	32	2	1	..
			Juvenile	97	43	97	22	101	8	40	2	28	3	3	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	47	16	336	60	542	67	217	13	208	6	24	3	8	..
			Juvenile	17	2	33	7	39	4	6	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	4	9	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	54	20	345	60	547	67	218	14	208	6	24	3	8	..
			Juvenile	18	2	34	7	39	4	6	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	31	11	59	17	72	7	67	..	61	..	10	2	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	13	..	9	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	11	7	67	21	75	5	34	1	34	1	7	1	1	..
			Juvenile	4	3	17	..	7	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	3	3	8	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult	10	4	8	3	6	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	10	..	16	10	31	3	9	..	11	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	7	3	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	65	25	158	51	188	17	112	2	110	2	19	3	2	..
			Juvenile	17	12	38	3	21	3	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 14.
Under Summary Convictions.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult	159	14	73	6	50	15	17	..	16	16	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	371	214	355	184	421	128	134	17	60	11	5	..	1	..
			Juvenile	125	28	141	16	159	11	59	5	9	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	22	3	47	21	42	15	51	13	50	3	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	6	..	6	1	19	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	County House of Correction	Adult	125	98	83	28	72	13	25	3	7	1	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	24	5	13	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	677	329	558	239	585	171	227	33	133	31	16	..	1	..
			Juvenile	162	33	166	16	172	12	82	5	27	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	69	7	219	58	139	29	50	2	35	4	3	..	1	..
			Juvenile	21	2	52	9	20	2	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	26	5	48	13	65	5	36	..	23	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	7	3	9	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	20	6	14	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	10	2	15	2	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	24	10	8	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult	11	4	4	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	151	32	303	79	237	38	99	4	60	4	8	..	1	..
			Juvenile	31	5	65	14	34	3	6	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	95	8	69	12	89	5	32	4	15	1	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	42	7	131	19	231	99	100	8	121	10	11	1	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	18	2	39	7	20	..	63	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	32	3	46	17	37	5	18	..	8	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	13	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	169	18	246	48	357	109	150	12	144	11	19	1	..	..
			Juvenile	12	1	34	3	49	7	23	..	63	..	3	..	..	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	6	1	8	1	5	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	28	4	34	1	24	2	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	34	5	42	2	29	2	16	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	7	46	8	49	4	11	..	21	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	3	6	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	9	2	103	23	185	26	98	17	60	3	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	7	5	32	4	17	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	8	2	28	9	62	6	27	1	14	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	3	..	9	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	38	11	177	40	296	36	136	18	95	7	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	15	3	26	5	43	6	19	5	9	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 14. under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																	
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	40	3	16	8	4	1	17	2	..	..	4	1	81	15	..	..	86	18	104
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DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment													
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	37	7	68	9	135	33	56	7	28	2	1	..	1	..
			Juvenile	11	..	6	1	20	2	10	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	35	13	43	9	18	5	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	72	20	111	18	153	38	61	7	32	2	1	1	1	..
			Juvenile	17	..	13	1	23	2	10	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	33	5	76	22	87	18	26	4	28	5	5	..	1	..
			Juvenile	3	..	6	2	12	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	7	..	35	16	82	19	27	7	41	8	9	..	1	..
			Juvenile	2	..	5	1	10	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	15	2	253	44	1006	183	440	36	348	33	66	2	32	..
			Juvenile	4	1	23	6	138	15	33	7	51	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	100	22	88	17	130	36	28	2	37	4	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	29	..	18	2	37	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	19	1	5	1	12	1	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	4	..	11	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough.	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	183	30	473	100	1328	258	529	49	458	50	89	2	34	..
			Juvenile	41	1	55	11	199	24	43	8	53	..	..	..	..	..
			Grand Total Adult.	9,519	4,254	10,926	4,216	16,125	4,192	6,022	803	5,409	688	745	49	161	8
			Grand Total Juvenile.	1,401	303	1,932	373	2,274	359	715	82	742	51	17	2	:	:

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 14. under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																	
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	5	10	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	7	..	63	6	..	..	68	6	74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	9	12	..	6	1	6	..	..	..	7	..	67	10	..	..	73	10	83
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	53	1	..	..	47	..	..	..	9	..	117	1	..	..	118	1	119
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..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	68	6	31	3	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	109	10	..	..	118	12	130
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	18	1	19
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..	..	..	..	63	..	1	..	..	..	90	7	87	4	12	1	59	..	1	..	10	..	259	12	..	..	272	14	286
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2			
7	1	:	:	198	10	104	32	:	:	1,283	221	1,124	154	176	21	513	31	36	:	206	9	3,338	436	:	:	3,743	486	4,229
:	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	:	:	300	37	87	10	7	:	7	2	:	:	4	1	:	:	405	50			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	5	13	2	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	31	7	5	2	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	288	29	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	60	7	6	2	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	288	29	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	278	52	62	6	..	..	4	1	12	2	371	80	60	6	140	16	..	..
			Juvenile	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	55	7	8	5	16	1	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	194	27	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	197	37	32	12	144	4	..	..
			Juvenile	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3	6	2	9	1	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	4	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	3	3	7	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	9	4	79	32	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	475	82	74	7	..	..	5	1	18	3	568	117	101	22	433	69	..	..
			Juvenile	26	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	77	10	14	7	60	7	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	58	9	10	1	1	..	..	..	11	1	99	12	17	1	47	6	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	352	30	41	7	..	..	2	..	9	3	460	..	88	49	249	26	..	..
			Juvenile	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	23	5	29	1	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	12	5	3	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	355	32	41	7	..	..	2	..	9	5	460	..	100	54	252	28	..	..
			Juvenile	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	27	5	29	2	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	57	8	3	1	..	..	1	1	7	2	151	19	26	..	121	10	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	22	3	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	98	24	15	..	32	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	5	1	8	1	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	46	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	117	..	..	32	124	9	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	11	3	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	72	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	113	..	..	13	99	13	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	188	25	4	1	1	..	1	1	20	5	179	43	41	45	376	36	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	8	5	1	43	11	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	26	2	2	..	23	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	26	2	2	..	23	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	71	14	..	..	25	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	6	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	13	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	71	14	10	4	31	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	64	9	15	3	10	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																		
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	2	..	..	1	13	5	..	..			
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	5	20
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	16	16	3	..	..	1	6	47	25	..	..			
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	48	25	73
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	16	27	7	2	..	1	7	60	30	..	..			
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	63	30	93
14	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	145	33	14	..	10	..	174	33	..	..			
4	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	8	228	41	269
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	11	3	..	..	19	11	..	..			
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	5	22	16	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	153	41	25	3	10	..	193	44	..	..			
5	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	57	13	250	57	307
5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	30	10	133	4	..	..	170	14	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	10	8	180	22	202
20	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	10	..	73	4	9	4	151	8	..	..			
2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	170	8	178
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
20	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	10	..	74	4	9	4	154	8	..	..			
2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	173	8	181
6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	76	..	76
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	30	2	..	..	..	..	32	2	..	..			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2	34
4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	15	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	18	..	18
17	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	105	3	12	..	..	..	124	3	..	..			
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	130	3	133
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	11	..	..	..	25	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	2	..	17	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	347	35	23	..	1	..	2	..	7	3	54	14	200	16	186	9	..	..
,,	,,		Juvenile	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	18	2	5	..	..	..
,,		City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	63	30	21	9	..	..	..	..	3	3	335	..	..	99	45	18	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Juvenile	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	11	18	1	..	..
			Adult	339	108	136	24	1	..	3	..	17	5	1261	289	321	47	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	81	28	8	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	236	28	26	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	749	173	180	33	2	..	5	..	27	11	1650	303	524	162	231	27	..	..
			Juvenile	95	30	9	4	..	..	..	..	4	1	275	28	44	13	23	1	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	244	21	5	4	..	..	1	..	6	2	331	..	45	126	101	34	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	6	14	7	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15	8	10	7	16	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	23	11	2	5	9	2	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helston	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	254	26	5	4	..	..	1	..	10	4	369	19	57	138	138	45	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1	6	14	9	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	113	40	34	2	..	..	..	..	8	3	311	99	30	10	2	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	21	5	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	30	12	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	122	41	34	2	..	..	..	..	10	3	311	99	30	10	93	33	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	21	5	..	13	1	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	105	..	..	25	47	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	213	..	35	6	..	..	1	..	12	3	807	95	135	20	114	1	..	..
			Juvenile	15	..	10	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	98	6	1	3	14	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	9	20	54	36	..	..	1	..	5	9	..	..	..	183	572	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	52	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	86	13	78	69	..	..	2	..	19	9	658	223	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	76	..	..	55	125	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	2	15	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	125	321	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	80	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult	8	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	23	14	..	..	19	9	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult	17	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	30	..	..	9	64	12	..	..
			Juvenile	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	24	..	..	3	17	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	3	..	..	6	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	PlymptonEarle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	143	67	137	110	..	..	3	..	40	27	716	240	..	372	1115	29	..	..
			Juvenile	6	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	2	1	114	14	..	33	168	1	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																	
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	27	23	..	21	2	144	29	..	..	188	29	217
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	44	..			
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	10	2	2	..	29	5	..	..	31	5	36
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	5	1459	167	..	..	1468	112	..	..	1967	164	2131
..	1	..	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	479	49	..	..	..	..	499	52			
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	125	35	1492	109	23	2	1641	146	..	..	2186	198	2384
..	1	..	51	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	3	480	49	15	..	..	..	545	52			
11	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	29	28	33	34	224	43	114	17	402	122	..	..	504	128	632
1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14	..	44	2	32	2	..	..	102	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	46	15	3	..	56	18	..	..	87	18	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	26	..	2	..	..	..	31	..			
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13	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	29	28	40	37	270	58	117	17	458	140	..	..	591	146	737
1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	17	..	70	2	34	2	..	..	133	6			
30	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	57	7	..	..	64	7	71
3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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30	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	57	7	..	..	64	7	71
3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	14	142	10	190	20	..	..	382	44	..	..	452	63	515
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	6	20	7	30	6	..	..	..	..	70	19			
11	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	36	20	19	16	1	..	..	117	56	..	..	141	73	214
4	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	7	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	24	17			
141	48	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	37	267	16	137	2	41	..	547	55	..	..	590	58	648
5	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	21	..	10	..	7	..	..	..	43	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	5	2	7
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180	63	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	73	294	36	153	3	41	..	671	112	..	..	711	133	874
16	4	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	10	24	10	10	1	7	..	..	..	70	21			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	423	45	122	35	4	..	2	1	9	..	460	86	31	..	127	17	..	..
			Juvenile.	9	6	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	10	2	..	23	4	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	2	..	..	16	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	427	46	122	35	4	..	2	1	11	..	469	88	31	..	143	17	..	..
			Juvenile.	9	6	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	10	2	..	24	4	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	896	213	94	26	1	..	4	..	26	3	702	220	225	36	84	13	..	..
			Juvenile.	96	6	15	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	91	11	7	..	10	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	32	33	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	5	..	89	..	16	..	72	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	8	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	557	..	67	..	1	..	2	..	51	..	741	..	113	..	586	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	18	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	96	..	11	..	45	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	59	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	115	30	63	8	47	5	..	..
			Juvenile.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	7	..	6	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	14	1	123	31	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	13	1	9	6	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	128	8	35	8	..	..	..	..	12	3	259	26	101	19	59	4	..	..
			Juvenile.	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	12	2	11	1	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	776	48	104	8	4	..	2	..	78	8	1123	145	291	54	854	127	..	..
			Juvenile	32	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	151	10	43	5	74	15	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	36	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	132	23	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	57	20	..	..	1	..	1	1	6	4	116	30	67	21	92	19	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	..	4	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	34	16	9	5	1	..	..	..	5	4	79	28	99	21	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	9	4	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	91	36	9	5	2	..	1	1	11	8	195	58	166	42	92	19	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4	16	4	4	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	1162	85	100	19	2	1	2	1	20	5	201	32	..	..	480	78	..	..
			Juvenile	130	15	12	10	..	..	..	..	2	1	49	12	..	..	49	6	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	26	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	127	..	..	23	55	10	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	2	16	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	86	9	2	..	..	..	2	..	12	2	226	45	52	5	29	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	6	2	..	4	..	..	..
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	50	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	227	75	7	..	146	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	7	..	..	10	7	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	58	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	92	12	..	..
			Juvenile	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	48	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	133	27	3	..	73	4	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	4	..	..	14	1	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	..	..	2	17	2	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	1435	129	108	19	3	1	4	1	56	15	932	179	62	30	892	217	..	..
			Juvenile	153	18	12	10	..	..	..	..	2	1	244	29	2	4	104	19	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																		
						Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.																				
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
39	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	241	5	..	..	275	5	280
..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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39	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	241	5	..	..	275	5	280
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..			
11	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	14	36	36	384	58	..	..	487	108	..	..	599	118	717
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	8	2	103	5	..	..	..	..	112	10			
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	16	16
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9			
117	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	359	..	9	..	..	..	411	..	..	..	456	..	456
23	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..			
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	54	35	..	..	68	36	..	..	136	38	174
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	56	2	..	..	..	..	68	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	24	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..			
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	26	1	52	..	3	..	88	1	..	..	109	1	110
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	21	..			
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130	4	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	50	3	413	4	115	37	3	..	583	44	..	..	727	55	782
26	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	5	68	3	66	3	..	..	..	..	144	11			
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	..	..	13	8	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
13	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	40	5	11	3	..	..	..	..	52	8	..	..	52	8	60
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2			
13	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	73	13	11	3	..	..	..	..	85	16	..	..	91	18	109
..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2			
26	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	83	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	6	..	..	87	9	96
4	1	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	9	2	11
..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
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..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	9	2	..	..	..	..	23	11	..	..	25	12	37
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4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	25	6	..	..	27	6	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	21	3	..	..	22	3	25
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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35	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	136	21	20	6	1	..	..	..	160	27	..	..	173	32	205
6	2	..	30	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	145	31	6	..	1	..	2	..	5	2	..	2	23	2	363	38	..	..
			Juvenile	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	7	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	186	27	39	5	3	..	4	1	..	..	771	103	111	29	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	12	18	8	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	131	25	101	24	38	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	23	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	158	6	..	61	194	78	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	21	9	34	5	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	42	16	7	5	..	..	..	..	6	4	59	18	27	14	89	22	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	2	3	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	45
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	11
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	375	..	93	..	..	..	2	..	43	..	..	..	375	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	10	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	380	74	52	11	4	..	6	1	19	6	1119	154	262	130	738	152	218	45
			Juvenile	96	..	96	..	..	..	2	..	43	..	82	17	437	19	69	16	41	11
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	170	72	43	9	1	..	2	..	18	4	334	75	..	..	55	20	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	8	4	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	45	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	95	49	15	9	40	16	..	..
			Juvenile	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	4	3	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	215	105	43	9	1	..	2	..	22	6	429	124	15	9	95	36	..	..
			Juvenile	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	..	..	12	7	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	190	26	32	5	..	..	..	1	7	..	389	52	309	28	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	26	7	38	6	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	59	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	2	198	16	73	5	32	..	..	..
			Juvenile	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	13	1	7	..	1	4	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	249	28	32	5	..	..	2	1	16	2	587	68	382	33	32	..	..	..
			Juvenile	28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	39	8	45	6	1	4	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	55	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	182	18	48	9	28	10	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	445	105	623	120	1	..	10	1	18	9	1945	353	364	93	671	103	..	..
			Juvenile	14	10	40	11	..	..	1	..	1	1	293	41	19	9	45	7	..	..
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	287	29	43	5	62	4	..	..
			Juvenile	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	9	14	..	3	3	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	22	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	26	7	12	1	46	8	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	27	12	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	121	35	75	10	20	9	..	..
			Juvenile	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	2	7	..	4	3	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	80	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	209	19	40	6	7	2	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	615	140	629	121	1	..	10	1	31	10	2588	443	534	115	929	143	..	..
			Juvenile	29	15	40	11	..	..	1	..	2	2	343	53	47	9	66	13	..	..

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																	
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
11	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	88	6	..	..	..	..	90	6	..	..	96	10	106
1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4			
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	10	9	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
23	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	10	6	4	..	..	42	14	..	..	50	16	66
3	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	2			
2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	..	..	..	14	8	..	..	15	8	23
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	58	..	16	..	48*	..	257	..	1506	..	..	..	1886	..	1886	..	1886
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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45	9	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	28	9	122	25	6	4	..	..	160	38	..	..			
5	5	..	17	5	..	1	..	58	..	19	..	59	5	528	1	1506	..	..	..	1901	6	2061	44	2105
59	15	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	121	12	76	2	..	..	..	..	198	14	..	..			
5	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	202	14	216
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	8	11	1	1	..	17	13	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	14	31
59	15	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	125	16	77	10	11	1	1	..	215	27	..	..			
5	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	219	28	247
51	5	..	14	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	209	30	..	..	9	3	224	33	..	..			
2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	1	245	34	279
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	6	30	8	..	..	61	14	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	12	1	73	15	88
51	5	..	14	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	240	36	30	8	9	3	255	47	..	..			
2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	1	12	1	1	..	..	..	33	2	318	49	367
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	85	6	34	3	..	..	130	9	..	..			
1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	139	9	148
37	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	47	201	17	..	..	..	..	650	64	..	..			
1	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	3	147	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	5	885	69	954
20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	3	30	3	26	2	..	1	121	9	..	..			
2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	7	2	15	6	..	..	..	..	30	16	151	25	176
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	1	..	3	..	..	9	4	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	4	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	17	24	14	9	12	72	43	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	7	3	2	..	..	9	14	81	57	138
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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30	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	56	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	61	3	..	..			
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	62	3	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	2	..	19	1	..	..	..	2	..	575	53	275	38	52	19	9	13	913	123	..	..			
3	1	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	11	157	9	18	13	3	2	..	..	278	35	1191	158	1349

* Refractory ward.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	2595	827	146	49	2	..	1	2	16	7	412	88	92	13	16	1	..	..
,,			Juvenile	22	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	6	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	148	81	85	51	1	..	..	..	10	6	1164	162	327	128	356	61	..	..
			Juvenile	19	5	12	6	..	..	1	..	1	1	79	17	11	5	70	10	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	142	11	2	..	6	1	15	2	1905	..	..	205	556	101	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	533	..	..	29	118	11	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	82	53	86	77	2	1	2	5	32	5	938	1668	2435	976	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	30	12	21	9	..	..	1	..	10	2	130	108	103	34	..	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	95	104	..	..	9	2	9	14	3090	1050	1555	294	190	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	588	103	88	11	4	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	2825	961	554	292	7	1	18	10	82	34	7509	2968	4409	1610	1118	180	..	..
			Juvenile	71	20	55	18	..	..	3	..	11	3	1345	231	208	79	195	21	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	64	36	13	..	1	..	..	..	9	5	8	78	1	5	474	50	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	42	9	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	131	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	683	..	22	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	99	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	154	62	36	15	..	..	..	..	12	3	188	20	25	7	431	68	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	2	16	..	87	4	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	349	98	67	15	1	..	..	..	32	8	879	98	48	12	909	118	..	..
			Juvenile	18	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	121	4	16	..	130	13	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	30	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	33	2	34	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	28	5	8	4	..	..	..	..	7	2	52	22	..	..	74	25	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	56	14	9	2	..	..	1	..	8	3	250	..	20	69	220	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	13	..	18	6	17	10	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	91	10	77	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	270	..	9	33	36	9	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	3	11	2	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	144	18	3	4	..	..	..	1	13	5	198	..	148	34	121	40	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	14	2	8	2	..	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	52	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	128	..	12	31	64	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	65	1	14	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	107	22	75	12	22	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	8	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and Co. House of Cor.	Adult	39	9	6	4	..	..	1	..	4	1	120	21	11	5	67	12	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	10	..	3	2	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	..	..	4	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	22	7	3	1	10	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	531	68	128	24	1	..	3	1	56	18	1168	72	311	191	655	96	..	..
			Juvenile	3	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	73	6	42	14	53	18	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	13	5	..	..	13	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	7	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	13	5	..	..	13	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	199	124	2129	1009	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	27	491	81	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	198	40	85	62	2	..	14	1	15	5	3704	2218	2964	1188	4	3	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	868	193	269	54	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	426	192	179	40	4	..	1	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	2667	760	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	412	86	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	363	80	83	47	..	..	2	..	47	11	334	50	198	55	2495	1004	..	..
			Juvenile	25	10	11	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	32	4	4	1	339	45	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	191	27	136	..	..	..	3	..	33	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	51	18	17	7	..	..	1	1	2	1	887	372	..	..	101	11	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	28	..	..	9	28	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1251	1033	11	18	3	..	3	1	23	13	1494	1423	582	289	622	279	..	..
			Juvenile	120	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	146	60	11	131	24	..	..
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	2146	954	352	194	1	1	12	3	58	52	..	..	1393	148	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	99	60	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	4626	2344	869	370	12	1	36	6	194	92	6419	4063	5336	1804	8018	3066	..	..
			Juvenile	154	49	14	5	4	..	4	1	4	1	1529	371	480	153	1382	264	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																	
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	448	12	9	..	15	6	475	18	..	..	504	18	522
1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	29	..			
89	3	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	46	365	27	..	..	606	73	..	..	717	83	800
56	5	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	8	56	2	..	..	..	..	111	10			
19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	21	288	36	..	..	458	57	..	..	635	57	692
2	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	177	..			
22	23	..	6	..	..	3	5	9	..	14	42	616	639	3290	1239	..	..	3932	1925	..	..	5237	2751	7988
22	3	..	13	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	311	433	989	389	..	..	..	..	1305	826			
89	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	650	92	71	80	1559	547	..	..	2282	719	..	..	4706	884	5590
66	18	..	51	..	..	..	..	5	..	556	30	24	14	1839	121	..	..	..	..	2424	165			
223	57	2	35	..	..	6	5	11	..	664	134	1546	798	5511	1849	15	6	7753	2792	..	..	11799	3793	15592
147	27	..	121	..	..	..	..	10	..	556	34	449	455	3030	512	1	..	..	..	4046	1001			
50	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	28	2	..	18	..	2	..	232	28	..	..	260	28	288
3	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	..			
57	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	..	..	..	..	..	258	..	..	..	414	..	414
2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	46	3	..	..	..	..	53	3	..	..	57	3	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
107	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	28	306	3	18	..	2	..	543	31	..	..	731	31	762
5	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	..	23	..	160	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	188	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
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..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	32	23	..	..	38	24	..	..	40	24	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	2	..	..	62	2	..	..	66	2	68
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	29	..	9	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	53	..	53
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	41	9	116	5	..	..	214	14	..	..	231	20	251
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	3	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	17	6			
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	45	6	..	..	46	6	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	2	9	..	..	..	81	2	..	..	81	2	83
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	56	..	89	..	..	..	89	..	89
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14	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	8	..	99	5	182	13	231	30	56	..	576	48	..	..	608	54	662
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	8	3	8	3	..	..	..	..	32	6			
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	33	..	..	..	..	110	33	..	..	149	33	182
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..			
123	41	..	2	..	..	34	57	19	..	1423	479	..	..	9918	4568	220	200	11614	5304	..	..	11614	5304	16918
34	8	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	71	9	37	4	4	..	116	13	..	..	187	18	205
18	6	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	4	37	1	..	..	..	..	71	5			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	164	11	30	..	..	..	197	11	..	..	247	11	258
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	44	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	50	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	..	..	3	9	166	69	226	2	..	..	396	90	..	..	575	90	665
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	69	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	179	..			
57	26	..	1	..	..	5	6	4	..	8	13	718	170	4111	440	..	..	4846	629	..	..	6309	725	7034
13	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	93	28	1370	65	..	..	..	..	1463	96			
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	12	..	315	18	140	16	99	27	574	61	..	..	757	121	878
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	114	26	27	19	35	15	..	..	183	60			
184	68	..	5	1	..	52	73	26	..	1446	501	1544	310	14462	5030	323	227	17853	6141	..	..	19838	6302	26140
66	16	..	64	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	3	393	58	1539	85	35	15	..	..	1985	161			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	273	13	9	..	..	1	..	..	5	2	97	..	66	37	17	..	..	..
,,			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	194	49	8	2	1	..	2	..	4	1	192	64	..	..	269	51	..	..
			Juvenile	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	2	..	..	12	5	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	467	62	17	2	1	1	2	..	9	3	289	64	66	37	286	51	..	..
			Juvenile	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	2	9	1	12	5	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	66	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	78	13	..	..	64	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	294	..	42	..	275	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	6	..	22	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	39	14	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	2	130	..	..	38	346	50	..	..
			Juvenile	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	75	..	..	5	126	3	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	..	..	..	137	11	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	9	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	230	52	5	17	99	20	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	3	15	6	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	33	7	40	7	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	26	13	225	32	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	122	2	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	263	74	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	14	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	98	30	57	9	2	..	3	..	22	6	935	52	350	145	1082	113	..	..
			Juvenile	17	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	165	2	58	10	300	11	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	450	..	40	..	1	..	1	..	50	..	504	51	67	9	200	10	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	19	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	35	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	123	24	38	4	59	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	4	..	8	1	..	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	37	5	32	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	495	2	51	..	1	..	1	..	58	1	627	75	142	18	306	28	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	3	5	1	30	1	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	51	16	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	2	126	39	118	43	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	90	31	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	9	4	3	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	19	3	4	4	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	..	..	22	13	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	345	117	168	49	1	..	..	1	18	2	356	155	176	56	140	31	..	..
			Juvenile	19	13	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	29	9	6	24	1	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	31	2	6	5	23	4	..	..
			Juvenile	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	3	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	439	158	170	49	2	..	1	1	29	5	550	205	527	208	218	52	..	..
			Juvenile	22	16	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	37	56	18	31	4	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																	
						Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.																			
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	13	3	24	1	..	..	41	4	..	..	44	4	48
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	130	12	4	11	6	..	..	..	147	23	..	..	166	24	190
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1			
7	1	..	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	134	12	17	14	30	1	..	..	188	27	..	..	210	28	238
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	22	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	100	..	100
2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..			
1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	85	25	88	26	..	..	213	28	241
4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	122	2	..	..	125	2			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	35	..	35
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	5	..	..	117	20	..	..	140	25	..	..	151	28	179
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	11	3			
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22	..	..	5	4	..	2	..	..	..	39	5	38	6	246	29	85	25	410	65	..	..	636	71	707
10	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	57	..	40	4	122	2	..	..	226	6			
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	4	114	..	76	..	277	4	..	..	295	4	299
1	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	5	..	..	..	18	..			
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	12	1	13
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26	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	5	117	..	76	..	286	5	..	..	307	5	312
1	..	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	5	..	..	..	21	..			
26	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	26	1	27
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
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12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	11	..	30	41	45	47	110	89	..	..	372	153	525
2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	..	49	22	197	42	..	..	262	64			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
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38	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	34	..	30	42	45	47	133	90	..	..	399	155	554
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	1	49	22	197	42	..	..	266	65			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	60	11	29	2	..	..	..	..	16	4	..	..	78	9	478	18	..	..
			Juvenile	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	29	5	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult	10	4	20	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	4	..	5	45	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult	22	..	64	9	..	..	..	..	9	3	139	20	33	14	370	38	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	47	..	..	..	73	7	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	54	7	28	2	..	..	1	..	9	3	516	32	34	5	157	4	..	..
			Juvenile	13	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	54	6	9	2	7	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	146	22	141	16	..	..	1	..	38	11	655	56	145	33	1053	60	..	..
			Juvenile	22	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	101	6	15	3	113	12	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	148	6	226	23	2	..	2	1	23	5	489	70	81	10	152	22	..	..
			Juvenile	7	2	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	53	6	2	1	10	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	98	43	5	1	..	..	..	..	5	3	93	59	2	..	66	11	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	17	1	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	13	..	9	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	252	51	231	24	2	..	2	1	28	8	589	129	96	10	227	36	..	..
			Juvenile	7	2	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	56	9	2	1	30	1	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	10	19	3	..	..	1	..	9	4	65	10	32	14	18	2	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	30	8	..	..	21	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	30	8	..	..	24	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	30	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	96	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	289	49	58	8	..	..	2	1	20	7	483	69	469	85	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	16	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	44	4	37	8	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	14	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Bridgnorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	22	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	289	49	58	8	..	..	2	1	20	7	489	69	469	85	153	23	..	..
			Juvenile	16	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	44	4	37	8	16	3	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult	29	16	15	4	1	..	..	..	4	2	11	13	..	..	228	39	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	17	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	125	25	..	..	1	1	15	3	378	77	80	10	344	36	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	70	9	5	1	40	3	..	..
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult	76	9	56	2	..	..	1	..	6	2	331	71	35	9	260	53	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	48	12	1	..	16	4	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	427	340	..	..	526	115	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	38	..	..	75	30	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	41	16	20	6	..	..	..	..	6	2	250	42	77	24	42	34	..	..
			Juvenile	18	5	4	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	62	18	27	8	5	4	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	170	56	4	..	..	1	1	..	21	20	158	110	..	..	447	66	..	..
			Juvenile	30	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	91	10	..	..	79	11	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	467	97	220	37	1	1	3	1	59	33	1555	653	192	43	1847	343	..	..
			Juvenile	52	14	31	3	..	..	2	..	20	4	400	89	33	9	232	52	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																		
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	34	1	35
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
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3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	84	1	14	..	1	..	122	1	..	..	202	3	205
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	55	2	11	..	2	..	..	..	80	2			
61	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	54	..	7	..	49	..	12	..	124	..	..	..	156	..	156
4	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	..	2	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	32	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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64	6	..	2	2	..	1	..	2	..	110	..	94	1	65	..	13	..	285	1	..	..	397	4	401
6	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	28	..	57	3	18	..	7	..	..	..	112	3			
9	1	..	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	176	3	17	..	..	..	4	..	200	3	..	..	217	4	221
1	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	1			
13	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	25	..	3	2	..	..	31	5	..	..	44	5	49
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	13	..			
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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23	4	..	5	..	..	5	..	1	..	176	6	42	..	3	2	4	..	231	8	..	..	261	9	270
5	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	8	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	30	1			
7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	28	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	2	1182	8	104	..	1430	10	..	..	1494	10	1504
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	52	..	5	..	..	..	64	..			
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..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	2	1182	8	104	..	1430	10	..	..	1494	10	1504
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	52	..	5	..	..	..	64	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	8	..	..	..	..	17	8	..	..	26	8	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..			
32	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	4	141	..	..	..	289	4	..	..	357	5	362
1	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	68	1			
15	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	17	..	..	109	12	..	..	140	29	..	..	163	31	194
2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	23	2			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	13	..	..	..	..	26	13	..	..	26	13	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	2	49	8	174	42	99	21	351	73	..	..	593	105	698
..	..	..	26	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	70	13	49	12	115	7	..	..	282	32			
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	44	8	..	..	37	3	..	..	82	11	..	..	117	15	132
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	35	4			
48	6	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	104	27	240	33	461	57	99	21	905	138	..	..	1282	177	1459
3	1	..	47	..	..	2	..	1	..	30	4	111	14	118	14	115	7	..	..	377	39			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2080	308	163	58	2	..	6	..	111	16	1857	247	446	54	696	88	..	..
			Juvenile	173	57	16	..	..	..	..	1	9	3	149	24	65	14	31	9	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	2094	309	163	58	2	..	6	..	114	16	1857	247	446	54	696	88	38	8
			Juvenile	173	57	16	..	..	..	..	1	9	3	149	24	65	14	31	9	6	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	121	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	409	36	63	24	102	8	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	4	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	39	5	4	..	2	..	2	..	26	2	284	41	38	4	119	19	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	4	3	..	10	5	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	57	18	27	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	4	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	30	13	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	38	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	90	18	..	9	62	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	..	..	14	..	..	..
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	198	29	4	..	2	..	2	..	42	7	783	95	188	68	310	33	..	..
			Juvenile	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	8	6	15	69	9	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger lane.	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	65	20	..	..	1	..	10	4	..	..	348	20	1302	552	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3	255	36	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	203	71	23	1	..	..	3	1	16	9	1546	623	..	..	31	4	..	..
			Juvenile	25	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	532	65	..	..	27	1	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	21	14	16	5	..	..	3	..	4	4	357	94	1	..	57	1	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	4	..	..	3	1	..	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	52	26	6	7	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	325	148	52	9	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	5	6	1	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	68	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	344	118	116	34	..	..	7	1	38	20	1903	717	674	168	1443	566	..	..
			Juvenile	28	7	6	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	595	69	69	8	291	39	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	140	14	8	2	1	1	1	..	16	1	655	126	225	30	34	4	..	..
			Juvenile	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	126	18	27	5	3	3	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	93	12	7	1	1	1	1	..	10	1	261	28	75	15	15	2	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	6	8	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	54	12	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	49	22	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	7	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	34	11	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	264	30	30	6	2	2	2	..	37	3	916	154	300	45	187	51	46	9
			Juvenile	17	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	158	24	35	6	32	12	6	1

RETURNS, 1842—*continued*.

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																	
				Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	Publicly.	Privately.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
105	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	84	1	223	77	128	2	2	..	438	80	..	..	455	115	570
5	3	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	33	7	1	..	..	..	..	17	35			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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105	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	84	1	223	77	128	2	2	..	438	80	..	..	455	115	570
5	3	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	33	7	1	..	..	..	..	17	35			
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	12	..	19	3	7	..	48	3	..	..	56	3	59
1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
48	7	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	8	..	7	..	38	3	..	..	56	1	..	..	63	4	67
7	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	3			
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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48	7	..	2	2	..	3	1	1	..	19	..	22	..	57	3	8	..	110	4	..	..	125	7	132
9	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	15	3			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	184	19	3	..	1	..	199	20	..	..	257	25	282
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	52	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	58	5			
31	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	2	..	587	70	..	..	2548	116	..	..	3137	186	..	..	5880	210	6090
27	1	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	11	..	..	2365	13	..	..	..	..	2743	24			
7	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	185	91	249	37	3	..	441	129	..	..	745	137	882
1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	103	2	196	5	..	..	..	..	304	8			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	32	3	59	1	315	48	37	9	444	61	..	..	558	63	621
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	2	86	..	14	..	..	..	114	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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39	5	..	14	..	..	1	..	2	..	634	75	428	111	3115	201	41	9	4221	396	..	..	7440	435	7875
28	3	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	12	163	9	2649	18	14	..	..	..	3219	39			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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80	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	4	146	6	55	..	16	2	249	12	..	..	321	14	338
10	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	53	2	13	..	6	..	..	..	75	2			
20	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	4	..	54	5	4	..	73	5	..	..	89	5	94
1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	16	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	19	2	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	14	2			
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..				
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100	18	1	1	1	..	5	..	1	..	40	4	150	6	111	5	21	2	328	17	..	..	433	22	455
11	10	..	12	..	..	7	1	..	..	4	..	53	2	35	2	6	..	..	..	105	5			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of sick at any one Time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	35	10	28	5	1	..	2	2	5	..	729	119	10	..	565	112	..	..
,,	,,		Juvenile	20	8	7	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	89	2	..	..	65	7	..	..
,,		County House of Correction	Adult	20	5	27	1	..	..	4	..	5	..	929	210	..	..	82	7	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Juvenile	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	17	..	..	12	..	..	..
			Adult	112	23	21	6	..	..	1	..	12	2	159	22	102	17	16	1	..	..
			Juvenile	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2	13	1	3	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	167	48	76	12	1	..	7	2	22	2	1817	351	112	17	663	120	..	..
			Juvenile	42	8	9	4	..	..	1	..	4	..	211	21	13	1	80	7	..	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	8	9	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	39	6	4	1	3	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	28	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	69	..	62	14	11	3	..	..
,,			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	36	11	1	3	1	1	..	..	4	2	108	6	66	15	14	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	31	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	125	20	23	4	222	19	..	..
			Juvenile	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	12	4	2	1	27	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	38	3	72	5	..	..	1	..	8	..	675	95	..	..	255	27	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	17	..	..	23	4	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	17	9	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	157	26	104	20	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	6	2	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	86	19	73	5	..	..	2	..	16	3	800	115	180	30	581	66	..	..
			Juvenile	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	124	21	19	3	56	6	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	223	23	126	30	..	..	6	..	13	3	499	45	90	57	314	67	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	7	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	56	15	40	6	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	77	26	38	5	80	30	..	..
			Juvenile	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	1	1	23	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	240	28	132	30	..	..	6	..	17	3	576	71	128	62	394	97	..	..
			Juvenile	4	4	9	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	32	..	57	16	63	6	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	573	30	61	2	4	..	2	2	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	681	31
			Juvenile	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult																		
			Juvenile																		
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	150	8	10	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	342	77	103	19	11	1	..	..
			Juvenile	37	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	28	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	19	1	12	4	2	..	1	..	2	1	301	67	74	7	19	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3	8	..	1	1	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	313	135	..	..	12	1	33	12	1999	313	2045	258	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	35	148	29	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	469	82	31	10	..	..	2	1	22	11	406	96	122	19	152	37	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	10	10	..	29	7	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	47	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	2	12	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	16	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	13	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	1224	123	427	151	6	..	19	4	92	31	3091	554	2344	305	291	62	681	31
			Juvenile	51	9	24	19	..	..	..	..	2	1	452	56	174	30	42	10	17	1
		Grand Total Adult.		23,614		6,091		5,349		1,561		70	8	180	38	1,496	443	48,028		13,357		19,876		6,366		27,951		6,421		983		93	
		Grand Total Juvenile		1,643		305		422		107		4	..	16	2	141	21	7,649		1,219		2,203		519		4,032		608		70		13	

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																	
						Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
Publicly.	Privately.			Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.																			
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	13	..	..	117	26	143
.	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	36	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	13			
.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	79	2	..	..	20	..	..	..	101	2	..	..	144	2	146
.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	43	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	..	..	..	..	33	2	..	..	53	5	58
.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	152	15	33	2	20	..	..	..	207	17	..	..	314	33	347
2	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	10	..	69	13	18	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	107	16			
.	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	1	..	..	19	1	..	..	19	1	20
.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	11	1	..	..	13	2	23	..	49	3	..	..	91	6	97
.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	16	1	15	2	..	..	42	3			
.	1	..	9	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	189	..	..	..	203	..	203
4	..	..	18	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	14	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	4	..	..	..	..	22	4	..	..	24	6	30
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2			
1	1	..	10	..	..	28	..	1	..	11	1	22	4	175	2	23	..	260	7	..	..	318	12	330
4	..	..	18	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	..	2	2	27	1	15	2	..	..	58	5			
7	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	3	..	78	6	2	..	25	..	..	..	208	6	..	..	225	8	233
2	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2			
5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	16	6	2	..	12	..	34	8	..	..	38	8	46
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
2	12	..	19	..	..	..	..	3	..	182	8	18	6	27	..	12	..	242	14	..	..	263	16	279
2	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	5	9	..	..	..	69	5	..	..	69	5	74
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	197	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	6	..	..	225	6	231
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	23	41	8	..	..	142	31	..	..	174	31	205
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	32	..			
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	2567	81	..	..	3185	92	3277
1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	618	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	618	11			
1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	4	..	..	1301	20	..	..	1503	24	..	..	1603	24	1627
2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	100	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	9
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	.. ..	224
,,	,,	County House of Correction	.. ..	224
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Men and Boys	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	140
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	First Class	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class, — Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fifth Class, — Males	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Sixth Class	16 per day
,,	,,	,, ,,	Seventh Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	First Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	140
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
Bucks	Aylesbury	,, ,,	Employed	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not Employed	112
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	.. ..	112
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour,—Men	280
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	168
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour,—Men	280
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	224
			Employment not being hard labour,—	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Men	280
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed,—Men	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	168
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Hard labour	345
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not hard labour, or not employed	241½
,,	Ely	House of Correction	Hard labour	340
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not hard labour, or not employed	238
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	.. ..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour	168
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	,, ,,	168
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	,, ,,	112
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	First Class	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class	168

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
2*s.* 4*d.* per week allowed each prisoner for their maintenance.								
..	3	8	..	14	..	..	..	21 ounces of suet dumpling.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	3	8	..	14	..	..	..	24 ounces of suet dumpling.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	3½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days; Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days; Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks; Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors; Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months; Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days; Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions, or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounces of molasses, or sugar, and seasoned with salt; the cocoa contains ¾ ounces of flaked cocoa, or cocoa-nibs, with ¾ ounces of molasses, or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
24	4	..	3	..	..	2½	..	28 ounces of rice.
24	4	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
16½	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
16½	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
12	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
12	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	2 months after conviction, prisoners of all classes are allowed 1½ lbs. of meat per week, in lieu of 1½ lbs. of bread.
The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per 3 pints.								
16	..	6	10	2	..	..	..	
..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	
The soup is made of legs and shins of beef, cannot state the quantity per quart. The gruel contains about 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	12 ounces of meat and 1 lb. of potatoes on Sundays, and if imprisoned for a long term, meat and potatoes twice a week.
..	3	..	2	6	..	..	..	40 ounces of onions, 6 ounces of salt.
..	3	..	2	6	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	After 3 months, an additional ½ lb. of bread per day.
The soup is made of ox heads, oatmeal, peas, pepper, and salt, cannot state the quantity of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of flour per quart.								
..	..	4	..	..	..	3	7	16 ounces of onions, pepper and salt.
..	..	4	..	..	..	3	7	,, ,,
..	..	4	..	..	..	3	3½	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 pints of soup, or 14 pints of gruel, after 1 month's imprisonment. The soup contains 4 ounces of meat, per quart. The Gruel contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per quart. Meat, soup, and gruel when considered necessary by the Surgeon.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	5	..	4	17	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	
The soup contains 8 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	3	6	10	18	..	..	..	Debtors and prisoners committed to the common gaol are allowed 2*s.* each per week for their maintenance.
On Mondays and Fridays, meat soup; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, vegetable soup. Quantity of meat per quart, not ascertained. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal, or flour, per quart.								
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	6	..	4	14	2	..	..	
The soup contains 3 ounces of meat per quart. Quantity of oatmeal, or flour, per quart of gruel, not ascertained.								
5	10½	..	..	28	..	..	..	
5	10½	..	..	28	..	..	..	
10	10½	..	4	28	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 3 months; Second Class diet is given to prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 6 months; Third Class diet is given to prisoners whose term of imprisonment exceeds 6 months.

The soup is made from cows' heads, 1 head to 20 men, and 1 pint of peas to 3 men. Quantity of meat per quart, not ascertained. The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Chester	Chester	City Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	112
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	,, ,,	112
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour,—Men	216
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not hard labour or not employed :—	
			Men and Boys	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	112
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	.. ..	112
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	.. ..	160
,,	Helstone	,, ,,	Men	144
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	108
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard labour.	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	168
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	.. ..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	.. ..	147
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard labour,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction.	.. ..	168
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol.	Males	154
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Males	154
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour,—Males	154
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	96
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	96
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Men	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	112
,,	Barnstaple	Borough Gaol	Men	124
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys	110
,,	,,	,, ,,	Vagrants	168
,,	Tiverton	Borough Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Before Trial,—Males	98
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	84
,,	,,	,, ,,	After Trial, —Males	98
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	84
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	.. ..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	.. ..	112
,,	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	.. ..	154
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Men and Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys and Girls	11
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	.. ..	112
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	144
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	Employed	192
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	168
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Hard labour.	192
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Hard labour	192
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	168
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	.. ..	168

RETURNS, 1842—*continued*.

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
12	10	..	3	28	..	..	..	
..	10	..	..	28	..	..	..	
The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
10	7½	..	4	28	..	..	..	Prisoners whose sentence exceeds 3 calendar months have ½ lb. of bread extra per day, and exceeding 6 calendar months, ¼ lb. of cheese weekly.
The soup is made of the broth of Sundays' and Wednesdays' beef, with a gill of peas added for each prisoner. Quantity of flour, or oatmeal, per quart of gruel, not ascertained.								
12	4½	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	3	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	4½	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	4½	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	3	..	2	14	..	..	..	
The soup is made with the liquor in which the beef was boiled on the preceding day, with the surplus meat and bones well stewed and thickened with peas. Quantity of meat per quart not ascertained. Quantity of oatmeal or flour per quart of gruel not ascertained.								
6	5	..	4	14	..	..	..	
10	4½	..	2	14	..	..	..	An extra ½ pound of bread to those prisoners employed at hard labour.
The soup is made of peas without meat or vegetables. The gruel contains 5 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ounce of tea per week.
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
16	14	..	..	28	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
The meat made into 3 pints of soup. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
2*s.* per week allowed each prisoner for their maintenance.								
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	
..	6	10½	..	14	..	..	..	
..	2	10½	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	10½	..	14	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	..	28	..	..	..	2 ounces of salt.
14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	10½	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3*s.* 6*d.* each per week to destitute debtors.				..	..	..	..	1 lb. of uncooked bacon.
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
uncooked 8	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	14 pints of milk broth.
uncooked 8	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	,,
uncooked 8	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	,,
The soup contains 3½ ounces of meat per quart.								
16	7	..	3	..	1¾	..	..	
16	7	..	3	..	1¾	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	1¾	..	..	
The soup contains 8 ounces of bacon per quart.								
16	10½	..	7	..	..	..	..	14 pints of coffee or tea with milk, no sugar.
15	7	..	4½	10½	..	..	..	10 ounces of suet pudding, and 8¾ pints of broth.
15	7	..	3¾	8¾	..	..	..	8 ounces of suet pudding, and 8¾ pints of broth.
..	7	..	..	29¾	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	26¼	..	..	..	
The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	7	..	7	..	3½	..	..	
6	10	..	..	17½	..	..	..	
4	6¾	..	..	12¼	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	2	14	6	10½	..	..	..	
The soup contains 8 ounces of meat per quart. Quantity of oatmeal or flour per quart of gruel not ascertained.								
..	12	..	3	21	..	3	..	2 ounces of tea and 4 ounces of sugar per week to women employed at washing.
The soup contains 16 ounces of uncooked meat per quart. The gruel contains 3¼ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	12	3	14	..	..	..	6 ounces of rice.
..	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
4	1	12	3	14	..	..	..	6 ounces of rice, 3 ounces of onions.
4	1	..	3	14	..	..	..	6 ounces of rice.
The soup contains 8 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
18	1	12	3	17	..	..	..	The full allowance if committed for more than 3 months.
18	1	..	3	17	..	..	..	
The soup contains 10 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
9	3	6	..	14	..	..	..	4 ounces of butter per week.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Essex	Ilford	County House of Correction	Hard labour	192
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	.. ..	224
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	.. ..	224
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	Hard labour,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	168
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Hard labour	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Hard labour,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	168
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	238
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	.. ..	483
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Hard labour	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	168
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	First Class	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fifth Class,—Males	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Sixth Class	16 per day
,,	,,	,, ,,	Seventh Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Hard labour,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	112
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Employed	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	168
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Employed	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed,—Men and Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	84
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Men	210
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	157½
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	.. ..	168
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	224

RETURNS, 1842—*continued*.

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	1	14	3	14	..	..	..	6 ounces of boiled rice after 1 month's imprisonment.
..	1	2	3	14	..	..	..	,,
The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The soup is not given till the expiration of 1 month's imprisonment.								
2*s.* 4*d.* each per week allowed for the prisoners' maintenance.								
..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	14 pints of coffee per week.
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	
..	10½	..	..	28	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	6	21	..	..	..	
..	7	..	6	14	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	7	..	6	14	..	..	..	6 ounces of salt.
..	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	
Vegetable soup. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	9½	..	..	21	..	..	..	8 ounces of boiled rice.
12	9½	..	..	7	..	..	..	Coffee or tea daily.
12*	9	..	..	14	..	..	..	
12	9	..	..	7	..	..	..	
..	9	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	9	..	..	7	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7*d.* each per week.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
8	9	..	..	14	..	..	..	8 ounces of rice, and 1½ ounces of bacon to women employed at washing, instead of rice.
..	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	10½	..	..	7	..	..	..	
Only prisoners committed to hard labour for more than 6 months receive meat on their first admittance; those for 6 months, after the expiration of 2 months' imprisonment. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet to be given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days; Second Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days; Third Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks; Fourth Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial, and misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; Fifth Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months; Sixth Class diet to be given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days; Seventh Class diet to be given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.								
The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.								
21	2½	..	4	14	..	..	..	
21	2½	..	4	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	2	..	3	14	3	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 6 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	5½	4	2	7	..	..	..	
..	1½	..	..	7	..	..	..	
The soup is made from the liquor in which the 12 ounces of meat was boiled. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	3	..	4½	22	..	..	..	
18	3	..	3	7	..	..	..	
13½	3	..	4½	18	..	..	..	
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled. Quantity of oatmeal or flour per quart of gruel, not ascertained.								
19½	3	..	4½	19	..	..	..	
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
8	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	
The soup contains 12 ounces of meat per quart. Quantity of oatmeal or flour per quart of gruel not ascertained.								
uncooked 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
The allowance of meat is made into soup.								10½ ounces of salt.

* After being 4 months in prison.

DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Hants	Southampton	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour,—Men and Women	204
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	153
			Employment not being hard labour,—	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Men and Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed,—Men and Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	126
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).	Juvenile Prison	A and B Ward	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Junior Ward	84
,,	Andover	Borough Goal	.. ..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class	168
,,	,,	City Gaol	First Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class	16 per day
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class	224
Kent	Maidstone	,, ,,	Hard labour,—Men and Women	152
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys and Girls under 14	112
			Second Class,—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour but unfit for the tread-wheel.	
,,	,,	,, ,,	During the first 3 months	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	During the second 3 months	112
			After 6 months to the end of their imprisonment	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third class.—Prisoners under summary conviction:—	
			Employment not being hard labour,—	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Men and Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys and Girls	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed,—Men and Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys and Girls	112
			Fourth class.—Vagrants.	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	168
			Fifth class.—Prisoners for trial and convicted prisoners not employed.	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Men and Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys and Girls	168
Kent	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour,—Men	144
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	91
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour,—	
			Men and Women	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	91
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed,—Men and Women	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	91

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
3*s.* 6*d.* per week allowed to destitute debtors for their maintenance.								
24	3	..	9	22	..	..	..	
24	3	..	9	22	..	..	..	
16	2	..	6	20	..	..	..	
16	2	..	6	20	..	..	..	
12	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	
12	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
30	4½	..	7	8	..	..	..	
30	4½	..	7	8	..	..	..	
The soup is made from the meat cooked for the day. The gruel contains 2¾ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
Prisoners before trial are allowed 3*s.* 6*d* each per week for their maintenance. Prisoners under summary convictions are allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
12	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	6 ounces of meat after 3 months' imprisonment, in lieu of one of the pints of gruel.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	After 3 months, 6 ounces of cooked meat instead of one of the pints of gruel.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
First Class diet to be given to prisoners sentenced to transportation, to hard labour for any term exceeding 3 months, or imprisonment without hard labour for any term above 6 months; females nursing children, and witnesses on behalf of the Crown; Second Class diet to be given to destitute debtors, prisoners for trial, examination, want of sureties, contempt of court, deserters awaiting a route, hard labour for any term exceeding 1 month, but not more than 3 months, and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for any term exceeding 3 months but not more than 6 months; Third Class diet to be given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding 1 month, prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 months, and to all prisoners entitled by law to receive the prison allowance; Fourth Class diet to be given to prisoners under punishment for offences within the prison. *N.B.*—Female prisoners have but 140 ounces, and children under 15 years of age 112 ounces of bread per week. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12 to 15	1½ to 3	..	3	8 to 12	..	5½	..	1 ounce of flour and onions to each pint of soup, salt and pepper sufficient, and one ounce of onions to each pint of gruel.
12 to 15	1½ to 3	..	3	8 to 12	..	5½	..	,,
12	1½	..	3	8, 12, & 14	..	5½	..	,,
12	1½	..	3	8, 12, & 14	..	5½	..	,,
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	2	7	..	7	..	
..	..	..	2	7	..	7	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	10 pints of milk porridge, after 6 months at hard labour, 4 ounces of mutton with the broth per day.
The milk porridge contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart and one pint of milk. Quantity of meat per quart of soup not ascertained.								
10	6	..	4	13	..	..	..	2 pints of broth.
10	6	..	4	13	..	..	..	,,
..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	6 pints of vegetable soup.
5	7	..	1	13	..	..	..	1 pint of broth, and 8 ounces of suet pudding.
10	7	..	2	13	..	..	..	2 pints of broth, and 16 ounces of suet pudding.
..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	6 pints of vegetable soup.
..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	,,
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	,,
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	,,
..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6 pints of vegetable soup.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	,,
The soup is made from ox heads in the proportion of 25 lbs. to 20 quarts, thickened with oatmeal, peas, and rice. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
10	4	..	6	21	..	..	..	
8¼	4	..	6	21	..	..	..	
7½	4	..	3	10½	..	..	..	
..	4	..	6	21	..	..	..	
..	4	..	3	10½	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	10½	..	..	..	
The soup for prisoners at hard labour is made of ox heads, and contains 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, half a pound of potatoes, 1½ ounce of oatmeal, and ¾ ounce of onions or leeks, per quart. The soup for prisoners at employment not being hard labour is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled the preceding day, with the same quantity of oatmeal and vegetables per quart as the prisoners at hard labour. The gruel contains 3½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Kent	Canterbury	City Gaol	First Class	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class,— Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class, — Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class,— Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fifth Class, — Males	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Sixth Class	16 per day
,,	,,	,, ,,	Seventh Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	City House of Correction	.. ..	118
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	.. ..	140
,,	Dover	,, ,,	.. ..	140
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class, — Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class, — Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fifth Class, — Males	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Sixth Class	16 per day
,,	,,	,, ,,	Seventh Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	.. ..	112
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	.. ..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	.. ..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	.. ..	224
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Men and Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	126
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Males	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	.. ..	140
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	.. ..	128
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Hard Labour,— Men	136
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and boys	128
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour,— Men	128
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and boys	128
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	112
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Men	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	140
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	First Class, — Males	196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	154
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class, Six months' imprisonment,— Males	196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	154
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class, above six months' imprisonment,— Males	196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	154

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet to be given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days; Second Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days; Third Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks; Fourth Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors; Fifth Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months; Sixth Class diet to be given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days; Seventh Class diet to be given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

6	1	9	4½	..	..	..	..	10½ pints of milk porridge.
9	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
Uncooked 9	7	..	3	14	..	..	..	Pepper and salt.

The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat has been boiled. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet to be given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days; Second Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days; Third Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks; Fourth Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors; Fifth Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months; Sixth Class diet to be given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days; Seventh Class diet to be given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

28	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	

The prisoners are allowed 2*s.* 11*d.* each per week for their maintenance.

The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.

14	10½	..	..	28	..	..	..	
12	4	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	4	..	3	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat, 3 ounces of potatoes, and 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	10	4	6	28	..	..	..	2 ounces of onions, and 3½ ounces of salt.
8	5	..	8	28	..	..	..	3½ ounces of salt.

The soup is made from cows' shins; one shin to 14 prisoners; average weight of a shin, 12 lbs. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

8	5	4	6	28	..	..	..	¼ lb. of salt.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled the preceding day. The gruel contains 2¼ ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Bacon 4	4½	..	4	14	..	..	..	4½ pints of scouse, pepper, and salt.

The soup is made from cows' heads; 1 head, and 6 lbs. of oatmeal, with vegetables, pepper, and salt, to 50 prisoners. The scouse is made with 6 ounces of meat, and 1½ lbs. of potatoes, vegetables, pepper, and salt, to each prisoner. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

6	4½	..	8	21	..	..	..	The allowance of meat is made into scouse.
4	3	..	6	14	..	..	..	
4	3	..	6	14	..	..	..	
4	3	..	4	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

The soup is made from the bones of the meat, with 1 ox head to 50 prisoners. The gruel contains 8 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

10	5	..	6	28	..	..	..	
..	7	..	7	14	..	..	..	
10	5	..	3	14	..	..	..	

The soup is made from cows' heads; 1 head to 20 males, and 1 head to 40 females. The quantity of oatmeal per quart of gruel not ascertained.

..	7	..	7	10½	..	3½	..	Salt.
..	7	..	3½	7	..	3½	..	,,
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	,,
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	,,
..	7	..	..	17½	..	3½	..	,,
..	7	..	..	17½	..	3½	..	,,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols. Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Leicester . .	Leicester	County Gaol	Fourth Class, for trial,—	
			Males	182
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	154
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fifth Class, — Debtors	196
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Hard or other labour	196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	196
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction .	.. ..	147
Lincoln . . .	Lincoln	County Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	,,	City Gaol	.. ..	144
,,	,,	,, ,,	Vagrants under one month.	224
,,	Louth.	County House of Correction	Hard labour	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed.	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Vagrants	112
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Hard labour	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Vagrants.	112
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Hard labour, — Males	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed, — Males	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	Falkingham . . .	County House of Correction	.. ..	224
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Hard labour, — Men	210
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys . .	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and House of Correction .	Males	144
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	Grantham . . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction .	.. ..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	120
,,	Great Grimsby . .	Borough Gaol	.. ..	..
Merioneth . .	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction. .	Hard and other labour	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	116
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	.. ..	..
Middlesex . .	Clerkenwell . . .	County Gaol	Employed, — Men	210
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	175
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	175
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed,—Men and Women . . .	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	140
,,	Coldbath-fields . .	County House of Correction	Men	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	112 to 140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	112
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	Giltspur-street . .	City House of Correction	Hard labour,—Males	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed :—	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	Whitecross-street .	City Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	98
,,	Bridge-street . .	City Bridewell	First Class	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class, —Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class.	16 per day
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fifth Class, —Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat hen Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	,,
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	,,
..	7	..	..	17½	..	3½	..	,,
he soup contains 5½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	7	10½	..	3½	..	
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	
he soup is made of legs of beef, or ox-heads, with vegetables, pepper, and salt. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	7 pints of milk porridge. Prisoners for trial allowed to receive provisions from their friends, in addition to the prison diet.
he soup contains about 5 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
24	3½	..	4	14	..	..	..	
he soup contains 16 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
18	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	Vegetables and salt.
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	
he soup contains about 6 ounces of meat per pint. The gruel contains 3½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
10	3¼	..	9	28	..	..	..	12 ounces of flour made into dumplings.
5	2	..	6	34	..	..	..	¼ ounce of oatmeal.
5	2	..	6	34	..	..	..	,,
he soup is made from heads and bones. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
10	3½	..	6	28	..	..	..	
5	2	..	4	34	..	..	..	
5	2	..	4	34	..	..	..	
he soup contains 7 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
18	4½	..	5	15	..	..	..	
13	5	..	4	15	..	..	..	
14	4½	..	4	15	..	..	..	
13	5	..	4	15	..	..	..	
he soup contains about 14 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	
he soup is made of vegetables and oatmeal. The gruel contains 3 ounces per quart.								
18	8½	..	3	28	..	..	..	Salt.
18	8½	..	3	28	..	..	..	,,
12	8½	..	3	28	..	..	..	,,
10	7	2	3	21	..	..	..	¼ lb. of salt.
10	7	2	3	21	..	..	..	
efore Trial, 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week is laid out for the prisoners in meat, bread, potatoes, oatmeal, and salt.								
fter Conviction, 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week is expended for their maintenance in meat, bread, potatoes, oatmeal, and salt.								
24	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meal, 1 pint.
24	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tea, 1 oz., and ½ lb. of sugar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	10	..	8	14	..	..	..	Fish and butter-milk on alternate days, for dinner, if procurable.
16	6	..	6	14	..	..	..	
he soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
he prisoners are allowed 3*s.* each per week for their maintenance.								
42	..	..	6	26	..	..	7	
42	..	..	3	19	..	..	7	7 pints of tea.
18	..	..	6	26	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	
12 to 18	..	..	2 to 3	11½ to 13½	..	..	..	½ lb. of potatoes and 6 ounces of meat, on Mondays, instead of gruel for dinner, to those who have been confined 3 months.
12 to 18	..	..	2 to 3	11½ to 13½	..	..	..	
6	..	..	1	15½	..	..	..	
he soup is made of ox heads, averaging 25 lbs. each, 1½ head for 100 prisoners, with vegetables, rice, barley, peas, &c. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
he soup contains 6 ounces of cooked meat, 6 ounces of potatoes, 2 ounces of oatmeal and barley, 2 ounces of onions or leeks, per quart, with salt and pepper. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
he soup contains 6 ounces of meat, 6 ounces of potatoes, 2 ounces of barley, 2 ounces of onions, per quart, with pepper and salt. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal, per quart, when above 50 pints, and 4 ounces when less than 50 pints.								
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

irst Class diet to be given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet to be given to Convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and prisoners employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Third Class diet to be given to Convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding 14 days, and prisoners employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months;—Fourth Class diet to be given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences, for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Fifth Class diet to be given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the Provisions of the 42nd Section of the Gaol Act. The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint; 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, to be sweetened with ¾ of an ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Middlesex . .	Tothill-fields . .	City Gaol and House of Correction . .	Before trial—First Class	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class.	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	After conviction—full diet	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class . . .	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fifth Class	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Sixth Class . . .	112
,,	Milbank	Millbank Prison.	Men and boys. . . .	176
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	138
,,	,,	,, ,,	Military offenders under 3 months. . .	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Ditto over 3 and under 6 months. . .	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Ditto over 6 months	168
Monmouth . .	Monmouth . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Hard labour,—Males	116
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	116
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	First Class, — Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class, — Males	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class	168
Montgomery .	Montgomery. . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	.. ..	168
Norfolk . .	Norwich	,, ,,	.. ..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction . .	First Class	280
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class.	168
,,	Swaffham . . .	County House of Correction	.. ..	..
,,	Walsingham . .	County House of Correction	.. ..	224
,,	Wymondham . .	,, ,,	.. ..	224
,,	Great Yarmouth. .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction .	.. ..	224
,,	King's Lynn. . .	,, ,,	Males	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	168
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Males	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	168
Northampton .	Northampton . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	.. ..	168
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction .	.. ..	168
,,	Peterborough . .	City Gaol	.. ..	224
,,	,,	House of Correction.	.. ..	224
,,	Oundle	Lock-up House	.. ..	224
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction .	.. ..	56
,,	Tynemouth . . .	,, ,,	.. ..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Men	56
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and boys . . .	49
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	.. ..	35

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
16	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	
6	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	
24	2	..	3	10½	..	..	..	
18	..	..	3	11½	..	..	..	
12	..	..	2	13½	..	..	..	
12	..	..	1¼	13½	..	..	..	

risoners before trial, and prisoners for bail, after 3 weeks' imprisonment, to have First Class diet;—prisoners for bail, during the first 3 weeks' imprisonment, and prisoners under examination, to have Second Class diet;—Juvenile offenders 12 years of age and under, to have Third Class diet;—Convicts 16 years of age and upwards, whose imprisonment is 6 months and more, to have Full diet at the expiration of the first two months of their imprisonment;—Convicts 16 years of age and upwards, whose imprisonment is less than 6 months, to have Fourth Class diet;—Convicts 16 years of age and upwards, whose imprisonment is less than 3 months, and convicts under 16 years of age whose imprisonment exceeds two months, to have Fifth Class diet;—Convicts under 16 years of age to have Sixth Class diet.

he meat diet consists of beef and mutton, to be distributed alternate fortnights; the beef consisting of clods and stickings; the mutton consisting of the breast, the neck, and the ribs; the mutton having bone to be given in the increased proportion of 2 ounces to 6 ounces of beef without bone; the meat diets henceforth to be distributed cold: the meat to be cooked the day previous, and carved and weighed on the day of distribution; a liberal allowance of salt to be allowed with each dinner. The full diet is only applicable to male convicts; the other diets to be distributed as defined generally, both to male and female convicts. Children usua ly about ⅔rds of the allowance of provisions, but in most cases they are dieted as the surgeon directs. The soup contains 1½ ox head, 4 lbs. of barley, 4 lbs. of peas, 6 lbs. of rice, 1 lb. of salt, 2 ounces of pepper, and vegetables to 100 prisoners. The gruel contains 9 lbs. of oatmeal to 100 prisoners.

25	4	2	1½	12	..	..	..	2 pints of broth, and 24 ounces of boiled rice.
16	3	4	1	7	..	5¼	..	24 ounces of boiled rice.
12	..	..	2	17	..	..	..	
18	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
24	4	..	3	14	..	..	..	

he soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled the preceding day, thickened with peas and other vegetables. The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.

16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	

he soup contains 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, per pint, 1 ounce of rice and peas alternately, and 1 ounce of leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	Ditto.
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	½ lb. of bacon, and 7 ounces of salt to each convicted felon.

onvicted prisoners, sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment and upwards, are allowed 280 ounces of bread;—prisoners for trial, 224 ounces of bread;—and boys for trial, and vagrants, sentenced to 7, 14, or 21 days' imprisonment, 112 to 168 ounces of bread, according to age;—all prisoners committed for trial, and those sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months and upwards, are allowed 8 ounces of cheese;—those sentenced to a period of 4 months' imprisonment and upwards, are allowed 7 pints of milk. Meat, potatoes, soup, gruel, and beer, are not allowed, except in cases of sickness, when ordered by the surgeon.

..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	Onions twice a week.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

irst Class diet to be given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for 3 months and upwards;—Second Class diet to be given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding 3 months;—Third Class diet to be given to prisoners for any term of imprisonment without hard labour;—Fourth Class diet to be given to prisoners under Summary Convictions, and Destitute Debtors.

onvicted prisoners, committed for 7 days, receive 112 ounces of bread; for more than 7 days and less than 3 months, 168 ounces of bread; for more than 3 months and less than 6 months, 224 ounces of bread; and for 6 months, 280 ounces of bread and ¼ lb. of butter, but on their re-committal for less than 6 months, only 168 ounces of bread; for 6 months 224 ounces, and for more than 6 months, 280 ounces; boys committed for short periods receive 112 ounces of bread; for less than 6 months, 168 ounces; and for 6 months, 224 ounces; prisoners for trial receive 224 ounces of bread and ¼ lb. of butter. In addition to the above, all prisoners for trial and those committed for a longer period than 1 month, receive 7 pints of gruel with onions and salt; and those who have been 3 calendar months in prison receive twice a-week either ½ lb. of carrots or cabbage, also ½ lb. of meat once a-week; and those above 6 months, ½ lb. of meat twice a-week; but the days on which the prisoners are allowed meat, ½ lb. of bread is taken off. Prisoners sentenced to 1 year and upwards, are allowed ½ lb. of meat once a-week from the commencement of their imprisonment.

..	7	..	1½	7	..	7	..	8 ounces of meat to prisoners for terms exceeding 3 months.
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	6 pints of milk for the females when at work.
..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1 ounce of tea.
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	Fruit or suet puddings on Sundays.
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8 ounces of meat to prisoners for terms exceeding 3 months.
..	5	..	7½	21	..	..	..	

he soup is made of ox heads, thickened with oatmeal and vegetables. 1 head to 48 prisoners. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	2½	..	9	21	..	..	..	

he soup contains 2 ounces of meat per pint. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per pint and a half.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	84 ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, and 3½ pints of milk, or treacle and water.

he soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart.

he prisoners are allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week for their maintenance.

..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	Fish about twice a-week, and 7 pints of oatmeal-porridge.
..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	
8	4	..	8	..	..	7	..	70 ounces of oatmeal.

he soup contains 2 ounces of meat per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Northumberland	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour,—Men	84
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	70
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	70
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed:—	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Males	70
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	70
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Men	70
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys	56
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Men and Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	168
,,	,,	Town Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Male prisoners not exceeding 1 month	168
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Males	196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	140
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fifth Class	168
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	First Class	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fifth Class,—Males	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Sixth Class	16 per day
,,	,,	,, ,,	Seventh Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	280
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	.. ..	224
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Males	168
,,	,,		Females	120
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class	168
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	4	..	5	..	...	7	..	63 ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, and 2 red herrings.
..	4	..	5	..	..	7	..	35 ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, and 2 red herrings.
..	4	..	5	..	..	7	..	42 ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, and 2 red herrings.
..	4	..	5	..	..	7	..	42 ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, and 2 red herrings.
..	4	..	5	..	..	7	..	35 ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, and 2 red herrings.
The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart; the porridge contains 4½ ounces of gruel per quart.								
..	..	..	10½	..	..	7	..	From 60 to 70 ounces of oatmeal made into
..	..	..	10½	..	..	7	..	porridge.
uncooked 16	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	21 ounces of oatmeal and a proportionate
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	quantity of salt.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	16 ounces of oatmeal, salt, and half a peck of potatoes to each convicted prisoner.
..	8	..	7	10½	..	10½	..	6 ounces of uncooked meat per day to the
..	8	..	7	10½	..	10½	..	2 cooks.
..	8	..	7	7	..	7	..	
The soup contains 4½ ounces of meat per quart; the gruel contains 2¾ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	7	..	Convicted prisoners, at the expiration of 3
..	..	..	..	14	..	7	..	months' imprisonment, receive 4 ounces of meat and 1 pint of broth daily, in lieu of 1 pint of the allowance of their gruel.
The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
uncooked 16	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	4 pints of broth; salt.
uncooked 12	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	3 pints of broth; salt.
uncooked 8	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	2 pints of broth; salt.
uncooked 4	..	..	1	8½	..	..	..	1 pint of broth; salt.
uncooked 8	..	10½	..	14	..	..	..	2 pints of broth; salt.
First Class diet is given to convicted prisoners at hard labour; Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners at employment not being hard labour; Third Class diet is given to untried prisoners, who, in addition, are permitted to receive eatables from their friends, also tea and coffee, or to send out and purchase such from outside; Fourth Class diet is given to all House of Correction prisoners whose sentences do not exceed one calendar month, and all House of Correction prisoners for the last month of their imprisonment; Fifth Class diet is given to destitute debtors. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart, seasoned with salt; the broth is made of the liquor the meat was boiled in, thickened with oatmeal and herbs in the proportion of one ounce of oatmeal to a quart of broth, and seasoned with pepper and salt; 20 lbs. per cent. is added to the weight of the beef to make up for bone. Potatoes, or green vegetables, occasionally to convicted prisoners on Sundays, when the prison garden will furnish them. The soup is made of split peas in the proportion of a quarter of a pint of peas to a pint of soup, thickened with oatmeal in the proportion of 1 ounce of oatmeal to a quart of soup, and seasoned with pepper and salt.								
8	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	Vegetables.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days; Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days; Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks; Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial, misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves, and destitute debtors. Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months; Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days; Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.								
The soup per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar per pint.								
..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	7 ounces of butter, and 14 pints of milk porridge.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
...	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	
24	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 ounces of salt.
24	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
16	4	..	3	11	3	..	..	6 ozs. of rice when potatoes cannot be obtained.
12	3	..	3	11	1½	..	..	4 ozs. of rice when potatoes cannot be obtained.
3	3	..	3	11	1½	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	1	11	1½	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners at hard labour for a longer period than 3 months; and those whose imprisonment without hard labour exceeds 6 months. Second Class diet is given to prisoners at hard labour for a longer period than 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months; and those not to hard labour for a longer term than 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months. Third Class diet is given to prisoners at hard labour for 1 month; debtors, deserters, prisoners for trial, and for re-examination. Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners for terms less than 1 month to hard labour, and not exceeding 3 months without hard labour.								
The gruel contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint; the soup contains 2 ounces of barley, herbs, pepper and salt, and 1¼ ounce of meat without bone, per pint; the cocoa contains ¾ oz. of cocoa, and ¾ oz. of sugar or molasses per pint.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Salop	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Employed	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	168
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Men	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys	112
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Men and Women	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	84
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Men and Women	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys	84
,,	Wilton	County House of Correction	First Class	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,,	Fourth Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fifth Class,—Males	126
,,	,,	,,	Females	126
,,	,,	,,	Sixth Class	16 per day
,,	,,	,, ,,	Seventh Class,—Males	168
,,	,,	,,	Females	126
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	,, ,,	196
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Hard labour	152
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	196
,,	Bath	City Gaol	,, ,,	140
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	,, ,,	196
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	,, ,,	140
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour,—Men	242
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	,, ,,	168
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	,, ,,	168
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	,, ,,	168
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Hard labour	196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Oxford	Borough Gaol	,, ,,	168
Surrey	Horsemonger Lane	County Gaol	Males	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Hard labour,—Males	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed,—Males	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	Males	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	112
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	,, ,,	,,
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	,, ,,	98
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	,, ,,	,,
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	,, ,,	,,

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	10	..	..	21	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	4	..	3	5½	..	..	..	
..	4	..	3	5½	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart.								
6	10	..	..	17½	..	..	..	
4	6¾	..	..	12¼	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
6	10	..	..	17½	..	..	..	
4	6¾	..	..	12¼	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days; Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days; Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks; Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial, misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves, and destitute debtors. Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months; Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days; Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone; 3 ounces of potatoes; 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	6 ounces of meat after being in confinement 1 month, and 1 pint of tea.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	6	2	2	14	..	..	..	16 ounces of rice, 1 ounce of treacle, and 1 pint of tea, with milk and sugar.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,,
6	10	..	..	17½	..	..	..	Prisoners committed for 7 days and under receive 1¾ lbs. of bread per day only.
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	Salt.
12	7	..	..	28	..	..	..	
uncooked 12	1	16	1	7	..	..	6	Salt and onions.
uncooked 12	1	16	1	7	..	..	4	,,
uncooked 8	1	16	1	7	..	..	..	,,
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	7	..	
..	7	..	..	14	..	7	..	
..	7	..	..	14	..	7	..	
..	..	10	1½	1½	..	..	..	After being in confinement above 6 months, 8 ounces of beef, and 2 lbs. of potatoes.
..	..	5	1½	1½	..	..	..	
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	11 pints of tea.
16	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
16	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with Scotch barley and vegetables. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	
12	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled, with the addition of 2 ounces of split peas, &c. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	Salt.
12	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	
12	..	..	6	12	..	..	..	
12	..	..	6	12	..	..	..	
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 2 ounces of oatmeal and Scotch barley, per pint and half. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
12	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 2 ounces of Scotch per pint. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
uncooked 32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A private donation of soup meat, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, throughout the year.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

The keeper is allowed 9*d.* per day for the maintenance of each prisoner, with which he supplies them with bread, tea, coffee, or other plain food.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, House of Corrections, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Hard labour	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	First Class	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Fourth Class	168
,,	Battle	,, ,,	.. ..	224
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	.. ..	112
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Employed	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	.. ..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	.. ..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Males	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	168
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Males	196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	172
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Males	196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	172
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	196
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Hard labour	..
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Hard labour	..
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	196
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	.. ..	224
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	.. ..	196
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard and other labour,—Males	172
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	144
,,	,,	,, ,,	Summary Convictions	112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed,—Males	172
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	140
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Hard and other labour	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Committed for 14 days and under, hard labour	140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Committed for 14 days and under, without labour	140
York	York	County Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Hard labour	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Hard labour	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
uncooked 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	In addition to which, 7lbs. of potatoes per week to each prisoner whose sentence exceeds 3 months, and 7 pints of soup to all prisoners whose sentence exceeds 6 weeks, hard labour from the commencement of their imprisonment under 6 weeks, after 14 days' confinement. Prisoners who have been convicted before, and sentenced to hard labour, are not allowed either soup or potatoes, until ordered by the surgeon.
..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	

Prisoners before trial have the same diet as those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour; prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement by a Court of Justice, have 1½ lb. of bread and 2 pints of gruel per day; refractory prisoners have 1 lb. of bread the first day, 1¼ lb. the second day, and 1½ lb. the third day, and afterwards. The soup contains 6 ounces of meat without bone per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of mixed meal (oatmeal and flour) per quart.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
uncooked 28*	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	The broth in which the meat was boiled.
uncooked 28	7†	..	..	14	..	..	..	,,

First Class diet is given to all prisoners whose sentences shall not exceed 14 days; Second Class diet is given to all prisoners whose sentences shall exceed 14 days, and those committed for trial, or for re-examination, and others for no specific number of days; Third Class diet is given to all prisoners during the third calendar month of their imprisonment; Fourth Class diet is given to all prisoners from and after the third calendar month of their imprisonment. The gruel contains 4 ounces of flour per quart.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Water.

3*s.* 6*d.* each per week allowed the prisoners for their maintenance, which is expended for them by the gaoler.

The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.

16	1½	8	7	7	..	..	..	Cocoa or coffee instead of the gruel occasionally.
16	2	..	1½	13	..	..	..	
16	2	..	1½	13	..	..	..	

The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per 1½ pint. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

8	2	..	1½	13	..	..	..	12 ounces of pudding.
8	2	..	1½	13	..	..	..	,,

The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per 1½ pint. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

8	2	..	1½	13	..	..	..	1¼ ounces of pudding.

The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per 1½ pint. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

22	10	..	4	..	..	7	..	5 lbs. of oatmeal each made into thick porridge.
11	10	..	4	..	..	7	..	,,
21	10	..	..	..	..	14	..	5 lbs. of oatmeal.
..	10	..	..	..	..	14	..	,,
..	4½	..	2	12	..	..	..	Ox heads on Sundays.

The soup is made of ox heads. The gruel contains 1½ ounces per quart.

..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	24 ounces of biscuit per week to those employed at hard labour more than 8 hours per day.

The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hot water and salt in winter. After the 1st month's imprisonment, 7 lbs. of potatoes, at the end of 3 months' imprisonment, 8 ounces of meat.
24	2	..	4	14	..	..	..	1 lb. of baked suet pudding.
24	2	..	4	14	..	..	..	1 lb. of baked suet pudding, and 7 pints of beer when employed at washing.
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

The soup is made with the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with vegetables, or a ½ pint of peas and 1½ oz. of oatmeal per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	Men committed for more than 6 months to hard labour, 28 ounces of bread, and one allowance of meat extra per week.
..	10½	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

5	2½	..	6	32	..	..	..	2 pints of broth.

The soup is made of ox heads and shins of beef, thickened with oatmeal and onions, and contains about 3 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	
..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	
12	3	..	6	28	..	..	..	4 pints of broth.

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. Quantity of oatmeal per quart not ascertained.

17½	3½	..	9	28	..	..	..	12 ounces of flour made into a dumpling, and 3 pints of broth.
10	2	..	6	34	..	..	..	2 pints of broth.

The soup contains 2½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2¼ ounces of oatmeal per quart.

* Including bone. † Or 3½*d.* worth of other vegetables per week.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
York. . . .	Wakefield . . .	County House of Correction	First Class	144
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second Class	127
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third Class	110
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction . .	Hard labour	168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour . .	152
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed	144
,,	Scarborough . . .	Borough Gaol	Males	120
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	105
,,	Ripon.	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction .	.. ..	140
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Richmond . . .	Borough Gaol	Males	114
,,	,,	,, ,,	Females	95
,,	Doncaster . . .	Town Gaol	.. ..	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Destitute debtors . . .	224
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	.. ..	144
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Knaresborough . .	Borough Debtors' Gaol.	.. ..	..
,,	,,	Castle Liberty Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Rothwell	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Ecclesall	,, ,,	.. ..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat ien Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	3	21	..	..	..	3 pints of scouse, 3 pints of broth, and 1½ pint of onion porridge.
..	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	2 " pints of scouse, 2 " pints of broth, and 1 pint of onion porridge.
..	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	

irst Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation, or committed for any longer period than 6 months; to witnesses on behalf of the Crown, and females nursing children; Second Class diet is given to debtors who receive the prison allowance, prisoners for trial, examination, deserters awaiting a route, prisoners committed for unlimited periods, and prisoners committed for three months' imprisonment, and not exceeding six months; Third Class diet is given to prisoners who are committed for a less term of imprisonment than 3 months, and to females and boys under 12 years of age.

he gruel is made from 4 ozs. of oatmeal to each quart, seasoned with ground ginger or allsp ce; the scouse is made from 4 oz. beef cut off from the bone, 1½ lb. potatoes, and a proportionate quantity of pepper, salt, onions, or other vegetables; the broth is made from the bones of the preceding day's beef, with one ox head to every 50 prisoners, thickened with 1 oz. of oatmeal to each pint, and a proportionate quantity of salt, herbs, and pepper; the soup is made from the preceding day's bones broken small, and stewed along with 4 oz. of peas, pearl, or Scotch barley, to each pint, seasoned with herbs, salt and pepper; the onion porridge is made from 2 oz. of oatmeal, and a proportionate quantity of onions to each 1½ pint.

10	3	..	11½	56	..	..	..	12 ounces of flour.
5	2	..	8	68	..	..	..	
5	2	..	8	64	..	..	..	6 ounces " of flour.

he soup contains 5 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	2	..	1½	21	..	7	..	8 oz. of flour, 2 oz. of suet, ½ oz. of treacle, made into dumplings, and 8 oz. of rice.
12	2	..	1½	21	..	7	..	

he soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with vegetables. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

10	5	..	4	28	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3	20¼	..	..	..	12 ounces of oatmeal, and 12 ounces of suet or rice pudding.
..	..	..	3	20¼	..	..	..	10 ounces of oatmeal, and 10 ounces of suet or rice pudding.
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	2	..	4	34	..	..	..	2 pints of broth.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

estitute debtors receive 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week from the Overseer of the Poor for their maintenance.

estitute debtors receive 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week from the Overseer of the Poor for their maintenance.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

estitute debtors receive 2*s.* each per week for their maintenance.

TABLE No. 23.

Average Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the Total Number employed.	The daily Amount of Labour, in Feet of Ascent, performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8	7½ inches	48	14,400	⅓	9,600	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	9⅓	8 inches	48	⅓	18,240	12,160	Break wheel.
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8½	8 inches	Cannot	ascertain	..	..	Pumping water
Bucks	Aylesbury	,, ,,	About 9	17 inches	About 58	44,370	Cannot	ascertain.	Grinding corn
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7	7 inches	48	11,760	⅓	7,840	..
,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8½	8 inches	48	16,320	⅕	10,880	Grinding corn
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	8	7 inches	46	12,880	⅓	8,586⅔	,,
,,	Ely	,, ,,	8½	9 inches	48	18,360	½	9,180	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7¾	8½ inches	48	15,810	⅛	10,540	Turning a regulator.
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9	7½ inches	48	16,200	½	8,100	Punishment.
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,, City	Gaol and House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	6 h. 50 m.	8¾ inches	48	14,350	⅛	9,566⅔	Pumping water
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¾	7½ inches	48	15,750	⅛	10,500	Grinding corn
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	9 h. 7 m. 30 s.	7 inches	48	15,330	⅛	10,220	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Helston	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8	8 inches	48	15,360	⅛	10,240	Raising water
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7	9 inches	48	15,120	⅕	10,080	Raising water
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	9	7½ inches	48	16,200		10,800	,,
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8	7½ inches	48	14,400	¼	10,800	Grinding corn
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	6½	8 inches	24	6,240	⅓	3,120	Beating hemp
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¾	8 inches	48	16,800	⅕	11,200	Grinding corn
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	9 h. 40 m.	7 inches	54	18,270	½	9,135	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 24.

Governor's Salary and Fees.			Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed		Amount of their Salaries.			The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.	The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.	The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.			M.	F.	M.	F.
52	10	0	House, coals, candles, and oil. . . .	54	12	0	21	0	0	1	1	14	14	0	23	39	26	2	23	2
200	0	0	House, garden, coals, candles, and 2*s.* for copies of warrants.	75	0	0	40	0	0	3	2	138	18	0	50	150	67	4	36	4
140	0	0	House, garden, fuel and candles . . .	75	0	0	40	0	0	5	1	177	6	0	55	86	59	9	50	5
300	0	0	House	200	0	0	80	0	0	8	1	504	13	6	*	*	155	28	109	19
180	0	0	Apartments in the prison, fuel, candles, washing, and garden.	80	0	0	40	0	0†	5	2	271	19	6	40	48	110	18	52	7
10	0	0	. . . .	..			..			..	1	3	18	0	4	15	..	..	..	..
50	0	0	. . . .	21	0	0	10	10	0	..	1	5	5	0	9	27	8	3	..	..
150	0	0	Residence, paddock, garden, fuel, candles, and soap; 1*s.* 6*d.* each for taking debtors to Insolvents' Court; and 2*s.* 6*d.* each for copies of commitments, &c., and allowed the Income Tax on the salaries of himself and wife.	100	0	0	40	0	0	3	1	137	0	0	22	50	72	5	51	3
220	0	0	House, garden, coals, candles, and bread	150	0	0	70	0	0	11	1	555	8	0	133	200	193	14	147	11
5	0	0	House to live in.	10	0	0	..‡			..	1	5	0	0	12	24	5	2	3	1
268	16	0	Coals, candles, soap, washing, a piece of ground, removal of convicts, taking debtors before Insolvents' Court, and copies of warrants.	150	0	0	20	0	0	5	1	300	10	0	74	126	90	9	68	3
125	0	0	Coals, candles, and soap	50	0	0	30	0	0	2	1	103	8	0	44	52	42	7	24	2
65	0	0	. . . .	50	0	0	50	0	0	1	1	46	8	0	20	52	53	5	25	2
66	0	0	£6 in lieu of gaol fees	50	0	0	50	0	0	2	1	66	0	0	5	15	57	1	28	..
96	8	11	Coals, candles and soap	40	0	0	40	0	0	2	1	17	4	6	22	46	31	..	22	..
..			. . . .	..			..			..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
203	4	0	House, garden, fuel, candles, copies of writs, and taking prisoners to Insolvent Debtors' Court.	80	0	0	80	0	0	2	1	91	0	0	20	60	40	7	23	4
20	0	0	. . . .	10	0	0	10	0	0	..	..	..			8	16	10	3	5	2
150	0	0	. . . .	54	12	0	40	0	0	1	1	72	0	0	14	32	36	2	21	2
525	0	0	House, fuel, and candles	200	0	0	75	0	0	8	2	555	0	0	109	321	222	24	135	15
106	10	0	Coals, soap, and potatoes	100	0	0	30	0	0	1	1	97	12	0	27	76	22	6	3	2
350	0	0	House, coals, and candles	200	0	0	160	0	0	18	4	1080	4	0	248	528	317	74	281	65
400	0	0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	200	0	0	80	0	0	11	2	400	1	0	205	210	114	39	100	25
32	0	0	Coals.	..			5	0	0	..	1	..			7	21	7	4	..	..
40	0	0	House, coals, and candles	..			10	10	0	..	1	10	0	0	7	31	14	2	6	2
4	17	0	Fees as Town Serjeant	..			..			1	..	4	17	0	..	..	1	1	..	..
5	0	0	. . . .	..			..			..	..	..			8	..	1	..	1	..
385	0	0	House, garden, coals, candles, soap, and 3*s.* 6*d.* each for copies of warrants.	125	0	0	70	0	0	4	1	152	10	0	120	200	97	28	72	17
27	0	0	. . . .	..			..			..	..	..			4	18	4	3	..	..
25	0	0	. . . .	..			..			..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
105	0	0	. . . .	52	10	0	52	10	0	1	1	87	3	0	28	90	53	11	30	6
380	0	0	House, coals, candles, and soap . . .	150	0	0	120	0	0	21	4	1194	6	0	185	333	292	27	201	13
300	0	0	House, fuel, washing, and candles . .	100	0	0	50	0	0	5	4	289	5	0	152	224	112	26	64	19
			Assistant chaplain	40	0	0														
200	0	0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	100	0	0	50	0	0	9	3	436	5	0	70	260	141	47	111	34
			Assistant chaplain	36	0	0														
200	0	0	Letting beds to debtors, and fees for copies of warrants.	..			..			1	..	25	0	0	42	92	..	..	..	..
127	13	4	Gate and acquittal fees, house, coals, candles, potatoes, and washing.	60	0	0	30	0	0	2	1	80	0	0	20	46	41	15	31	13
52	0	0	Residence	..			20	0	0	2	1	91	18	0	16	50	12	14	7	4
40	0	0	. . . .	..			5	0	0	1‖	..	..			15	18	13	8	9	4
25	0	0	House and garden, and £5 in addition to salary for reading prayers.	..			6	6	0	..	..	..			6	22	20	3	10	3
10	0	0	Apartments in the prison	..			..			..	1	..			9	15	3	2	..	..
10	0	0	. . . .	..			..			..	1	1	0	0	3	7	..	1	..	..
1	4	0	1*s.* per day for every prisoner lodged in the gaol.	..			..			..	..	..			1	2	..	1	..	..
330	0	0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	200	0	0	50	0	0	12	2	653	6	6	135	214	172	27	11	16
33	4	0	. . . .	..			15	0	0	..	1	10	0	0	8	24	8	1	..	..

* A new prison is in course of construction, to contain 230 prisoners in separate cells.
The surgeon receives in addition to his salary £10 per annum from the borough of Abingdon for attending the borough prisoners.
1*s.* 6*d.* is allowed the Surgeon for each visit to the gaol (not exceeding three in one week), in addition to his charge for medicines.
Out of which he pays £71, the salaries of the matron and two turnkeys.
Apartments in the prison.

TABLE No. 23.

Average Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The Ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the Total Number employed.	The Daily Amount of Labour, in Feet of Ascent, performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7½	8 inches	44	13,200	⅛	8,800	Pumping water
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	8 h. 20 m.	7½ inches	48	15,000	Felons, ¼ Misdemeanants ⅓	11,250 10,000	Grinding corn
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	8 h. 20 m.	7½ inches	48	15,000	Felons, ¼ Misdemeanants ⅓	11,250 10,000	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	8 h. 40 m.	7 inches	48	14,560	⅜	5,824	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	8 h. 20 m.	7½ inches	48	15,000	⅛	10,000	Raising water
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Goal	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	7 h. 50 m.	9 inches	48	16,920	⅛	11,280	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	6 h. 15 m.	8 inches	48	12,000	⅜	8,000	Grinding corn
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	5	12 inches	80	24,000	⅜	8,000	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	8¾	8 inches	48	16,800	½	8,400	Grinding corn
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	8 h. 5 m.	8 inches	48	15,520	⅛	10,346½	Grinding corn
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	8¾	7½ inches	48	15,750	⅛	10,500	Raising water
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	St. Briavel's Castle.	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8	9 inches	48	17,280	½	8,640	Grinding corn
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	8 A	capstan	mill is	used in	this prison	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	6	9 inches	52	14,040	½	7,020	Raising water
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8h. 35m.	8½ inches	54	19,698¾	⅜	11,256⅜	Crushing bean
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8	7 inches	60	16,800	½	8,400	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).	Juvenile Prison	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8	7½ inches	42	12,600	⅜	7,875	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	7½	8 inches	Cannot	ascertain	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County House of Correction	8¾	8 inches	48	16,800	⅓	11,200	Grinding corn
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¼	8 inches	48	15,840	⅓	10,560	Grinding corn
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,,	8¼	8 inches	48	15,840	¼	11,880	Grinding corn
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 24.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.	The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£ s. d.			M.	F.	M.	F.
373 18 0	House, taxes, coals and washing . . .	180 0 0	100 0 0	13	6	806 14 0	50	249	260	59	171	41
75 0 0	Lodging, fuel, and candles	. .	. .	3	2	184 18 0	28	102	23	32	12	20
*500 0 0	House, garden, field outside the prison, fuel, and candles.	*300 0 0	*100 0 0	19	..	834 8 0	229	320	278	..	209	..
150 0 0	House, garden, fuel, and candles . . .	70 0 0	25 0 0	3	1	143 4 0	58	120	31	14	27	3
80 0 0	. . .	20 0 0	15 0 0	1	1	16 16 0	12	18	16	2	..	..
150 0 0	House, garden, fuel and candles . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	3	1	170 4 0	48	60	61	5	39	5
..	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 0 0	. . . .	6 0 0	..	..	1	4 0 0	2	4	5	..	1	..
54 12 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	9	..	..	..
150 0 0	House and garden	50 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	..	20	50	32	6	22	4
304 16 0	Coals, soap, and candles, 2*s.* for copies of warrants and certificates, and 1*s.* 6*d.* from every debtor examined under the Insolvent Act.	40 0 0	40 0 0	4	1	157 16 0	43	80	108	15	54	9
..	House and fuel	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	2	..	..	..
108 0 0	. . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	2	1	103 16 0	41	82	58	22	33	8
350 0 0	Residence, garden, washing and fuel .	200 0 0	120 0 0	12	2	1040 0 0	140	..	335	50	270	31
105 0 0	Residence	60 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	75 0 0	18	36	51	18	41	12
74 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	10 0 0	5	14	10	..	1	..
100 0 0	Fuel, candles, washing, and garden . .	80 0 0	20 0 0	3	1	134 12 0	57	90	46	12	36	5
100 0 0	Apartments in the prison, fuel, candles, soap, and garden.	80 0 0	30 0 0	3	1	138 0 0	75	..	45	23	42	8
75 0 0	. . . .	80 0 0	15 0 0	1	1	55 0 0	23	..	13	3	9	..
90 0 0	Coals, soap, and candles	80 0 0	20 0 0	2	1	105 0 0	40	..	56	6	28	..
45 0 0	Lodging, coals, candles, and washing .	..	17 0 0	..	1	10 0 0	8	14	12	2	7	1
25 13 4	Gaol fees.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..
300 0 0	Coals, candles, and washing	150 0 0	75 0 0	4	1	182 10 0	98	228	130	17	65	8
300 0 0	Fuel and washing	150 0 0	75 0 0	11	2	583 10 0	101	221	205	23	160	17
120 0 0	House and coals	100 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	60 0 0	25	33	30	9	17	2
200 0 0	Apartments in the prison, coals, oil, and washing.	100 0 0	31 10 0	2	1	200 0 0	47	59	76	14	46	13
100 0 0	House and coals	75 0 0	50 0 0	1	1	72 0 0	22	90	34	19	33	7
35 0 0	House rent and tax free	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	4	1	2	..
120 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	100 0 0	25 0 0	2	1	99 0 0	27	45	..	..	..	..
400 0 0	Unfurnished apartments, coals, garden, medical advice, and medicine.	250 0 0	100 0 .	29	..	1903 15 3	266	472	292	..	247	..
15 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	2	..	..
230 0 0	. . . .	150 0 0	70 0 0	10	4	516 10 0	116	232	123	27	98	18
10 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	30 0 0	20 0 0	1	1	51 4 0	6	36	20	7	17	..
300 0 0	House and fuel	200 0 0	100 0 0	8	1	451 12 0	136	205	124	16	85	8
135 13 4	House rent and tax free	100 0 0	40 0 0	2	1	120 0 0	20	75	60	4	45	3
270 0 0	House, coals, candles, and travelling expenses.	110 0 0	57 17 0	3	1	126 16 0	61	183	49	7	39	4
500 0 0	Residence, fuel and candles	265 0 0	†200 0 0	24	5	1297 12 0	453	543	516	77	395	62
230 0 0	Residence, fuel, and candles	125 0 0	50 0 0	5	1	320 16 0	50	65	74	7	55	7
60 0 0	House, fuel and bread	30 0 0	20 0 0	1	1	49 0 0	16	50	21	7	15	3
..	2*s.* for each person committed, amounting to 4*l.* 14*s.*	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	10	1	2	..
40 0 0	House rent-free	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	4	11	6	..	..	..
101 6 0	Apartments, fuel, candles and soap . .	40 0 0	34 15 6	2	1	72 10 0	19	56	43	10	33	7
‡190 16 0½	‡Arising from fees on debtors taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, commitment and discharge of prisoners, letting beds, and other necessaries supplied to debtors.	..	..	..	..	..	8	40	12	1	6	..

* The governor, chaplain, and surgeon of Springfield Gaol are governor, chaplain, and surgeon of Chelmsford likewise.

† House and garden outside the prison, adjoining the boundary wall.

TABLE No. 23.

Average Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The Ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the total Number employed.	The Daily Amount of Labour, in Feet of Ascent, performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Kent	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8 h. 53 m.	7½ inches	48	16,000	¼	12,000	Turning a Regulator.
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	8h. 4m. 35s.	8 inches	48	15,506⅔	⅔	6,202⅔	Weaving.
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	8½	8 inches	36	12,240	5/16	7,868¾	Pumping water
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	6	8½ inches	48	12,240	3/13	9,415 5/13	Grinding wheat
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	9 h. 10 m.	8 inches	48	17,600	⅓	11,733⅓	Grinding sand.
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	3 wheels 7 / 2 wheels 7	7½ inches / 7½ inches	52 / 44	13,650 / 11,550	4/9 / 10/23	7,583⅓ / 5,021⅔	Grinding and dressing corn.
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7½	9 inches	34	11,475	¼	8,606¼	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	9 h. 50 m.	8 inches	46	18,093⅓	½	9,046⅔	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction.	8	8 inches	48	15,360	1/8	10,240	Grinding corn.
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	8 h. 55 m.	8 inches	48	17,120	⅛	11,413⅓	Working the break.
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	6¼	8 inches	48	12,000	¼	9,000	Turning a Fly-wheel.
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	9 h. 20 m.	7½ inches	48	16,800	⅛	11,200	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	8 h. 25 m.	7 inches	48	14,140	⅓	9,426⅔	Grinding corn.
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol	7	9 inches	25	7,875	⅖	3,937½	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	9	12 inches	78	42,120	½	21,060	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction	7¾	8 inches	48	14,880	½	7,440	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Giltspur Street	City House of Correction	8	7¾ inches	48	14,880	½	7,440	Not applied.
,,	Whitecross St.	City Debtors' Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Bridge Street	City Bridewell	Males 9 / Females 9	8 inches / 8 inches	45 / 45	16,200 / 16,200	⅛ / ⅕	10,800 / 8,100	Grinding corn.
,,	Tothill Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction.	9	8 inches	48	17,280	½	8,640	..
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¾	8 inches	45	15,750	½	7,875	Grinding corn.
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	8 h. 40 m.	9 inches	48	18,720	⅕	9,360	Labour only.
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7½	7½ inches	50	14,062½	⅓	9,375	Raising water.
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	8	8 inches	48	15,360	¼	11,520	,,
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	8 h. 10 m.	7¾ inches	36	11,392½	⅔	3,797½	,,
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	9	7 inches	48	15,120	½	11,340	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	8	8 inches	38	12,160	2/7	8,685 5/7	Grinding corn
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	7½	7 inches	48	12,600	⅕	10,080	Grinding beans
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6½	7 inches	48	10,920	⅓	7,280	Pumping water
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7	7 inches	40	9,800	⅛	6,533⅓	Labour only.
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	Lock-up House	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 24.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prisons is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.			M.	F.	M.	F.
120 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, soap, and attendance at Sessions (estimated at £10 5*s.*)	30 19 6	25 0 0	1 1	52 4 6	18	22	52	9	30	5
7 2 0	Apartments in the prison, and is Serjeant at Mace, from the salary of which latter office he chiefly derives his support.	..	..	.. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
12 0 0	Apartments in the gaol, and fuel . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	4	8	3	..	..	..
54 12 0	House rent free	..	..	.. ..	..	3	11	4	1	..	..
20 5 0	House and fuel	..	..	.. ..	..	3	12	2	..	..	..
4 0 0	. . . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	4	10	2	3	..	..
604 0 0	House	373 12 0	100 0 0	22 4	1320 0 0	138	495	567	70	452	63
250 0 0	House, fuel, candles, soap, and gas . .	350 0 0	60 0 0	14 4	864 0 0	178	538	353	78	278	47
500 0 0	House, coals, candles, and soap . . .	300 0 0	101 10 0	18 6	1362 0 4	334	800	575	90	432	58
350 0 0	House, light, and fuel	300 0 0	100 0 0	27 12	2238 4 0	322	701	430	287	356	260
545 0 0	House	400 0 0	200 0 0	27 10	2630 2 0	519	733	733	143	588	156
280 0 0	House and garden	100 0 0	55 0 0	6 3	386 8 0	123	155	102	33	66	15
150 5 10	Apartments in the prison	100 0 0	52 10 0	7 ..	353 0 0	45	164	164	..	134	..
300 0 0	Apartments in the prison	60 0 0	60 0 0	3 3	70 0 0	67	80	70	17	46	13
300 0 0	House and garden	200 0 0	25 0 0	5 1	400 0 0	..	67	58	12	18	4
90 0 0	Apartments, fuel, and candles	25 0 0	25 0 0	1 1	50 0 0	12	40	28	9	13	5
150 0 0	House, garden, coals, candles soap, and washing, ...	120 0 0	50 0 0	2 2	143 17 0	69	72	150	17	64	7
150 0 0	. . . . .	120 0 0	50 0 0	2 2	128 16 0	38	147	99	3	42	5
140 0 0	House, coals, candles, two paddocks and a garden.	150 0 0	20 0 0	2 1	111 15 0	27	84	80	18	50	9
120 0 0	House, coals, candles, soap, and a small paddock outside the prison.	80 0 0	40 0 0	3 1	120 0 0	36	62	42	5	30	6
125 0 0	Apartments, coals, and candles. . . .	75 0 0	40 0 0	3 1	118 12 0	48	64	76	8	37	6
100 0 0	Apartments, coals and candles. . . .	90 0 0	35 5 0	1 2	79 2 0	20	46	41	11	20	4
25 0 0	An additional salary as chief constable and keeper of the Townhall.†	20 0 0	..	2 ..	20 0 0	10	30	13	2	7	1
77 6 8	House rent free.	..	..	1 1	35 12 0	12	35	12	2	5	1
15 0 0	. . . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	3	12	..	..	..	..
76 0 0	. . . . .	30 0 0	10 0 0	.. ..	..	8	19	11	2	9	1
10 0 0	. . . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
400 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and soap . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	14 5	1619 14 0	165	313	121	40	71	22
700 0 0	House in the prison . . . . . / Assistant chaplain	400 0 0 / 400 0 0	300 0 0	99 39	..	520	1150*	915	311	789	292
735 14 0	Residence and fuel	300 0 0	450 0 0†	21 4	1982 12 0	25	480	321	136	165	65
500 0 0	Residence and fuel	200 0 0	..	15 5	1419 13 6	24	215	214	40	160	32
741 10 0	Residence and fuel, fees for conducting prisoners to and from the Insolvent Debtors' Court, removing prisoners by writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	262 10 0	300 0 0	13 2	1196 4 0	..	500	415	20	350	18
300 0 0	House and fuel	150 0 0	80 0 0	6 4	674 16 0	100	..	131	52	83	30
450 0 0	Apartments, fuel, and washing . . .	365 0 0	200 0 0	38 13	3746 19 0	348	800	462	192	238	101
600 0 0	Furnished apartments, coals, night-lamp, medical advice, and medicine.	300 0 0	400 0 0	71 24	6205 0 0	925	1142	653	156	588	161
175 0 0	House, coal, candles, and washing.	120 10 0	80 0 0	3 1	173 0 0	38	114	96	15	71	10
110 0 0	House, garden, coals, and candles . .	80 0 0	50 0 0	2 1	127 10 0	17	48	74	16	57	9
100 0 0	. . . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	2 1	82 0 0	53	107	34	8	32	5
500 0 0	. . . . .	300 0 0	120 0 0	8 ..	396 18 0	230	460	128	..	93	..
230 0 0	. . . . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	4 1	380 4 6	115	139	115	17	81	12
200 0 0	Fuel, candles, oil, and soap	200 0 0	60 0 0	4 ..	208 0 0	41	119	78	2	52	..
200 0 0	. . . . .	200 0 0	70 0 0	6 2	280 15 6	53	103	52	20	36	11
		..	..	.. ..	..	22	44	..	..	..	..
84 13 0	Residence, coals, and candles	..	..	1 2	72 0 0	28	60	51	6	23	3
100 0 0	. . . . .	..	10 0 0	1 ..	46 16 0	20	52	27	10	20	2
50 0 0	. . . . .	26 0 0	8 0 0	.. 1	5 0 0	10	25	10	..	..	..
375 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	200 0 0	50 0 0	9 2	443 15 0	76	156	161	6	126	8
70 0 0	House, washing, coals and candles . .	20 0 0	20 0 0	3 1	64 12 0	13	34	37	10	29	5
30 0 0	. . . . .	20 0 0	7 17 6	.. ..	..	3	10	7	2	3	1
30 0 0	. . . . .	20 0 0	7 17 6	.. ..	..	8	26	9	2	6	1
12 0 0	. . . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	11	..	4	..

* The number for which proper accommodation can be found; but the number fluctuates, frequently exceeding 1200, and has reached to 1350.

† The Surgeon also attends the Prisoners at the Giltspur-street Prison for this salary, and pays 100*l.* for assistance and medicines to an Apothecary.

TABLE No. 23.

Average Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the Total Number employed.	The daily Amount of Labour, in Feet of Ascent, performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Northumberland	Morpeth . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	..	7 inches	20	Cannot ascertain; occasionally to raise	only used	water.	..
,,	Tynemouth . .	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Alnwick . .	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Hexham . .	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	None.—	The use	of the	tread-	wheel discontinued in		this prison.
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
Notts . . .	Nottingham .	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction . .	8	7 inches	48	13,440	$\frac{1}{3}$	8,960	Pumping water
,,	Southwell . .	County House of Correction .	7 h. 10 m.	8 inches	Upper wheel 36	10,329	$\frac{1}{3}$	6,880	Not applied.
			7 h. 10 m.	8 inches	Lower wheel 48	13,760	$\frac{1}{3}$	9,173$\frac{1}{3}$	
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Radford . .	Debtors' Gaol.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Oxford . . .	Oxford . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7h. 27m. 30s.	8 inches	36	10,740	$\frac{1}{3}$	7,160	Not applied.
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	6$\frac{3}{4}$	9 inches	75	22,781$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	15,187$\frac{1}{2}$	,,
,,	Banbury . .	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Pembroke . .	Haverfordwest.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9	7$\frac{1}{2}$ inches	48	16,200	$\frac{1}{2}$	8,100	Grinding corn
Radnor . . .	Presteign . .	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	New Radnor .	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Rutland . .	Oakham . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Salop . . .	Shrewsbury .	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Wellington . .	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow . . .	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth .	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Somerset . .	Ilchester . .	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction .	6h. 50m.	8 inches	40	10,933$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	8,200	Grinding corn
,,	Wilton . . .	,, ,,	7$\frac{1}{2}$	8 inches	40	12,000	$\frac{1}{4}$	9,000	,,
,,	Bristol . . .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	7	8 inches	69	19,320	$\frac{1}{3}$	12,880	Raising water
,,	Bath	City Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
Stafford . .	Stafford. . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8h. 40m.	7 inches	60	18,200	$\frac{1}{3}$	12,133$\frac{1}{3}$	Grinding corn
,,	Lichfield . .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
Suffolk . . .	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10	7 inches	48	16,800	$\frac{1}{3}$	11,200	Grinding corn
,,	Ipswich . . .	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Beccles . . .	County House of Correction .	8$\frac{1}{2}$	8 inches	36	12,240	$\frac{1}{2}$	6,120	Raising water
,,	Orford . . .	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Surrey . . .	Horsemonger-Lane.	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Brixton . . .	County House of Correction .	Males 9h.	7$\frac{1}{2}$ inches	46	15,525	$\frac{1}{3}$	10,350	Grinding corn and raising water.
			Females 9h.	7$\frac{1}{2}$ inches	46	15,525	$\frac{1}{2}$	7,762$\frac{1}{3}$	
Surrey . . .	Guildford . .	County House of Correction .	Males 10	7$\frac{1}{2}$ inches	48	18,000	$\frac{1}{3}$	12,000	Grinding corn and Raising water
			Females 10	7$\frac{1}{2}$ inches	48	18,100	$\frac{1}{2}$	9,000	
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Southwark . .	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Croydon . . .	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 24.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.	The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.			M.	F.	M.	F.
210 0 0	House and fuel	60 0 0	60 0 0	4	1	186 8 0	64	168	74	16	51	9
80 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	22	44	23	6	7	3
54 0 0	House and fuel	..	..	..	1	4 0 0	8	32	8	3	..	..
40 0 0	House, fuel, soap, candles, and garden .	..	..	..	1	4 0 0	5	12	9	5	1	..
..	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
310 10 6	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	100 0 0	100 0 0	7	5	427 16 0	77	107	159	17	108	25
80 0 0	. . . .	20 0 0	..	2	2	12 0 0	8	..	7	7	6	2
248 0 0	House, rent-free	100 0 0	60 0 0	2	1	131 12 0	44	86	125	9	43	4
180 0 0	House and fuel	60 0 0	42 0 0	1	1	70 0 0	16	50	42	3	16	2
150 0 0	Unfurnished Apartments, coals, and candles.	60 0 0	42 0 0	5	2	245 4 0	69	150	73	8	53	6
200 0 0	House, coals, candles, and garden . .	150 0 0	130 0 0	..	..	..	135	164	152	13	109	11
20 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No salary.	£1 11*s.* 6*d.* for every writ of execution, 4*s.* 6*d.* on every trial and inquiry, and 1*s.* 6*d.* each on prisoners discharged on bail.	..	..	..	..	..	7	24	14	1	7	..
350 0 0	House, fuel, garden, and 1*s.* 6*d.* each for taking debtors before the Insolvents' Court.	150 0 0	80 0 0	10	2	489 6 0	128	260	199	14	129	14
85 0 0	Lodging, fuel, and washing	25 0 0	31 10 0	1	1	35 0 0	47	55	40	9	..	..
40 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	6	13	6	1	3	1
178 16 0	Residence, garden, soap, fuel, and candles	50 0 0	40 0 0	3	1	90 12 0	46	58	35	12	29	9
80 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap .	26 5 0	21 0 0	1	..	23 12 0	29	..	20	6	14	2
10 10 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	..
100 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap .	100 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	55 10 0	32	96	33	2	21	1
315 0 0	House, coals, and candles	200 0 0	80 0 0	13	2	705 2 0	152	272	185	28	152	22
8 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	8	..	..	..
46 5 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	5	11	6	..	..	..
20 0 0	House, fuel, and candles and an allowance for extra attendance.	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	8	1	..	..
250 0 0	House, coals, candles, £1 per day for attending at assizes, and sessions, &c., and 12*s.* per day when travelling.	125 0 0	100 0 0	8	2	422 0 0	32	210	87	14	75	11
268 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing . .	125 0 0	62 2 0	18	2	881 9 0	33	177	183	19	148	19
255 0 0	House, fuel, and washing	125 0 0	53 3 0	17	1	632 16 0	32	200	154	21	130	15
130 0 0	House rent and tax free	80 0 0	31 10 0	3	2	186 8 0	56	80	74	26	25	11
380 0 0	House, washing, and fuel	200 0 0	100 0 0	18	5	1259 8 0	220	660	200	41	140	22
150 0 0	. . . .	31 10 0	60 0 0	7	1	422 18 0	120	..	150	34	95	25
450 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and copies of warrants.	230 0 0	150 0 0	20	4	1225 8 0	365	786	718	76	501	49
70 0 0	Residence and fuel	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	1	8	1	7
500 0 0	. . . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	8	2	391 8 0	150	200	175	18	133	13
..	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	145	149	..	..	..	..
120 0 0	Fuel, candles, and soap	30 0 0	50 0 0	1	1	30 0 0	28	45	37	10	18	7
120 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	80 0 0	40 0 0	1	1	58 12 0	24	60	33	8	20	4
..	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
660 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, bread, and fees for copies of causes.	250 0 0	150 0 0	14	3	945 3 0	230	364	263	76	190	37
370 0 0	Lodging, coals, candles, bread, and garden.	250 0 0	120 0 0	22	6	1854 10 6	149	185	292	58	220	63
225 1 6	Residence, coals, candles, and garden . .	175 0 0	60 0 0	11	3	634 4 0	89	119	111	25	90	18
151 0 0	Residence, fuel, candles, soap, and bread	100 0 0	35 0 0	4	1	201 0 0	12	70	48	19	20	4
10 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	8	..	..	..
205 0 0	Residence, fuel, and oil	105 0 0	50 0 0	2	1	127 0 0	4	30	23	5	14	1
..	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 0 0	House rent free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 23.

Average Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The Ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel, to the Total Number employed.	The Daily Amount of Labour, in Feet of Ascent, performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	8¾	7½ inches	58	19,031¼	⅘	11,418¾	Grinding corn
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	8¾	9 inches	48	18,900	⅘	11,340	Fly Regulator
,,	Battle	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	8¼	8 inches	46	15,180	½	7,590	Not applied
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8¼	8⅝ inches	52	18,500⅝	½	9,250 5/16	Raising water
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7h. 20m.	7 inches	48	12,320	¼	9,240	,,
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	8h. 42m. 30s.	8 inches	48	16,720	⅓	11,146⅔	Raising water
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	7¾	8½ inches	48	15,810	⅕	12,648	Grinding corn
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8½	7¾ inches	48	15,810	⅓	10,540	Grinding corn
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7h. 25m.	7½ inches	48	13,350	⅓	8,900	Raising water
York	York	County Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	7½	8 inches	40	12,000	¼	9,000	Grinding corn
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	9½	7½ inches	48	17,100	⅓	11,400	Grinding chalk stones.
,,	Wakefield	County House of Correction	8h. 55m.	7½ inches	48	16,050	1/6	12,037½	Raising water
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8h. 55m.	8¼ inches	48	17,655	⅓	11,770	Manufacture of whiting.
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	No accurate	account	of the	tread-	wheel	kept	
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	Castle Liberty Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	Debtors Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	.
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

TABLE No. 24.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.	The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.			M.	F.	M.	F.
73 10 0	House, fuel, and candles, also copies of the debtors' warrants, and taking them to Court.	100 0 0	10 0 0	2	1	118 9 0	59	177	29	3	22	..
100 0 0	Apartments in the prison, washing, fuel, and candles.	200 0 0	150 0 0	15	4	1018 8 0	134	206	172	18	121	21
0 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing . .	187 10 0	100 0 0	5	1	349 1 1	109	186	86	11	64	6
60 0 0	House and fuel	25 0 0	..	..	1	1 4 0	8	24	..	..	..	..
..	. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	..	..	..	..
15 0 0	Lodging, fuel, soap, and candles . . .	2 12 0	10 0 0	..	1	10 0 0	7	21	41	8	2	1
5 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	1	..	..	..
1 4 0	House and fuel	..	..	2	..	30 0 0	8	20	9	3	..	..
8 10 0	House, coals, and washing	150 0 0	70 0 0	11	2	688 0 0	146	396	341	66	195	36
0 0 0	Coals and candles	150 0 0	70 0 0	13	2	700 12 0	85	454	226	27	195	30
0 0 0	. . . .	50 0 0	35 0 0	2	1	100 0 0	85	168	67	5	70	8
None.	Fees, amount not ascertained	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	14	..
0 0 0	House to live in	52 10 0	10 10 0	1	1	55 0 0	26	27	25	4	18	3
1 12 0	House, garden, and gas	52 10 0	15 0 0	1	1	47 8 0	18	46	29	2	16	2
5 0 0	. . . .	140 0 0	80 0 0	3	1	169 12 9	111	127	100	14	65	4
0 0 0	House and garden	200 0 0	100 0 0	6	1	307 0 0	221	..	247	23	176	17
8 6 0	House and garden	75 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	41 4 0	10	70	38	8	26	4
5 0 0	House, servant, and washing	250 0 0	100 0 0	25	3	1305 16 0	210	702	241	47	206	34
0 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	75 0 0	30 0 0	6	1	178 10 0	51	68	37	11	22	4
0 0 0	House	200 0 0	300 0 0	11	1	717 12 0	189	301	492	23	233	15
..	. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	50	61	..	..	..	..
1 17 4	House, fuel, paddock, and garden . .	105 0 0	31 10 0	12	1	561 2 0½	61	114	98	19	66	12
3 3 7½	Residence, coals, garden, and field . . .	180 0 0	80 0 0	8	2	416 4 0	110	128	118	11	63	10
0 0 0	House and coals	250 0 0	250 0 0	50	15	3519 8 0	367	..	885	96	678	95
0 0 0	House, fuel, oil, garden, and fees for taking debtors to Insolvents' Court.	100 0 0	80 0 0	8	2	434 14 10	121	186	156	30	133	22
0 0 0	House and candles	..	10 0 0	..	1	20 0 0	12	29	23	1	7	1
8 4 0	House, garden, and 2*s.* on the commitment of every prisoner.	..	18 18 0	1	1	9 0 0	9	17	18	1	4	1
..	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 0 0	. . . .	..	5 0 0	..	1	2 0 0	9	..	4	2	..	..
0 0 0	House and garden	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	21	11	..	..
8 4 0	1*s.* for each vagrant admitted into the prison.	..	..	..	1	2 13 6	14	44	..	..	..	..
Salary.	1*l.* 1*s.* upon the arrest of a debtor letting beds.	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	10	..	6	..
,,	12*s.* for each debtor by the county . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..
,,	3*s.* 8*d.* on commitment, and 8*s.* 4*d.* for discharge of each debtor paid by the county.	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	..	..	..
,,	Fees on the execution of process and a fee on the discharge and commitment of every prisoner, paid out of the county rate.	..	..	1	..	26 0 0	11	52	43	3	27	1
,,	The Governor is paid by fees, averaging 240*l.* per annum.	..	..	..	..	..	6	40	38	3	20	..

TAB

Total Cost in the course of

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total of Candles, Oil, and G
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Anglesey .	Beaumaris .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	63 14 6	3 0 0	3 12 0	..	..	..	18 10 0	2 8 0	13
Bedford .	Bedford .	County Gaol .	211 0 6	32 10 0	27 19 6	24 17 4	..	..	45 10 0	1 6 0	24 1
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	331 1 2½	69 5 1½	47 6 1	15 15 2	..	..	23 6 0	1 8 0	14 1
		Total—County of Bedford	542 1 8½	101 15 1½	75 5 7	40 12 6	..	..	68 16 0	2 14 0	39
Berks . .	Reading .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	698 10 0¼	73 14 6	32 15 8½	17 16 3¾	..	1 10 4	113 9 0	28 17 6	31
,,	Abingdon .	County House of Correction.	382 0 3	108 16 8	24 5 8¾	5 3 1½	..	..	101 2 8	14 9 3	47
,,	Newbury .	Borough Gaol .	7 14 3	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor .	,,	100 11 11	1 14 6	14 7 11	14 13 10	..	5 8 3	12 6 0	2 12 11	..
		Total—County of Berks.	1188 16 5¼	184 5 8	71 19 4¼	37 13 3¼	..	6 18 7	226 17 8	45 19 8	78 1
Brecon .	Brecknock .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	331 2 9½	68 7 7	31 13 2½	10 5 9	..	1 11 6	47 6 7	6 6 1½	6
Bucks . .	Aylesbury .	,,	1103 5 5	299 19 0	30 2 10	28 9 9	..	..	633 11 8	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol .	58 9 11	..	1 13 2	..	2 16 6	..	1 19 10	..	1
		Total—County of Bucks.	1161 15 4	299 19 0	31 16 0	28 9 9	2 16 6	..	635 11 6	..	1
Cambridge	Cambridge .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	447 11 7½	139 13 11¼	26 17 1	5 3 1	40 0 0	..	61 4 0	12 14 3	9 1
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	198 12 11½	18 6 11	10 3 0	8 3 3	..	..	44 6 3	..	34
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction.	167 19 9	3 4 3	..	..	..	..	5 5 0	..	..
,,	Ely . . .	,,	194 3 5	5 0 0	11 11 0	12 4 7	..	0 14 0	10 16 0	1 8 0	2
		Total—County of Cambridge.	1008 7 9	166 5 1¼	48 11 1	25 10 11	40 0 0	0 14 0	121 11 3	14 2 3	46
Cardigan .	Cardigan .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	119 1 9½	6 1 10	6 14 1½	0 11 6	..	1 2 10	26 18 6	4 8 6	2 1
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Cardigan.	119 1 9½	6 1 10	6 14 1½	0 11 6	..	1 2 10	26 18 6	4 8 6	2 1
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction.	210 10 8	20 0 0	20 15 0	2 10 0	..	1 0 0	52 0 0	15 0 0	20
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	18 6 3	3 13 4	0 13 0	..	..	..	8 13 4	0 16 0	0 1
		Total—County of Carmarthen.	228 16 11	23 13 4	21 8 0	2 10 0	..	1 0 0	60 13 4	15 16 0	20 1
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	151 16 2	12 2 0	9 10 0	4 0 0	4 1 8	0 16 4	31 18 6	6 14 0	22 1

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 25.

Year under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	2 8 0	0 10 0	..	142 16 0	25 0 0	..	..	50 7 6	2 5 0	10 0 0	337 11 0
14 1	..	10 6 8	7 11 6	4 7 6	453 18 0	..	..	17 15 6	81 7 10	33 4 6	87 2 11½	1088 2 3½
16 8	10 0 0	10 10 0	8 9 11	4 10 0	432 6 0	..	..	..	..	338 19 0	28 7 1½	1367 19 7½
10 9	10 0 0	20 16 8	16 1 5	8 17 6	886 4 0	..	..	17 15 6	81 7 10	372 3 6	115 10 1	2456 1 11
..	..	139 9 10½	..	8 19 5	1064 13 6	20 0 0	..	90 8 0	37 16 6	122 10 11½	114 16 2½	2596 14 7
5 11	..	47 7 9	24 10 3	4 7 1	551 19 6	20 0 0	..	40 18 6	..	314 2 8¼	86 15 6½	1780 8 6
10 6	..	..	..	..	13 18 0	..	..	24 15 0	..	..	..	47 7 9
13 6	..	3 6 0	1 5 0	3 0 0	103 5 2	..	100 9 8	10 5 0	3 9 6	7 2 8	2 2 0	386 13 10
9 11	..	190 3 7½	25 15 3	16 6 6	1733 16 2	40 0 0	100 9 8	166 6 6	41 6 0	443 16 3¾	203 13 9	4811 4 8
14 0	..	16 13 3½	16 6 3	2 10 1½	420 10 8	10 0 0	..	6 3 0	39 2 10	118 8 3	12 11 4½	1145 18 2
..	..	114 18 4	..	9 7 0	993 3 6	50 10 0	..	11 14 0	80 12 0	362 15 2	78 18 0	3797 6 8
..	..	..	..	..	26 6 8	..	..	..	3 3 4	9 15 11	5 8 3	111 1 3
..	..	114 18 4	..	9 7 0	1019 10 2	50 10 0	..	11 14 0	83 15 4	372 11 1	84 6 3	3908 7 11
10 0	..	25 4 10	..	21 17 1½	638 10 0	100 0 0	..	5 19 6	47 12 2	274 17 5½	126 2 4	1991 15 10¾
9 0	..	1 2 4	..	28 5 1½	282 3 0	..	..	2 19 0	75 18 0	62 2 6	12 13 6	779 12 6
10 0	..	..	..	0 5 10	211 8 0	..	..	23 1 6	35 0 0	..	6 15 2	469 9 6
0 0	..	0 8 0	..	10 2 4	226 0 0	..	..	10 0 0	42 0 0	5 0 0	10 10 0	551 17 4
9 0	..	26 15 2	..	60 10 5	1358 1 0	100 0 0	..	42 0 0	260 10 2	341 19 11½	156 1 0	3792 15 2¾
6 5	..	2 14 0	14 0 0	2 7 0	187 4 6	..	..	10 15 0	31 6 6	21 7 8½	8 3 0½	448 2 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 5	..	2 14 0	14 0 0	2 7 0	187 4 6	..	..	10 15 0	31 6 6	21 7 8½	8 3 0½	448 2 2
0 0	..	17 10 0	..	..	380 0 0	..	..	..	30 0 0	187 8 3½	61 6 2½	1028 0 2
8 0	..	1 1 6	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	13 5 10	..	87 9 3
8 0	..	18 11 6	..	..	420 0 0	..	..	..	30 0 0	200 14 1½	61 6 2½	1115 9 5
..	..	14 5 8	..	..	316 12 0	..	..	..	24 0 0	..	..	598 13 10

TABL

Total Cost in the course of t

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total C of Candles Oil, and Ga
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Chester .	Chester . .	County Gaol . .	719 7 3	79 0 9	90 9 10	24 15 3	..	1 10 8	223 8 7	41 6 0	120 7
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	310 3 3	25 5 7	15 9 4	..	30 0 0	..	100 12 0	..	33 9
,,	Knutsford .	House of Correction.	1684 17 1	205 10 5	38 15 10	50 18 3	6 12 0	1 0 0	311 7 6	69 3 7	65 12
		Total—County of Chester.	2714 7 7	309 16 9	144 15 0	75 13 6	36 12 0	2 10 8	635 8 1	110 9 7	219 9
Cornwall .	Bodmin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	880 13 4	153 3 8	53 9 8	17 15 0	..	15 16 9	116 4 2	15 18 6	57 11
,,	Falmouth .	Town Gaol . .	27 0 0	..	3 12 3	..	5 0 0	..	3 18 0	..	3 13
,,	Penzance .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	51 18 1	23 2 2	0 12 0	0 8 2	1 13 8	0 5 6	8 3 10	0 18 3	1 11
,,	Saltash . .	Borough Gaol .	4 1 6	..	0 6 8	..	..	..	0 5 0	..	0 7
,,	Helstone. .	,,	0 8 2	..	0 3 0	..	1 2 6	..	0 4 0	0 0 4	..
		Total—County of Cornwall.	964 1 1	176 5 10	58 3 7	18 3 2	7 16 2	16 2 3	128 15 0	16 17 1	63 3
Cumberland	Carlisle . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	549 11 0¾	99 4 3½	11 6 7¾	1 8 0	..	..	70 7 8	56 17 6	25 9
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction.	11 7 0	..	2 2 5	..	7 0 6	..	0 11 0	1 9 10	0 1
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	6 10 2	..	0 5 0	..	0 9 0	..	..	0 9 6	..
		Total—County of Cumberland.	567 8 2¾	99 4 3½	13 14 0¾	1 8 0	7 9 6	..	70 18 8	58 16 10	25 10
Denbigh .	Ruthin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	159 14 7	20 0 0	6 16 0	2 15 0	..	1 4 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	5 0
Derby . .	Derby . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1253 7 5¼	250 19 10½	82 3 5½	84 7 10	..	2 5 3	202 1 7	22 9 6	76 15
Devon . .	Exeter . .	County Gaol .	509 15 2¾	124 12 2½	12 15 0	70 18 1	..	..	163 2 6	..	43 10
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	755 9 11	180 2 1	23 7 6	123 4 6	..	..	84 7 6	..	46 14
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	237 5 7	13 5 5	1 7 0	..	..	..	36 2 5	..	16 3
,,	Plymouth .	Borough Gaol .	60 6 6	17 3 2	14 3 11	4 17 7	..	..	5 0 0	3 9 6	0 8
,,	Barnstaple .	,,	58 11 7	1 2 0	4 16 6	2 5 0	..	..	0 9 0	0 14 5	0 2
,,	Tiverton .	,,	120 1 6	2 15 11½	3 8 2½	0 6 0	..	..	8 13 4	0 9 6	0 3
,,	Bideford .	,,	14 17 11	1 10 0	0 7 8	..	5 19 6	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	2 12 6	..	0 4 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	0 1 0	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	2 0 0	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 2
,,	Plympton Earle.	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	0 7 0	..	0 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon.	1761 7 8¾	340 10 10	60 16 3½	201 11 2	6 2 6	..	298 4 9	4 17 5	107 3
Dorset . .	Dorchester .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	824 4 0¾	51 9 5¾	56 1 4	29 9 8½	72 13 6	..	178 16 6	33 9 9½	37 12
,,	Poole . .	Town Gaol . .	24 17 0	2 11 4	..	..	..	..	9 16 11	..	4 7
		Total—County of Dorset.	849 1 0¾	54 0 9¾	56 1 4	29 9 8½	72 13 6	..	188 13 5	33 9 9½	41 19
Durham .	Durham. .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1231 2 9½	319 19 9	155 9 1	26 8 4½	..	21 7 0½	175 13 9	108 11 7	140 18

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 25.

Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	92 13 3	41 12 0	24 4 8	1355 0 0	..	..	163 15 0	169 0 0	384 3 7	441 0 1	3971 14 7
..	..	..	..	3 5 6	282 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	30 0 0	98 11 11	..	953 17 1
..	..	117 17 1	11 0 10	5 16 5	1728 18 0	..	..	17 15 9	412 11 0	3177 0 9	165 2 6	8069 19 8
..	..	210 10 4	52 12 10	34 6 7	3365 18 0	25 0 0	..	181 10 9	611 11 0	3659 16 3	606 2 7	12995 11 4
..	..	20 6 9	..	10 7 8	1080 1 0	15 0 0	..	92 0 5	45 4 6	725 4 6	181 9 9	3480 7 1
..	..	0 15 0	..	..	35 0 0	..	..	..	10 0 0	8 8 2	..	97 6 11
6 9	..	1 7 2	5 18 8	8 0 0	60 10 0	..	..	..	19 15 4	10 13 1	1 5 0	196 9 6
2 0	..	..	..	..	9 14 0	..	10 10 0	1 13 0	5 7 6	0 2 6	..	32 9 8
..	..	..	0 1 6	3 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 19 6
8 9	..	22 8 11	6 0 2	21 7 8	1190 5 0	15 0 0	10 10 0	93 13 5	80 7 4	744 8 3	182 14 9	3816 12 8
..	..	21 15 5	..	24 11 3	732 10 0	..	..	66 16 6	180 0 0	162 6 4	104 8 9	2106 12 10
..	..	0 2 0	..	..	27 0 0	..	..	1 1 0	..	16 8 2	1 18 9	69 2 2
..	..	0 15 10	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	59 4 6
..	..	22 13 3	..	49 11 3	784 10 0	..	..	67 17 6	180 0 0	178 14 6	107 2 6	2231 19 6
..	..	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	297 3 0	..	..	1 15 0	77 7 6	..	12 0 0	395 15 1
..	..	75 10 7	..	35 7 5	1821 1 4	..	..	26 14 11½	152 12 5	1132 13 1¾	225 15 8¾	5447 7 0½
..	..	36 13 0	17 12 8	10 12 10	779 5 0	..	..	..	93 19 2	316 15 7½	75 19 0	2255 10 9½
..	..	13 4 2	10 1 11½	10 16 10	822 5 0	..	..	..	..	152 14 11¼	104 16 9	2357 5 3½
..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0
6 4	..	..	..	..	275 0 0	..	..	..	70 14 0	31 6 9	27 2 10	711 13 4
..	..	0 10 0	9 10 0	10 0 0	163 18 0	..	..	..	13 5 10	25 0 0	..	327 12 7
9 3	1 10 5	3 1 0	0 12 0	..	45 0 0	..	..	..	25 9 0	3 17 0	1 15 4	149 15 0
5 5	..	0 4 3	2 5 7½	..	31 11 0	..	..	..	27 7 0	6 9 0	2 12 9½	206 12 7
19 0	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	4 0 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	43 13 1
4 0	..	0 2 0	..	..	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 2 4	0 6 6	16 15 4
4 0	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 4 0
..	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	..	..	..	..	3 17 0	..	5 9 6
8 0	1 10 5	53 14 5	40 2 3	31 9 8	2276 3 0	..	..	..	234 15 0	541 16 7¾	212 18 2½	6178 11 5¾
..	..	62 16 9	52 0 8	14 1 5	1233 6 6	..	..	26 17 6	126 14 11	..	67 7 5½	2807 1 8¾
1 6 7	..	0 2 11	0 3 8	..	58 4 0	..	..	..	27 10 0	62 9 5	5 0 0	196 9 4
1 6 7	..	62 19 8	52 4 4	14 1 5	1291 10 6	..	..	26 17 6	154 4 11	62 9	72 7 5½	3063 11 0½
..	..	96 12 6½	12 15 8	19 3 2½	1358 14 0	..	..	..	214 17 1	528 15 11	296 5 4	4706 14 6½

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Essex . .	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	201 2 4	26 11 8	30 12 3	32 8 7	25 6 2	6 0 6	61 17 0	15 1 9	38 0 10
,,	Springfield .	,,	1198 2 4	280 5 1	69 9 8	43 8 7½	123 9 1	16 17 8½	112 18 6	15 9 1	74 3 8
,,	Colchester .	County House of Correction.	147 3 5½	20 10 0	14 4 5½	10 0 1	7 16 2½	..	29 7 0	5 10 0	12 3 0
,,	,,	Borough Gaol .	90 18 3	1 10 3	4 0 0	1 7 0	..	..	12 14 6	2 15 0	1 16 0
,,	Ilford . .	County House of Correction.	244 7 5	87 7 7	16 14 6	23 6 0	..	..	48 19 0	10 4 0	16 13 0
,,	Harwich .	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon . .	,,	22 16 0	..	1 1 0	..	..	..	2 10 0	..	1 10 9
,,	Romford .	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering.	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0
		Total—County of Essex.	1904 9 9½	416 4 7	136 7 10½	110 10 3½	156 11 5½	22 18 2½	268 6 0	48 19 10	148 7 3
Flint . .	Flint . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	190 6 8½	18 5 4	1 19 6	5 2 5	..	..	9 3 1½	2 7 6	0 8 0
Glamorgan	Cardiff . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	337 5 11½	133 2 2	66 13 2	9 9 9½	..	..	75 6 5	18 16 11	6 18 2
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea. .	County House of Correction.	245 1 9¼	51 12 0	16 12 5	31 6 5	5 6 4¾	..	32 13 6	3 18 5	6 6 0
		Total—County of Glamorgan.	582 7 8¼	184 14 2	83 5 7	40 16 2½	5 6 4¾	..	107 19 11	22 15 4	13 4 2
Gloucester.	Gloucester .	County Gaol and Penitentiary.	1689 19 11	282 0 11	..	50 5 1	..	..	266 18 11	43 10 0	48 6 8
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	259 2 8	1 16 0	8 18 6	21 19 3½	25 0 0	..	34 7 2	..	33 16 0
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station.	47 0 0	..	3 10 0	..	..	..	9 10 0	2 7 0	2 3 0
,,	Horsley . .	County House of Correction.	449 12 5¼	81 12 11	1 9 6	4 19 0½	..	..	59 3 5¼	7 16 0	6 10 0
,,	North Leach	,,	267 5 3½	50 0 6½	65 4 10½	2 9 10	..	1 4 0	30 19 6	3 2 0	1 14 0
,,	Little Dean	,,	58 14 1	8 2 4	..	1 1 9	..	..	14 11 6	2 18 0	1 14 0
,,	Lawford's Gate	,,	177 6 5	47 6 8	53 5 0	2 5 3	..	..	36 2 0	..	15 7 7½
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	46 8 5	3 0 2	..	0 3 10		0 5 5	12 4 11	1 14 9	1 7 3
,,	St. Briavel's Castle.	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester.	2995 9 2¾	473 19 6½	132 7 10½	83 4 1	25 0 0	1 9 5	463 17 5¼	61 7 9	110 18 6½
Hants . .	Winchester	County Gaol' . .	334 16 11	0 13 0	30 0 0	5 12 10	..	..	65 10 3	..	65 3 5½
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	1319 8 0	96 11 0	19 13 0	80 5 5	..	..	117 8 0	10 16 0	36 7 0
,,	Gosport	,,	129 12 2	4 5 3	3 13 6	1 14 0	..	..	19 14 0	3 13 0	4 18 0
,,	Portsmouth.	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	290 8 8	37 0 0	22 10 9	13 7 4	..	..	61 5 0	12 12 0	18 0 0
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	262 17 0	0 19 5	2 0 0	4 2 3	..	..	20 0 6	13 0 1	5 1 6
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 5 0	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	105 3 7	7 15 0	9 4 0	10 17 0	..	..	26 4 6	2 8 6	2 4 10
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).	Juvenile Prison .	1464 8 4	249 5 5	297 15 4	6 18 11	49 12 6½	..	214 17 7¼	33 2 10¼	54 9 11
,,	Andover .	Borough Gaol .	16 19 8	..	..	0 3 6	1 5 0	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants.	3923 14 4	396 9 1	384 16 7	123 1 3	50 17 6½	..	528 4 10¼	75 12 5¼	186 4 8½

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 25.
Year under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	10 7 11	..	12 14 4	272 15 0	..	..	..	..	71 5 6	48 11 7	852 15 5
..	6 10 0	35 16 4½	6 10 6	12 0 7	1714 10 0	..	..	29 16 6	157 9 4	391 16 1½	318 7 0	4607 0 2½
..	..	6 12 3	3 10 0	13 17 5½	388 4 0	..	..	29 7 6	..	30 4 1	45 11 7	764 1 1
0 18 6	..	..	..	2 11 6	131 16 0	..	138 14 10	7 5 0	2 14 0	..	13 3 8	412 4 6
0 12 0	..	12 10 6	45 16 2	7 10 0	451 16 0	56 5 0	..	28 18 0	..	37 9 0	97 13 4	1186 1 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2 10 0	..	..	18 0 0	..	64 14 10	8 5 0	..	..	0 10 0	121 17 7
..	..	8 5 6	..	5 16 0	54 12 0	..	110 9 0	19 0 8	..	13 17 3	10 0 0	226 6 5
1 10 6	6 10 0	76 2 6½	55 16 8	54 9 10½	3031 13 0	56 5 0	313 18 8	122 12 8	160 3 4	544 11 11½	533 17 2	8170 6 8½
..	..	1 0 0	..	0 12 5	230 0 0	..	..	20 8 0	20 5 8	73 5 7½	30 8 11	603 13 2½
5 2 0	..	18 10 10½	36 9 2½	14 6 2½	535 13 0	..	..	135 17 1	39 1 0	157 3 10½	50 17 8¼	1640 12 6¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 0	..	34 15 5½	16 8 4	0 8 0	273 16 0	..	..	46 7 4	..	23 12 1	61 16 0	852 0 10
7 2 0	..	53 6 4	52 17 6½	14 14 2½	809 9 0	..	..	182 4 5	39 1 0	180 15 11¼	112 13 8¼	2492 13 4¼
..	..	28 14 0	..	..	1485 0 0	..	..	85 9 6	284 16 7	402 5 5	282 18 2	4910 5 2
..	..	8 15 1	..	0 12 2	240 0 0	..	..	..	26 7 0	30 12 6	83 4 8	774 11 0½
..	..	..	..	3 3 10	80 4 0	..	..	..	..	5 7 0	1 10 0	154 14 10
..	..	1 14 8	..	..	334 12 0	..	..	..	..	435 19 1	58 6 4½	1107 3 5½
..	..	1 16 8	50 18 6	..	348 0 0	..	..	..	..	7 13 2½	30 0 4½	860 8 9½
1 7 0	..	4 4 0	..	..	225 0 0	..	..	..	..	35 14 9	8 6 11	361 14 4
..	..	0 5 6	..	3 17 0	295 0 0	..	..	..	..	83 18 1	51 1 11½	765 15 6
..	..	..	1 12 0	..	72 0 0	..	..	..	6 6 0	13 19 4	5 0 5	164 2 6
..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0
1 7 0	..	45 9 11	52 10 6	7 13 0	3104 16 0	..	..	85 9 6	317 9 7	1015 9 4½	520 8 10½	9123 15 7½
..	..	66 13 10	..	11 8 8	707 10 0	..	..	..	30 12 0	161 10 1½	39 18 9	1519 9 10
..	..	2 12 6	..	15 0 0	1108 10 0	..	..	..	..	789 6 7	149 12 7	3745 10 1
0 15 0	..	3 8 9	1 14 9	7 0 9	310 0 0	..	..	34 12 0	..	5 14 1	6 0 0	536 15 3
..	..	8 3 0	..	46 18 0	531 10 0	..	..	1 5 0	11 12 6	52 16 0	18 18 0	1125 6 3
..	..	2 15 6	6 18 0	6 8 1	297 0 0	..	20 18 2	2 15 6	16 18 0	35 18 9	1 13 0	699 5 9
1 3 0	..	..	..	6 19 6	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 18 3½	0 14 6	49 0 3½
5 17 2	..	3 10 6	..	..	344 0 0	80 0 0	..	37 16 1	..	229 18 1	15 16 10	880 16 1
..	..	78 5 2½	20 0 0	101 12 4	2653 15 3	..	..	..	35 6 7½	474 17 3½	688 0 6¾	6522 8 2¾
..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	69 6 8	9 15 0	0 13 0	3 10 0	..	116 12 10
7 15 2	..	165 9 3½	28 12 9	195 7 4	6002 5 3	80 0 0	90 4 10	86 3 7	95 2 1½	1755 9 2½	920 14 2¾	15195 4 6¾

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hereford .	Hereford .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	682 0 9	96 0 6	25 2 0	34 15 6	..	..	135 3 6	7 0 0	27 10 0
,,	,,	City Gaol . .	103 3 4½	37 17 5½	6 15 0	8 8 4½	..	0 1 0	25 1 4	8 0 0	3 2 0
		Total—County of Hereford.	785 4 1½	133 17 11½	31 17 0	43 3 10½	..	0 1 0	160 4 10	15 0 0	30 12 0
Herts . .	Hertford .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	622 13 2½	28 5 3	10 18 6	3 10 0	..	2 3 8	87 15 5	23 8 0	32 4 3
,,	St. Albau's .	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	333 8 3	98 1 7	21 10 9	..	40 0 0	6 10 9	31 0 0	10 4 3	0 19 3
		Total—County of Herts.	956 1 5½	126 6 10	32 9 3	3 10 0	40 0 0	8 14 5	118 15 5	33 12 3	33 3 6
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction.	274 19 11	48 13 3	6 0 0	28 8 1	..	..	60 7 6	..	14 13 9
Kent . .	Maidstone .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	2502 3 8	336 14 4	168 1 8	85 16 7	..	28 11 1	318 5 9	46 19 8½	33 18 10
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,,	286 13 8	67 6 0	18 9 0	0 19 7	..	0 3 11	27 19 7	16 12 0	16 8 7
,,	Canterbury .	City Gaol . .	127 16 11	18 14 3	2 5 0	2 4 4½	..	..	37 15 0	6 7 5	10 1 9
,,	,,	City House of Correction.	22 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal . .	Town Gaol . .	5 17 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover . .	,, ,,	227 8 6	42 15 10	14 10 0	4 10 9	..	0 11 9	32 12 6	8 1 8	5 8 0
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol .	27 5 10	..	..	..	4 0 6	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich .	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	253 9 6½	17 15 4	27 13 4	2 16 3½	..	..	19 10 9	10 16 8½	17 19 6
,,	Folkstone .	Town Gaol . .	1 12 6	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	0 1 0	..
,,	RomneyMarsh	,, ,,	6 8 9	0 7 9	0 2 0	..	0 9 0	..	2 10 0	..	3 4 4
,,	Faversham .	,, ,,	5 12 0	..	1 1 0	..	..	..	3 4 6	..	..
,,	Hythe . .	,, ,,	1 6 8	..	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	0 3 0	..
,,	Tenterden .	,, ,,	10 7 11	0 13 6	0 0 7	..	0 6 0	..	0 1 9	..	..
		Total—County of Kent.	3478 4 5½	484 7 0	232 7 7	96 7 7	4 15 6	29 6 9	471 19 10	89 1 6	87 1 1
Lancaster .	Lancaster .	County Gaol .	2111 3 2	557 13 2	195 5 6	39 11 7½	57 17 5¾	1 19 8¾	150 14 2¼	58 7 7½	104 2 3
,,	Preston . .	County House of Correction.	1281 15 7	350 6 4½	145 7 5	40 16 9½	41 7 11	0 8 0	127 14 11	58 0 3	64 1 2
,,	Kirkdale .	,, ,,	2455 0 8	483 13 10	187 0 5	164 2 8	130 17 3	10 2 11	308 14 3	107 0 1	66 19 10
,,	Liverpool .	Borough Gaol .	2876 18 3	1029 7 0½	225 8 7	296 5 5	117 10 2½	12 0 7	266 7 1	64 6 0	54 19 3
,,	Salford . .	County House of Correction.	3766 8 8	824 13 2	..	57 10 0	89 10 0	51 17 1	355 3 6	81 8 0	113 2 0
		Total—County of Lancaster.	12491 6 4	3245 13 7	753 1 11	598 6 6	437 2 10¼	76 8 3¾	1208 13 11¼	369 1 11½	403 4 6
Leicester .	Leicester .	County Gaol .	458 11 0	71 1 4	42 14 10½	18 7 6	..	..	41 16 1	28 7 0	18 1 2
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	968 7 2	136 15 2	36 13 2	11 0 6	2 16 6	0 7 8½	33 16 1½	4 17 7	6 7 4
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	375 4 9¾	108 0 0	15 14 1	18 4 11¼	..	..	40 2 10½	6 18 9	17 3 11
		Total—County of Leicester.	1802 2 11¾	315 16 6	95 2 1½	47 12 11¼	2 16 6	0 7 8½	115 15 1	40 3 4	41 12 5

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 25.

Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
16 6	..	85 17 6	3 3 0	3 7 11	966 10 0	41 2 8	..	3 12 0	138 7 0	331 1 0	81 8 0	2737 17 10
..	..	4 12 9½	..	0 13 4	103 4 0	..	..	..	17 3 0	10 2 6½	36 13 9	364 17 11½
16 6	..	90 10 3½	3 3 0	4 1 3	1069 14 0	41 2 8	..	3 12 0	155 10 0	341 3 6½	118 1 9	3102 15 9½
..	..	25 15 8	3 0 6	9 8 1	1379 13 4	..	..	13 5 0	33 1 3	1269 1 5	50 8 10	3594 12 4
8 0	..	15 17 2	91 1 7	10 0 0	355 13 4	..	..	..	17 3 0	4101 0 7	50 0 0	5196 18 6
8 0	..	41 12 10	94 2 1	19 8 1	1735 6 8	..	..	13 5 0	50 4 3	5370 2 0	100 8 10	8791 10 10
..	..	25 14 7	..	5 5 1	454 16 0	..	..	5 5 0	58 0 0	178 15 5	61 17 5	1222 16 0
..	..	49 0 2	8 13 0	20 2 2	2262 12 0	98 16 0	..	1 16 0	71 3 8	674 17 1	699 17 0	7407 8 9
..	..	18 8 3	..	14 9 8	725 16 0	7 16 0	..	6 11 6	35 13 0	94 8 7	77 3 8	1414 19 0
10 3	..	41 11 0	..	4 6 0	159 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	4 15 6	38 13 0	19 3 8½	494 4 2
..	..	..	..	..	4 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 15 0
..	..	..	..	1 15 4	25 0 0	..	35 1 0	3 18 0	..	..	..	71 11 10
..	..	3 11 11	..	2 7 0	242 5 6	6 14 0	..	..	29 13 0	144 5 6	6 14 2	771 10 1
..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	71 6 4
..	..	12 13 8½	4 10 0	..	228 4 0	..	..	..	7 1 6	74 2 4¼	41 17 0½	748 10 0¾
..	..	..	..	..	2 2 0	..	10 0 0	2 12 0	6 11 6	..	..	23 0 0
..	..	..	0 18 5	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	3 10 4	..	22 10 7½
10 0	..	..	0 2 3	..	54 12 0	20 0 0	22 14 0	1 9 9	..	31 10 8½	0 17 6	141 13 8½
..	..	..	..	..	5 5 0	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	3 1 6	16 0 2
9 1	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	26 4 0	9 10 0	..	1 18 5	0 0 3	54 11 6
9 4	..	125 5 0½	14 3 8	43 0 2	3758 10 6	153 6 0	93 19 0	25 17 3	154 18 2	1069 5 11¾	848 14 10	11264 1 2¾
..	..	148 14 5¾	201 10 11	11 14 6	2370 0 0	..	..	0 14 0	..	293 4 2¾	159 15 2½	6462 8 0½
..	..	154 17 10	140 2 1	27 10 9	1283 10 10	66 0 0	..	..	..	464 11 10	116 4 1	4362 15 10
..	..	75 3 1	121 14 2	32 14 4	2263 10 4	..	..	..	..	1709 0 7	274 14 5	8390 8 10
..	..	494 15 10	10 19 11	28 14 11	2935 10 5	112 12 0	2081 7 9	53 10 0	841 16 8	980 4 7	367 17 2	12850 11 8½
..	..	268 13 1	26 2 0	15 7 9	3464 7 0	200 0 0	..	..	..	550 6 0	1505 7 3	11369 15 6
..	..	1142 4 3¾	500 9 1	116 2 3	12316 18 7	378 12 0	2081 7 9	54 4 0	841 16 8	3997 7 2¾	2423 18 1¼	43435 19 11
..	..	61 10 5½	..	24 8 4	821 8 0	..	..	5 9 0	124 13 11	188 3 3	95 4 10	1999 16 9
..	..	29 6 5	..	14 10 7	653 15 0	..	..	..	..	310 18 2½	80 18 7	2290 10 1
.	..	15 7 1	..	17 17 11½	490 0 0	..	..	1 15 0	140 6 2	170 10 11½	66 9 7	1483 16 1½
..	..	106 3 11½	..	56 16 10½	1965 3 0	..	..	7 4 0	265 0 1	669 12 5	242 13 0	5774 2 11½

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lincoln .	Lincoln . .	County Gaol . .	130 9 8	8 0 4	22 2 6	6 8 1	25 0 0	0 14 9	97 17 1½	4 4 0	8 15 5
,,	,,	City Gaol . .	132 4 7	16 4 7	7 4 4	3 18 6	..	..	35 16 3	5 4 11	3 19 9
,,	Louth . .	County House of Correction.	431 2 8	41 17 7	33 19 9	53 19 1	..	2 6 4	68 6 0	10 8 0	8 4 6
,,	Spilsby . .	,,	336 13 5⅓	19 14 11	26 5 0	24 7 10	..	6 18 5	84 8 0	12 0 0	3 5 0
,,	Kirton . .	County Bridewell	476 15 10	60 15 0½	38 9 2	15 12 3½	20 0 0	0 11 0	54 8 8	3 17 3	5 19 7
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction.	232 17 7½	29 15 7½	27 19 0	23 17 8	..	..	59 12 3	9 3 0	7 16 6
,,	Spalding .	,,	312 3 10	55 15 6	33 10 10	2 16 10	..	..	58 10 0	19 6 0	22 18 1
,,	Boston . .	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction.	166 4 0	34 16 1	24 13 10	4 4 3	..	..	30 5 10	3 18 0	11 11 3
,,	Grantham .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	33 6 8	2 2 0	12 9 0	0 2 6	3 4 0	..	4 0 0	2 2 0	3 0 0
,,	Stamford .	,,	57 7 0	10 16 9	2 2 10½	0 12 8	10 0 0	..	9 2 4	1 8 11	0 9 8
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln.	2309 5 4	279 18 5	228 16 3½	135 19 8½	58 4 0	9 10 6	502 6 5½	71 12 1	75 19 9
Merioneth .	Dolgelly .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	52 15 3	3 10 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	..	..	14 2 0	2 12 0	2 2 0
,,	Bala. . .	Town Gaol . .	0 14 4	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth.	53 9 7	3 10 0	2 1 0	1 5 0	..	..	14 2 0	2 12 0	2 2 0
Middlesex .	Clerkenwell.	County Gaol . .	428 13 7	59 19 2	37 1 7	68 15 0	..	..	115 3 0	47 6 0	28 10 0
,,	Coldbath-fields.	County House of Correction.	5811 15 6	1306 12 11	313 19 6	277 14 11	..	92 3 0	399 7 6	165 8 0	309 18 5
,,	Newgate .	City and County Gaol.	1678 15 2	379 6 0	135 11 11	85 17 2	..	..	298 9 6	100 0 0	263 4 2
,,	Giltspur-street.	City House of Correction.	1142 11 2	456 3 7	77 14 2	74 18 8	..	..	150 7 0	95 10 0	117 14 10
,,	Whitecross-street.	City Debtors' Gaol	1661 18 0	..	95 2 0	13 15 2	..	..	190 4 7	4 16 0	173 1 9
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell .	1012 17 9	331 0 0	15 0 0	7 9 0	32 7 0	..	124 13 6	48 5 0	48 5 0
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction.	1931 4 2	345 2 6	23 3 6	23 17 5	..	25 0 10	168 12 6	..	213 12 2
,,	Millbank .	Millbank Prison .	5367 16 1	1832 15 11	72 18 1	146 10 1	261 19 4	142 12 10	1401 10 0	43 10 6	428 10 1
		Total—County of Middlesex.	19035 11 5	4711 0 1	769 10 9	698 17 5	294 6 4	259 16 8	2848 7 1	504 15 6	1582 16 5
Monmouth .	Monmouth .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	382 17 1½	48 3 10	57 3 1	6 12 1½	..	..	50 15 11	19 2 9	7 0 0
,,	Usk . . .	County House of Correction.	337 5 6½	57 2 4	0 9 8	4 11 0½	..	..	42 1 0	14 0 0	6 4 6
		Total—County of Monmouth.	720 2 8	105 6 2	57 12 9	11 3 2	..	..	92 16 11	33 2 9	13 4 6
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction.	281 12 11	12 1 1	16 4 6	3 10 0	..	..	58 0 6	4 12 6	5 15 9
Norfolk .	Norwich .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	715 7 6	72 9 2	63 12 6	19 8 9	..	..	58 8 9	7 0 0	87 7 3
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	533 1 8	132 4 10	90 11 4	38 14 2	..	..	39 1 6	18 18 0	30 3 0
,,	Swaffham .	County House of Correction.	350 13 9	19 9 0	..	35 9 11	..	..	44 14 0	..	23 19 10
,,	Walsingham	,,	266 14 11	41 4 6	15 2 9	20 15 11	..	..	29 19 7	6 6 0	20 14 1
,,	Wymondham	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yar-mouth.	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	214 8 9	6 13 9	25 10 10	5 9 5	20 0 0	..	40 3 0	6 0 0	6 19 0
,,	King's Lynn	,,	166 16 8	23 10 7	17 5 0	1 1 0	10 0 0	..	9 16 3	..	18 9 0
,,	Thetford .	Borough Gaol .	29 18 9	1 0 0	0 5 0	..	..	..	2 5 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
		Total—County of Norfolk.	2277 2 0	296 11 10	212 7 5	120 19 2	30 0 0	..	224 8 1	38 14 0	187 17 1

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 25.

Year under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4 2 3	18 5 0	14 6 6	..	16 10 2	925 0 0	..	..	22 7 5	144 19 10	473 12 5	74 11 6½	2017 7 0
..	..	2 3 2	..	.. ..	190 0 0	..	..	..	18 18 0	47 7 7	33 4 5	496 6 1
..	..	30 9 4	1 3 0	7 17 9	448 6 0	100 0 0	..	26 3 3	8 8 0	60 7 9	21 15 2	1354 14 2
..	..	10 9 0	4 0 0	6 3 5	448 16 0	..	..	17 8 6	8 5 0	71 10 11	3 4 0	1083 9 5½
0 5 0	..	3 13 4	..	6 19 5	391 15 0	..	..	2 1 0	2 1 0	140 11 5½	93 1 10½	1326 16 10⅜
..	..	10 1 4	..	7 19 10	360 0 0	..	..	55 3 0	12 5 0	171 13 9½	29 15 0	1037 19 7½
..	..	7 9 1	0 17 9	8 15 10	358 12 0	..	..	22 10 0	15 14 0	161 16 0	25 15 10	1106 11 7
1 15 6	..	5 6 0	13 10 6	..	304 7 0	..	140 10 0	24 2 3	27 18 6	50 10 1	15 17 7	859 10 8
..	..	..	..	..	65 0 0	..	..	..	13 18 9	103 12 0	2 15 10	245 12 9
..	..	..	0 5 10	..	112 18 8	..	..	..	..	1 3 10½	3 9 10½	209 10 2½
..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	4 13 0	19 13 0
6 2 9	18 5 0	73 17 9	19 17 1	54 6 5	3619 14 8	100 0 0	140 10 0	169 15 5	250 8 1	1282 5 10½	308 4 1¼	9757 11 5¼
..	..	1 10 0	..	..	110 0 0	20 0 0	..	6 7 0	..	79 18 11½	10 0 0	306 2 2½
..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 15 4
..	..	1 10 0	..	..	120 0 0	20 0 0	..	6 7 0	..	79 18 11½	10 0 0	316 17 6½
..	..	54 7 5	..	..	2319 14 0	..	..	..	..	70 15 11	86 13 11	3316 19 7
7 16 0	50 10 6	155 7 11	165 5 3	63 13 4	11924 3 3	19 17 6	..	61 19 6	29 7 6	1225 16 8	419 8 9	22950 5 11
..	..	270 4 0	125 18 2	120 15 2	3458 12 0	375 8 0	..	118 4 9	883 7 0	1512 5 2	71 12 5	9877 10 7
..	..	63 10 2	..	81 19 6	2119 13 6	..	..	..	..	1236 15 7	102 7 5	5719 5 7
1 9 10	..	71 1 9	..	163 6 10	2358 14 0	39 0 0	..	..	..	704 16 6	116 12 5	5613 18 10
..	..	39 12 0	..	45 14 0	1225 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	104 17 8	3035 14 5
..	152 1 0	..	..	96 0 6	4528 17 3	266 13 4	..	40 0 0	..	353 1 7	269 12 8	8436 19 5
0 1 9	25 7 10	30 16 10	191 3 8	..	6782 13 1	651 10 0	..	..	2 8 6	4762 8 7	1523 11 3	24408 4 5
9 7 7	227 19 4	685 0 1	382 7 1	571 9 4	34718 1 1	1352 8 10	..	220 4 3	915 3 0	9866 0 0	2694 16 6	83358 18 9
..	..	26 18 7	20 6 0	..	277 2 6	..	..	15 0 9	69 18 0	322 11 11	200 12 6½	1504 5 1½
..	..	11 6 10	..	3 19 0½	367 10 0	..	..	5 9 0	105 8 3	4 18 1	39 12 2½	999 9 6
..	..	38 5 5	20 6 0	3 19 0½	644 12 6	..	..	20 9 9	175 6 3	327 10 0	240 4 9	2503 14 7½
..	..	0 19 0	..	..	252 0 0	30 0 0	..	2 17 0	57 0 0	114 8 3	17 18 2	856 19 8
3 17 10	..	8 15 5	40 1 5	36 12 4	1339 8 0	..	..	..	125 6 9	258 6 3	58 17 4	2894 19 3
..	..	19 17 3	..	15 13 1	518 4 6	50 0 0	..	19 16 0	95 6 6	195 15 9	66 18 7	1864 6 2
..	..	..	5 1 3	2 9 0	668 0 0	..	..	66 14 4	70 4 0	68 5 5	21 15 4	1376 15 10
..	..	12 12 6	..	3 16 2	750 15 6	..	..	50 12 11	38 4 5	76 6 11	52 4 3	1385 10 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 12 3	..	6 14 4	..	..	152 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	20 5 0	70 15 4	32 10 2	631 1 10
5 0 0	1 6 0	4 2 6	..	4 13 2	156 10 0	40 0 0	..	63 5 0	..	37 1 0	56 18 8	616 0 11
2 15 0	..	2 11 4	..	1 3 1	89 0 0	..	..	..	8 8 0	10 5 9	..	148 6 11
5 5 1	1 6 0	54 13 4	45 2 8	64 6 10	3673 18 0	110 0 0	..	202 8 3	357 14 8	716 16 5	289 4 4	8917 1 3

TABL

Total Cost in the course of th

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Co of Candles Oil, and Ga
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1001 16 8	208 5 4½	109 4 11	43 3 6½	..	..	164 11 11	20 1 8	34 10
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	177 12 7¾	17 17 7	2 3 9	5 16 8	..	..	19 12 9½	4 14 4	6 6
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol . .	29 15 0	10 16 0	8 4 0	0 6 0	..	..	1 0 2	0 4 9	0 10
,,	,,	House of Correction.	62 10 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	1 15 0	..	..	12 0 0	2 10 0	0 12
,,	Oundle . .	Lock-up House .	14 18 4	..	2 0 0	0 2 2	0 18 0	..	2 12 6	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton.	1286 12 7¾	256 18 11½	136 12 8	51 3 4½	0 18 0	..	199 16 8½	27 10 9	41 18
Northumberland.	Morpeth .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	286 8 0	154 12 8	13 10 0	6 6 7	60 0 0	..	42 2 6	16 14 3	14 4
,,	Tynemouth .	,,	67 14 1	13 9 9	4 0 0	1 5 0	20 0 0	..	15 8 0	4 19 6	4 18
,,	Alnwick .	,,	16 16 11	..	8 18 0	5 17 6	20 0 0	..	16 3 0	2 18 0	5 13
,,	Hexham. .	,,	11 11 10½	15 9 6	2 9 0	..	1 4 0	..	7 14 11½	2 7 7½	2 17
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	483 14 2	152 3 4½	52 18 11	1 16 7	2 18 4½	..	87 11 8	18 5 0	30 19
,,	Berwick-upon Tweed.	Borough Gaol .	32 8 10	2 3 2	0 10 6	..	..	..	3 4 11	0 14 0	1 15
		Total—County of Northumberland.	898 13 10½	337 18 5½	82 6 5	15 5 8	104 2 4½	..	172 5 0½	45 18 4½	60 8
Notts . .	Nottingham.	County Gaol. .	258 15 8	22 14 11	16 13 8	14 15 2	..	1 7 3	23 18 11	..	1 2
,,	,,	Town Gaol . .	94 6 5	16 6 10	5 12 0	3 4 4	..	..	21 3 10	1 4 7	5 8
,,	,,	Town House of Correction.	416 10 11½	65 19 0	29 17 5	0 14 6	..	0 7 6	62 11 3½	13 9 0	17 0
,,	Southwell .	County House of Correction.	791 11 3	121 10 0	82 15 10	53 0 8	..	1 0 0	114 19 10½	20 7 4	14 19
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford . .	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts.	1561 4 3½	226 10 9	134 18 11	71 14 8	..	2 14 9	222 13 11	35 0 11	38 10
Oxford .	Oxford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	780 7 2¾	207 3 8½	33 1 2½	75 2 10	36 8 0	10 2 6	128 1 9¾	34 7 0	46 15
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	184 15 11	8 15 9	15 10 4	10 5 8	..	..	42 0 8	3 8 1	2 6
,,	Banbury .	Borough Gaol .	23 16 7	2 2 6	..	..	..	..	3 2 6	2 16 2	..
		Total—County of Oxford.	988 19 8¾	218 1 11½	48 11 6½	85 8 6	36 8 0	10 2 6	173 4 11¾	40 11 3	49 2
Pembroke .	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	193 14 1½	43 16 5	14 19 11	23 3 10½	..	0 4 0	44 7 6	12 11 9	5 0
Radnor .	Presteign .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	117 15 11	22 10 5	14 3 3	4 10 7	..	..	39 17 6	4 11 0	1 18
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol .	1 3 8½	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 4	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor.	118 19 7½	22 10 5	14 3 3	4 10 7	..	..	41 2 10	4 11 0	1 18
Rutland .	Oakham .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	135 15 5	31 11 1	11 14 9	0 19 0	..	..	37 7 6	6 15 0	3 15

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

o. 25.

ear under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	21 5 11	..	27 13 5	1068 15 0	..	..	..	116 11 3	304 8 0½	211 9 11½	3331 18 2½
..	..	5 6 6	..	7 2 7½	184 12 0	..	..	..	31 9 0	48 5 3½	24 11 7	535 10 9½
6 10	..	..	..	..	57 17 6	..	..	..	46 19 0	..	2 1 0	158 0 3
18 0	..	..	..	..	57 17 6	..	..	..	..	..	2 7 0	180 9 6
13 10½	..	..	..	1 9 1½	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	7 12 10	..	42 6 11
18 8½	..	26 12 5	..	36 5 2	1381 2 0	..	..	..	194 19 3	360 6 2	240 9 6½	4248 5 7¾
..	..	16 7 5½	..	46 9 8	559 16 6	..	..	58 1 0	75 11 9	389 8 8	729 4 8	2473 18 4½
..	..	1 12 5	..	0 3 6	80 0 0	..	..	..	..	12 6 0	13 19 11	239 16 8
2 0	..	8 12 11	..	0 0 6	58 0 0	..	..	6 6 6	..	6 15 1	28 7 0	186 10 5
2 6	..	1 5 4	4 15 1½	2 18 10¼	44 0 0	..	..	8 0 6	..	19 12 3	11 6 0	136 15 0¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	30 2 0	..	17 19 0	921 13 7	..	..	..	81 8 6	550 4 4½	572 11 7¾	2454 2 8¾
0 2	..	0 10 0	..	..	112 0 0	..	..	..	17 8 6	4 13 9	7 18 5	186 7 7
4 8	..	58 10 1½	4 15 1½	67 11 6¼	1775 10 1	..	..	72 8 0	174 8 9	983 0 1½	1363 7 7¾	5677 10 9½
0 0	..	13 12 0	0 4 6	3 17 0	491 12 0	..	..	7 5 3	117 10 3	28 10 0	80 2 6	1098 1 9
..	..	6 13 2	..	1 19 10	220 0 0	..	..	..	63 13 6	4 5 5	15 6 1	459 4 2
..	..	13 8 7	5 4 6	5 14 2	467 4 0	..	..	3 18 0	30 6 6	162 1	37 4 8	1331 11 9
..	.	39 13 9½	0 12 6½	..	1012 0 0	..	..	81 2 0	..	395 11 3½	218 19 11½	2552 12 8½
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 0	..	73 7 6½	7 1 6½	11 11 0	2210 16 0	..	..	92 5 3	211 10 3	590 7 8½	351 13 2½	5461 10 4½
..	..	91 7 11	26 15 3	37 7 1	1044 11 1	..	..	..	71 5 5	751 7 10	202 2 8½	3576 7 3½
..	..	9 15 1	..	5 0 0	176 10 0	30 0 0	..	..	42 16 2	70 6 1	24 4 7	635 15 3
..	..	..	1 6 3	2 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	13 16 5	..	89 0 5
..	..	101 3 0	28 1 6	44 7 1	1262 1 1	30 0 0	..	..	114 1 7	835 10 4	226 7 3½	4301 2 11½
3 10 10	..	1 6 11	4 8 5	1 0 0	329 8 0	..	..	..	52 16 0	13 19 1	71 19 9¼	816 6 9¼
..	..	3 8 3	..	0 10 0	150 17 0	..	..	..	33 15 6	15 17 1	14 7 8	424 2 8
0 3 4	..	..	..	..	10 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 8	13 9 0
0 3 4	..	3 8 3	..	0 10 0	161 7 0	..	..	..	33 15 6	15 17 1	14 4 4	437 11 8½
8 0 0	..	8 13 6	15 11 0	4 0 0	280 10 0	..	..	..	47 3 4	17 4 7	40 19 2	649 19 8

TAB

Total Cost in the course of

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total C of Candl Oil, and G
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Salop . .	Shrewsbury .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	807 13 5¾	143 15 7	29 4 4	21 3 3¼	17 17 1½	2 0 0	177 12 3	..	105 11
,,	Wellington .	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
,,	Ludlow . .	Borough Gaol .	15 9 0	2 14 4	1 19 1	..	3 13 6	..	11 5 0	0 13 6	1 3
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	32 9 6	0 7 0	1 6 0	0 2 6	7 0 0	..	8 10 6	0 15 6	0 11
		Total—County of Salop.	855 11 11¾	146 16 11	32 9 5	21 5 9¼	28 10 7½	2 0 0	197 7 9	1 9 0	107 5
Somerset .	Ilchester .	County Gaol . .	233 6 0	44 0 2	31 5 4	10 1 8	..	0 10 0	144 11 10	..	61 4
	Shepton Mallet.	County House of Correction.	1001 9 3½	203 11 9¼	37 7 3	35 19 10¼	21 3 0	2 11 9	157 14 2½	48 7 3	22 2
,,	Wilton . .	..	970 6 7	280 19 8½	21 16 0	59 17 0½	..	2 16 0	113 16 5	18 16 3	50 15
,,	Bristol . .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	309 14 0	0 19 0	10 9 10	1 1 10	..	..	30 2 0	14 9 0	14 10
,,	,,	Common Gaol .	971 8 6	51 19 6	9 10 1	8 14 0	4 12 0	2 2 9	98 8 5	23 6 0	63 14
,,	Bath . .	City Gaol . .	650 17 1½	126 11 1	24 6 0	138 9 3	..	..	95 14 9½	..	68 17
		Total—County of Somerset.	4137 1 6	708 1 2¾	134 14 6	254 3 7¾	25 15 0	8 0 6	640 7 8	104 18 6	281 4
Stafford .	Stafford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	2908 1 0½	323 1 9½	140 0 8	89 19 9	..	6 17 2	243 11 9¾	63 10 1	27 10
,,	Lichfield .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	28 0 6¾	2 4 0	2 18 3	0 7 6	1 13 0	..	6 10 0	2 12 6	24 5
		Total—County of Stafford .	2936 1 7½	325 5 9½	142 18 11	90 7 3	1 13 0	6 17 2	250 1 9¾	66 2 7	51 16
Suffolk. .	Bury St. Edmunds.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	859 9 5	167 14 7	50 3 10	4 14 6	..	47 1 0	85 3 8	17 18 6	26 5
		,,	746 18 2	346 14 10	82 4 0	40 6 11	..	..	7 6 0	24 12 10	49 0
,,	Ipswich. .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	170 14 2	33 19 2	7 17 5	23 14 1	..	..	23 12 6	..	12 3
,,	Beccles . .	County House of Correction.	103 8 7¼	24 19 10	14 6 1¼	0 1 4	10 0 0	..	16 4 2	6 2 0¾	4 4
,,	Orford . .	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk.	1880 10 4¼	573 8 5	154 11 4¼	68 16 10	10 0 0	47 1 0	132 6 4	48 13 4¾	91 13
Surrey . .	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol . .	1082 15 3	94 6 2½	62 15 9	24 18 7	..	..	156 7 6	37 10 0	82 2
,,	Brixton . .	County House of Correction.	1885 8 4	195 8 11	46 14 2	17 19 8	30 0 0	6 5 6	161 3 6	23 5 6	41 3
,,	Guildford .	,,	772 8 5	38 17 5	5 9 0	7 2 4	20 0 0	7 6 5	100 4 0	19 14 0	48 9
,,	Kingston-upon-Thames.	,,	166 13 7	8 14 5	0 14 0	4 8 1	10 0 0	..	42 16 0	11 0 0	8 13
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark .	Borough Gaol	77 4	..	..	0 4 0	..	0 6 8	20 4 3	..	7 18
,,	Queen's Prison.	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon. .	Town Gaol and Lock-up House.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey.	3984 10 2	337 6 11½	115 12 11	54 12 8	60 0 0	13 18 7	480 15 3	91 9 6	188 7

ETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

. 25.

ır under the following Heads:—

..l Cost of ..thing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	77 17 8	14 16 10½	..	1285 2 0	..	..	8 6 0	168 10 0	653 10 3½	102 11 9	3615 11 10½
..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0
5 8	..	0 5 9	..	0 7 6	51 5 0	..	..	1 10 0	9 19 0	0 9 1	2 17 2	105 17 2
4 9	..	..	2 17 8	..	20 0 0	..	..	6 0 9	..	1 13 5	1 14 0	85 12 7
10 5	..	78 3 5	17 14 6½	0 7 6	1364 7 0	..	..	15 16 9	178 9 0	655 12 9½	107 2 11	3815 1 7½
..	..	27 4 0	48 19 2	17 11 10	897 0 0	..	..	33 1 3	226 19 10	79 18 5	68 19 0	1924 13 2
..	..	18 17 8½	75 1 2½	12 7 6¾	1121 8 0	..	..	13 15 3	..	103 5 1	196 12 11	3071 14 3¼
..	..	38 11 9	185 1 4	85 1 8½	1065 19 0	..	19 2 6	295 5 6	10 11 6	201 7 10½	81 4 11	3501 9 9
..	..	..	16 19 0	3 17 0	418 13 0	..	..	..	..	43 4 8	5 10 6	869 9 10
..	..	23 17 0	25 17 6	14 1 3	1687 8 0	200 0 0	..	16 16 0	133 9 0	202 8 0	254 12 3	3792 4 3
..	..	17 8 11	..	21 9 9	664 8 0	..	..	19 14 6	155 0 0	32 14 3½	..	2015 11 4
..	..	125 19 4½	351 18 2½	154 9 1¼	5854 16 0	200 0 0	19 2 6	378 12 6	526 0 4	662 18 4	606 19 7	15175 2 7¼
..	..	45 13 2	4 7 9	7 3 8	2055 8 0	..	..	41 5 6	640 16 10	152 0 2¾	180 4 0	6929 12 4
0 0	..	7 1 0	0 18 6	..	65 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	6 10 0	31 2 7	1 1 0	192 4 4¾
0 0	..	52 14 2	5 6 3	7 3 8	2120 8 0	10 0 0	..	41 5 6	647 6 10	183 2 9¾	181 5 0	7121 16 8¾
..	..	48 1 7	32 10 5	17 8 5	1191 8 0	..	..	41 12 6	249 6 6	144 8 0	98 12 8	3081 19 2
..	..	34 14 0	..	10 4 0	859 8 5	..	..	87 13 6	58 8 0	349 1 8	393 16 3	3089 8 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 0	..	12 10 6	8 14 6	9 1 6	230 0 0	40 0 0	..	1 4 0	77 0 0	182 7 11	24 10 7	864 0 1
..	..	14 15 6	..	..	298 12 0	..	..	25 11 6	18 19 0	27 2 6	7 17 10¼	572 4 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 0	..	112 1 7	41 4 11	36 13 11	2589 8 5	40 0 0	..	156 1 6	403 13 6	703 0 1	524 17 4¼	7607 12 10
..	..	101 19 3	70 19 4	..	1945 3 0	166 13 4	..	144 11 11	109 11 8	659 16 3	140 15 10½	1880 6 6
..	..	21 18 9	6 17 3	5 4 9	2594 10 6	..	..	..	..	275 0 0	305 4 10	5616 4 11
..	..	15 13 5	..	10 6 9	1074 4 0	..	..	11 10 0	2 19 0	66 19 2	81 2 1	2282 5 9
..	..	5 17 7	..	0 11 3	422 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..	59 7 4	66 8 9	857 4 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 4	..	0 14 2	..	74 4 8	482 0 0	..	..	..	..	51 16 0	12 11 11	728 9 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 4	..	146 3 2	77 16 7	90 7 5	6517 17 6	216 13 4	..	156 1 11	112 10 8	1112 18 9	606 3 5½	14364 11 5

TABL

Total Cost in the course of th

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Co of Candles Oil, and Gas
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
ussex . .	Horsham .	County Gaol. .	47 14 9	..	1 0 0	0 1 9½	..	..	40 16 0	2 12 0	3 9
,,	Lewes . .	County House of Correction.	901 18 3½	127 5 9	38 15 1	16 2 4	150 0 0	..	119 19 0	25 15 3	24 9 1
,,	Petworth .	,, ,,	491 19 0¼	103 10 2¾	6 2 5½	23 13 5	..	7 0 10	129 12 0	9 12 0	20 17
,,	Battle . .	,, ,,	19 7 8½	..	2 2 1	..	2 7 6	..	8 1 0	1 3 4	..
,,	Chichester .	City Gaol . .	88 13 3	3 2 0	6 15 0	4 16 0	15 13 6	..	3 12 0	..	..
,,	Hastings .	Town Gaol . .	42 4 0	1 0 3¼	1 10 10	0 4 11	5 18 6	..	8 2 5	1 12 6	1 0
,,	Winchelsea .	,, ,,	0 5 3	..	0 1 8	..	..	..	0 2 7	0 0 7	0 0
,,	Rye . . .	,, ,,	41 9 5	2 19 4	8 8 0	2 0 0	9 12 0	..	9 12 0	1 16 0	3 0
		Total—County of Sussex.	1633 11 8¼	237 17 7	64 15 1½	46 18 5½	183 11 6	7 0 10	319 17 0	42 11 8	52 17
Warwick .	Warwick .	County Gaol. .	1750 10 6	194 0 0	145 14 0	44 3 0	..	4 0 0	180 0 0	69 7 6	36 0
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	1560 18 2	251 6 5	59 2 3	35 12 6	..	..	152 0 10	51 0 5	41 4
,,	Coventry .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	432 3 11	33 8 10	17 8 4	8 15 11	..	..	62 15 8	13 6 11	23 10
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick.	3743 12 7	478 15 3	222 4 7	88 11 5	..	4 0 0	394 16 6	133 14 10	100 15
Westmore-land.	Appleby. .	County Gaol. .	80 16 10	5 8 2	0 18 0	8 13 0½	..	0 5 0	32 0 6½	1 17 11	3 7
,,	Kendal . .	County House of Correction.	113 2 1	24 13 8	7 14 0	2 18 6	5 19 2	..	22 6 6	3 13 5	7 7
		Total—County of Westmoreland.	193 18 11	30 1 10	8 12 0	11 11 6½	5 19 2	0 5 0	54 7 0½	5 11 4	10 14
Wilts . .	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	295 5 2	88 0 5½	23 1 9	35 17 3	..	1 14 0	35 9 2½	7 19 0	10 15
,,	Devizes . .	County House of Correction.	1292 18 4	543 1 7	23 12 6	99 12 3	..	0 13 9	172 11 11	41 5 0	5 5
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	160 3 0	15 13 10	3 0 0	10 16 8	..	..	8 8 5	3 5 0	0 10
		Total—County of Wilts.	1748 6 6	646 15 10½	49 14 3	146 6 2	..	2 7 9	216 9 6½	52 9 0	16 11
Worcester .	Worcester .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1350 2 11	152 3 6	129 11 5	35 9 11	8 9 6	19 1 2	144 17 11	51 19 2	42 13
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	149 12 6	46 14 6	2 18 10	2 2 4½	..	0 12 3½	33 11 8	7 0 0	8 16
		Total—County of Worcester.	1499 15 5	198 18 0	132 10 3	37 12 3½	8 9 6	19 13 5½	178 9 7	58 19 2	51 9
York . .	York . .	County Gaol. .	1159 3 2	148 14 9	148 15 1	38 2 7	..	1 7 6	244 11 3	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction.	601 10 7¾	91 3 11½	5 0 0	29 12 0	83 18 3	..	92 12 9½	4 6 8	48 5
,,	Beverley .	,, ,,	505 3 8	100 18 0	5 5 8	14 4 9	..	..	95 10 9	9 6 6	38 0
,,	Wakefield .	,, ,,	3837 19 9½	1154 9 10	59 0 11	188 16 2½	..	15 16 0	180 2 6	202 0 5	124 7
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	897 8 4	98 9 8	47 18 5	20 5 6	..	4 13 5	68 7 6	..	47 19
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol .	23 13 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon Liberty	Gaol and House of Correction.	100 16 10	1 11 6	8 17 8	0 18 0	..	..	14 13 6	2 11 0	1 5
,,	Ripon . .	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond .	Borough Gaol .	8 11 0	2 10 10	1 5 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster .	Town Gaol . .	26 17 6	..	3 18 0	..	..	..	14 0 0	1 0 0	40 0
,,	Beverley .	,, ,,	18 1 10	..	0 1 4	..	..	..	11 18 6	0 7 0	0 7
,,	Halifax. .	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell .	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ecclesall .	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York.	7179 6 5¼	1597 18 6½	280 2 10	291 19 0½	83 18 3	21 16 11	721 16 9½	219 11 7	300 5
		Grand Total .	02331 1 8¾	19907 17 10½	5835 9 9½	4105 18 11¼	1831 17 9¼	610 7 10¾	14783 1 2¼	2868 10 8	5312 9

RETURNS, 1842—*continued*.

No 25.

Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	7 8 10	..	6 16 0½	406 9 0	..	..	..	..	46 7 2	44 18 7½	607 13 6
..	..	55 10 9	..	4 6 4	1411 0 6	175 0 0	300 11 9½	31 2 4	99 2 0	317 6 7½	66 19 2	3865 5 2
2 9 4	..	18 15 11¾	2 5 0	10 0 11	886 11 1	..	..	54 13 5	22 3 5½	140 0 6¼	63 9 0½	1192 15 10½
..	..	0 8 9	..	3 1 6	106 4 0	..	..	..	..	8 19 6	2 16 1	154 11 5½
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	115 10 0	9 11 0	7 12 0	3 13 8	4 7 0	283 5 5
1 0 6	..	0 0 11	5 8 0	1 17 6	64 18 10	15 0 0	97 10 0	11 16 6	2 18 3	14 17 6	3 5 6	280 7 2½
0 3 2	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	..	0 16 0	..	0 1 6	0 2 4	26 13 8
3 17 6	..	4 10 0	3 4 0	..	61 4 0	..	..	11 7 10	5 15 9	37 0 0	3 11 6	209 7 4
7 10 6	..	86 15 2¾	10 17 0	26 2 3½	2981 7 5	190 0 0	513 11 9½	119 7 1	137 11 5½	568 6 5¾	189 9 3	7419 19 7½
..	..	42 3 7	200 0 0	12 0 0	1326 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	583 10 0	586 5 0	300 0 0	3573 13 7
..	..	23 1 11	..	..	1120 12 0	..	..	..	..	1028 10 11	103 17 11	1457 7 11
15 15 11	..	..	..	30 15 0	345 0 0	..	..	..	57 13 2	159 2 9	21 10 3	1221 7 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 15 11	..	65 5 6	200 0 0	42 15 0	2791 12 0	100 0 0	..	..	641 3 2	1773 18 8	425 8 2	11222 8 7
..	..	1 17 5	..	..	203 0 0	..	..	3 5 0½	28 11 6	59 6 3	5 7 7½	434 14 10
0 14 11½	..	7 18 0	..	0 2 0	162 5 0	..	..	3 18 0	49 8 4	96 3 0	19 14 1¼	527 17 11
0 14 11½	..	9 15 5	..	0 2 0	365 5 0	..	..	7 3 0½	77 19 10	155 9 3	25 1 8¾	962 12 9
38 18 3½	..	3 7 6	..	38 11 2½	667 0 0	..	..	48 5 0	200 8 6¾	179 10 7½	92 15 3½	1766 18 10
..	..	57 0 5	..	20 9 7	907 0 0	..	..	96 16 0	..	1597 16 11	340 19 2	5199 2 5
21 11 0	..	1 16 5	..	6 7 11½	194 4 0	..	..	39 14 6	..	47 10 4	37 0 11½	550 2 7
60 9 3½	..	62 4 4	..	65 8 9	1768 4 0	..	..	184 15 6	200 8 6¾	1824 17 10½	470 15 5	7516 3 10
..	..	77 9 6	..	21 1 0	2010 16 0	..	..	36 17 6	293 9 0	3082 18 9	68 17 0	7525 17 4
0 9 0	..	19 11 1	3 18 6	19 17 11	483 10 0	..	..	..	46 6 0	125 3 6	11 4 2	961 8 9
0 9 0	..	97 0 7	3 18 6	40 18 11	2494 6 0	..	..	36 17 6	339 15 0	3208 2 3	80 1 2	8187 6 1
..	..	113 7 9	..	20 4 5	1853 2 10	..	..	262 15 6	636 8 2	606 18 6	164 3 4	3397 14 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12 11 4	..	6 17 4	1047 12 0¼	..	..	..	10 14 6	147 13 9½	42 17 4	1224 15 7
..	..	22 16 11	..	16 13 0	930 0 4	..	..	..	5 0 0	182 4 0	25 10 1	1950 14 5
..	..	343 11 7	..	13 16 6	4505 15 0	..	..	542 6 0½	..	10074 15 4½	360 7 8½	21603 5 3
..	..	37 0 3	..	..	774 14 10	..	..	12 13 3	66 12 8	230 18 9	45 7 6	2352 9 3
..	..	..	..	..	80 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	103 13 8
..	..	..	..	17 7 0	80 8 0	..	..	1 3 0	..	85 16 5	4 5 8	319 14 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 2 0	..	..	..	..	12 0 0	..	24 14 1	5 10 0	..	69 6 9	0 6 0	125 6 5
2 2 0	..	1 0 0	..	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	188 17 6
0 6 0	2 13 6	..	..	..	41 10 0	..	..	..	..	3 16 7	0 3 1	79 5 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 10 0	2 13 6	530 7 10	..	74 18 3	9425 3 0¼	..	24 14 1	821 7 9½	718 15 4	11401 10 2	643 0 8½	4345 16 5
340 18 3½	268 4 3	5321 3 0	2276 10 0½	2222 19 6	142,040 6 1½	3373 17 10	3388 8 3½	3967 2 3½	11013 2 7¾	61371 0 9¾	17802 2 9½	111,972 10 11½

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anglesey .	Beaumaris . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 1 8	..	..	..	..	6 0 3	..
Bedford . .	Bedford . . .	County Gaol	5 15 4	1 9 6¾	..	0 11 0	..	7 10 6	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	5 17 0	3 8 6	..	..	..	8 0 0	0 9 8
		Total—County of Bedford .	..	..	..	0 11 0	..	15 10 6	0 9 8
Berks . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 7 4½	0 16 1½	3 12 6	34 5 6	756 1 5¾	4 11 0	0 11 0
,,	Abingdon . .	County House of Correction	6 1 8	1 18 1	3 2 1	1 4 6	139 7 4	..	..
,,	Newbury . .	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor . .	Borough Gaol:—							
		Hard Labour—							
		Men and Boys . . .	9 4 9¼						
		Women	6 15 5¾						
		Employment, not being hard labour—							
		Men and Boys . . .	8 6 1½	..	..	2 9 0	..	..	..
		Women	5 16 9¾						
		Not Employed—							
		Men and Boys . . .	7 9 0¼						
		Women	4 19 8¾						
		Total—County of Berks . .	..	..	6 14 7	37 19 0	895 8 9¾	4 11 0	0 11 0
Brecon . .	Brecknock . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 16 0	0 8 7	..	49 19 2	..	..	..
Bucks . .	Aylesbury . .	County Gaol and House of Correction:—							
		Before Trial	4 6 8	..	67 12 0	..	54 12 0	161 7 10	..
		After ,, ...	5 19 2						
,,	Buckingham .	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	..
		Total—County of Bucks . .	..	..	67 12 0	..	54 12 0	169 7 10	..
Cambridge .	Cambridge . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 1 4	2 5 6	26 14 4	..	..	11 17 4	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8 2 5	1 7 6	16 14 9	1 5 6	..	0 5 0	..
,,	Wisbeach . .	House of Correction . . .	6 16 10½	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,,	5 13 0	0 1 1	..	..	..	40 16 2	..
		Total—County of Cambridge .	..	..	43 9 1	1 5 6	..	52 18 6	..
Cardigan . .	Cardigan . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	4 16 1¾	0 12 10	..	..	..	..	0 14 2
,,	Aberystwith .	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 14 2
Carmarthen	Carmarthen .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 12 11	2 10 0	..	..	25 10 3	20 13 6	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	7 12 1	0 11 6	..	0 9 6	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	..	..	..	0 9 6	25 10 3	20 13 6	..
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 3 6	1 19 6	151 16 2	..	..	..	..
Chester . .	Chester . . .	County Gaol	4 19 6¾	1 3 0	83 13 8½	26 10 0	..	2 6 0	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	3 10 0	0 13 0	60 0 0	4 1 8	..	77 14 5½	1 2 7
,,	Knutsford . .	House of Correction . . .	4 17 4½	0 13 0	539 7 0	2 15 0	..	12 2 0	..
		Total—County of Chester . .	..	..	683 0 8½	33 6 8	..	92 2 5½	1 2 7
Cornwall .	Bodmin . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 15 10¼	1 13 9¼	..	0 17 0	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth . .	Town Gaol	4 6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	5 18 11	2 13 1	..	1 9 6	..	22 9 3	..
,,	Saltash . . .	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone . .	,,	3 18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall .	..	..	..	2 6 6	..	22 9 3	

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 27. Year under the following Heads :—				TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
50 7 6	..	..	..	56 7 9	335 6 0	56 7 9	278 18 3	2 5 0	281 3 3	1 0¼
81 7 10	..	..	..	89 9 4	1054 17 9½	89 9 4	965 8 5½	33 4 6	998 12 11½	1 5½
..	..	..	..	8 9 8	1029 0 7½	8 9 8	1020 10 11½	338 19 0	1359 9 11½	1 6¼
81 7 10	..	..	..	97 19 0	2083 18 5	97 19 0	1985 19 5	372 3 6	2358 2 11	..
..	..	..	17 1 6	816 2 11¾	2474 3 7½	816 2 11¾	1658 0 7¾	122 10 11½	1780 11 7¼	0 9½
..	..	..	..	143 13 11	1466 5 9¾	143 13 11	1322 11 10¾	314 2 8¼	1636 14 7	1 6
..	..	..	..	..	47 7 9	..	47 7 9	..	47 7 9	..
..	..	..	..	2 9 0	379 11 2	2 9 0	377 2 2	7 2 8	384 4 10	2 6¾
..	..	..	17 1 6	962 5 10¾	4367 8 4¼	962 5 10¾	3405 2 5½	443 16 6¼	3848 18 9¼	..
39 2 10	..	..	..	89 2 0	1027 9 11	89 2 0	938 7 11	118 8 3	1056 16 2	1 0½
83 0 0	..	..	..	366 11 10	3434 11 6	366 11 10	3069 19 8	362 15 2	3430 14 10	..
3 3 4	..	..	..	11 3 4	101 5 4	11 3 4	90 2 0	9 15 11	99 17 11	..
86 3 4	..	..	..	377 15 2	3535 16 10	377 15 2	3160 1 8	372 11 1	3530 12 9	..
47 12 2	..	..	2 18 0	89 1 10	1716 18 5½	89 1 10	1627 16 7½	274 17 5½	1902 14 0¾	1 5¼
20 5 6	..	..	..	38 10 9	717 10 0	38 10 9	678 19 3	62 2 6	779 12 6	1 7¾
35 0 0	..	..	..	35 0 0	469 9 6	35 0 0	434 9 6	..	434 9 6	0 11½
42 0 0	..	..	..	82 16 2	546 7 4	82 16 2	463 11 2	5 0 0	468 11 2	0 10
144 17 8	..	..	2 18 0	245 8 9	3450 5 3¾	245 8 9	3204 16 6¼	341 19 11½	3585 7 2¾	..
31 6 6	..	..	..	32 0 8	448 2 2	32 0 8	416 1 6	21 7 8½	437 9 2½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 6 6	..	..	..	32 0 8	448 2 2	32 0 8	416 1 6	21 7 8½	437 9 2½	..
..	..	..	..	46 3 9	840 11 10½	46 3 9	794 8 1½	187 8 3½	1028 0 2	1 0
..	..	4 17 6	..	5 7 0	74 3 5	5 7 0	68 16 5	13 5 10	82 2 3	..
..	..	4 17 6	..	51 10 9	914 14 10½	51 10 9	863 4 6½	200 14 1½	1110 2 5	..
15 0 0	..	..	..	166 16 2	598 13 10	166 16 2	431 17 8	..	431 17 8	..
169 0 0	..	..	140 8 7	421 18 3½	3587 11 0	421 18 3½	3165 12 8½	384 3 7	3549 16 3½	1 3½
45 6 0	..	..	..	188 4 8½	855 5 2	188 4 8½	667 0 5½	98 11 11	765 12 4½	..
412 11 0	..	8 17 3	..	975 12 3	4892 18 11	975 12 3	3917 6 8	3177 0 9	7094 7 5	0 7¼
626 17 0	..	8 17 3	140 8 7	1585 15 3	9335 15 1	1585 15 3	7749 19 10	3659 17 3	11,409 16 1	..
21 13 11	6 0 4	63 1 6	..	91 12 9	2755 2 7	91 12 9	2663 9 10	725 4 6	3388 14 4	1 5¼
10 0 0	..	5 8 0	..	15 8 0	88 18 3	15 8 0	73 10 3	8 8 2	81 18 3	..
..	..	..	..	23 18 9	185 16 5	23 18 9	161 17 8	10 13 1	172 10 9	1 3
..	..	..	..	..	32 7 2	..	32 7 2	0 2 6	32 9 8	.
..	..	..	..	..	9 19 6	..	9 19 6	..	9 19 6	..
31 13 11	6 0 4	68 9 6	..	130 19 6	3072 3 11	130 19 6	3641 4 5	744 8 3	3785 12 6	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cumberland .	Carlisle . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction :—							
		Hard Labour. . . .	6 8 11	1 16 9	43 14 6	30 0 10	..	..	..
		Not Employed . . .	4 11 0						
,,	Whitehaven .	County House of Correction .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth .	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	5 6 5½	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	..	..	43 14 6	30 0 10	..	..	..
Denbigh . .	Ruthin . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 14 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Derby . . .	Derby . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 5 3	1 11 1¼	89 4 5	2 15 0	662 13 8¾	..	0 6 0
Devon . .	Exeter . . .	County Gaol	5 17 0	..	..	..	4 12 0	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction .	5 5 4¼	..	8 7 9	117 5 6	24 12 0	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol . . .	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	4 19 8	3 17 6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth . .	Borough Gaol	5 2 4¼	0 1 2	..	..	..	78 11 0	..
,,	Barnstaple . .	,, ,,	5 7 4½	..	7 7 11	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton . .	,, ,,	9 2 6	..	..	0 19 6	..	14 12 0	..
,,	Bideford . .	,, ,,	6 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench . .	,, ,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth . .	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle.	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	5 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon .	..	..	15 15 8	118 5 0	29 4 0	93 3 0	..
Dorset . .	Dorchester . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 7 4	2 10 0	32 7 9	9 1 9	43 2 6	..	..
,,	Poole . . .	Town Gaol	11 14 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset .	..	..	32 7 9	9 1 9	43 2 6	..	..
Durham . .	Durham . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 15 6¾	2 4 10	176 16 9	32 5 0	..	30 19 6	0 8 2
Essex . . .	Chelmsford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 17 7¼	1 12 3¾	..	..	25 7 6	0 13 6	..
,,	Springfield . .	,, ,,	5 13 10¼	1 13 2¾	147 16 2	..	120 3 9	13 11 0	..
,,	Colchester . .	County House of Correction .	5 14 0¾	1 6 0	..	..	92 3 4	..	2 2 0
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	10 12 11	..	..	..	..	50 17 0	..
,,	Ilford . . .	County House of Correction .	5 11 1	2 5 3	..	..	74 0 0	11 1 6	..
,,	Harwich . .	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon . . .	,, ,,	13 13 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford . .	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex .	..	..	147 16 2	..	311 14 7	76 3 0	2 2 0
Flint . . .	Flint . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction :—	7 7 4	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan .	Cardiff . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.							
,,	,,	Not Employed . . .	5 18 4	2 16 8	..	3 1 6	..	5 1 6	..
,,	,,	Hard Labour. . . .	6 11 4						
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea . .	County House of Correction .	5 10 6	1 17 9	..	3 4 6	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	..	..	..	6 6 0	..	5 1 6	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 27. Year under the following Heads :—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
90 0 0	..	..	..	163 15 4	1944 6 6	163 15 4	1780 11 2	162 6 4	1942 17 6	..
..	..	..	..	..	52 14 0	..	52 14 0	16 8 2	69 2 2	..
..	..	..	..	..	59 4 6	..	59 4 6	..	59 4 6	2 2
90 0 0	..	..	..	163 15 4	2056 5 0	163 15 4	1892 9 8	178 14 6	2071 4 2	..
..	1 10 0	..	..	1 10 0	395 15 1	1 10 0	394 5 1	..	394 5 1	1 2½
152 12 5	..	11 9 6	62 16 2½	981 17 3¼	4314 13 10½	981 17 3¼	3332 16 7¼	1132 13 1¾	4465 9 9	1 4¾
93 19 2	16 16 5	42 10 0	..	157 17 7	1938 15 1¾	157 17 7	1780 17 6¾	316 15 7½	2097 13 2¼	1 4
..	..	..	..	150 5 3	2174 10 4½	150 5 3	2024 5 1½	152 14 11¼	2177 0 0¾	0 9¾
..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	680 6 7	..	680 6 7	31 6 9	711 13 4	..
13 5 10	..	..	..	91 16 10	302 12 7	91 16 10	210 15 9	25 0 0	235 15 9	1 8½
25 9 0	..	..	..	32 16 11	145 18 0	32 16 11	113 1 1	3 17 0	116 18 1	0 7
20 17 0	..	..	..	36 8 6	200 3 7	36 8 6	163 15 1	6 9 0	170 4 1	0 8½
..	..	..	..	..	42 19 1	..	42 19 1	0 14 0	43 13 1	..
..	..	..	..	..	15 13 0	..	15 13 0	1 2 4	16 15 4	..
..	..	..	..	..	9 4 0	..	9 4 0	..	9 4 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	1 12 6	..	1 12 6	3 17 0	5 9 6	..
153 11 0	16 16 5	42 10 0	..	469 5 1	5636 14 10¼	469 5 1	5167 9 9¼	541 16 7¾	5709 6 5	..
126 14 11	6 13 7	93 19 11	8 5 2	320 5 7	2867 1 8¾	320 5 7	2547 16 1¾	..	2547 16 1¾	..
..	..	..	..	..	133 19 11	..	133 19 11	62 9 5	196 9 4	2 5
126 14 11	6 13 7	93 19 11	8 5 2	320 5 7	3001 1 7¾	320 5 7	2681 16 0¾	62 9 5	2744 5 5¾	..
214 17 1	..	34 17 2	..	490 3 8	4177 18 7½	490 3 8	3687 14 11½	528 15 11	4216 10 10½	1 1
..	..	..	..	26 1 0	781 9 11	26 1 0	755 8 11	71 5 6	826 14 5	1 3½
178 7 0	7 15 0	..	0 2 6	467 15 5	4215 4 0	467 15 5	3747 8 7	391 16 1½	4139 4 8½	1 0¾
..	..	22 17 6	..	117 2 10	733 17 0	117 2 10	616 14 2	30 4 0	646 18 2	1 6¾
..	..	..	..	50 17 0	412 4 6	50 17 0	361 7 6	..	361 7 6	2 7
..	..	..	..	85 1 6	1148 12 6	85 1 6	1063 11 0	37 9 0	1101 0 0	1 4½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	121 17 7	..	121 17 7	..	121 17 7	1 5
..	..	..	..	..	212 9 2	..	212 9 2	13 17 3	226 6 5	..
178 7 0	7 15 0	22 17 6	0 2 6	746 17 9	7625 14 8	746 17 9	6878 16 11	544 11 10½	7423 8 9½	..
10 3 10	..	..	..	10 3 10	530 7 7	10 3 10	520 3 9	73 5 7½	593 9 4½	0 1 3
38 3 0	..	..	..	46 6 0	1483 9 7¾	46 6 0	1437 3 7¾	157 3 10½	1594 7 6¼	0 1 2¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3 4 6	828 8 9	3 4 6	825 4 3	23 12 1	848 16 4	..
38 3 0	..	..	..	49 10 6	2311 18 4¾	49 10 6	2262 17 10¾	180 15 11½	2443 3 10¼	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Goal and Penitentiary.	6 15 0	1 10 0	144 4 7	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	4 14 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell & Police Station	6 16 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	10 4 1¼	1 19 9¾	15 17 10½	1 6 6	..	7 10 3	..
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	5 6 10¾	2 6 1¼	53 7 1½	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	6 1 8	3 16 0	..	..	..	16 15 0	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	5 5 4	2 8 0	57 3 6½	0 16 0	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	6 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	..	..	170 13 1½	2 2 6	..	24 5 3	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	4 1 3	1 6 0	..	2 17 0	89 5 4	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	7 9 1	0 10 10¾	413 8 3	31 12 6	164 10 1	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	7 7 1½	0 5 0	..	56 15 6	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	7 12 1	1 16 0	9 15 0	35 18 0	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	6 10 8	0 6 0	..	0 9 6	..	7 0 0	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 14 10	..	..	21 4 6	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).	Juvenile Prison	5 18 6¾	1 0 2½	389 17 3	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	..	..	813 0 6	148 17 0	253 15 5	7 0 0	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 0 8½	1 2 5	16 15 11	0 14 6	16 15 4	11 4 0	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	5 17 10	2 7 1½	45 15 0	0 11 6	..	13 6 0	0 16 6
		Total—County of Hereford	..	..	62 10 11	1 6 0	16 15 4	24 10 0	0 16 6
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction:—							
		Hard Labour	8 5 5¼	1 12 11	24 9 10	..	..	119 17 1	..
		Not Hard Labour	4 14 11						
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	..	..	24 9 10	..	..	119 17 1	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 17 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 13 9	1 9 9¼	361 18 2	169 12 6	417 13 6	..	1 3 0
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,,	4 16 7¾	1 8 7¾	7 11 2	31 8 6	28 14 0	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	..	..	..	5 5 0	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	9 2 6	..	..	2 14 6	..	0 15 0	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	6 16 10	0 3 7	14 0 0	5 3 0	18 3 6	4 16 0	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction:—							
		Hard Labour	7 3 9¾	0 2 9¾	6 4 3	88 13 0	32 15 0	5 18 9	0 3 0
		General Labour	6 13 1						
		Not Employed	5 6 7						
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	7 12 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	6 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	..	..	389 13 7	302 16 6	497 6 0	11 9 9	1 6 0

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 27. Year under the following Heads:—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
..	..	..	73 9 9	217 14 4	4507 19 9	217 14 4	4290 5 5	402 5 0	4692 10 5	1 0¾
16 15 0	..	..	..	16 15 0	563 18 6½	16 15 0	547 3 6½	30 12 6	577 16 0½	0 9½
..	..	..	..	..	149 7 10	..	149 7 10	5 7 0	154 14 10	..
..	..	..	..	24 14 7½	671 4 4½	24 14 7½	646 9 9	435 19 1	1082 8 10	1 5¼
..	..	..	1 16 0	55 3 1½	852 15 7	55 3 1½	797 12 5½	7 13 2½	805 5 8	..
..	..	..	..	16 15 0	325 19 7	16 15 0	309 4 7	35 14 9	344 19 4	..
..	..	..	..	57 19 6½	681 17 5	57 19 6½	623 17 10½	83 18 1	707 15 11½	..
..	..	..	..	..	150 3 2	..	150 3 2	13 19 4	164 2 6	1 2
..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	..
16 15 0	..	..	75 5 9	389 1 7½	7928 6 3	389 1 7½	7539 4 7½	1015 8 11½	8554 13 7	..
30 12 0	..	22 6 0	..	145 0 4	1357 19 8½	145 0 4	1212 19 4½	161 10 1½	1374 9 6	..
..	..	201 0 0	..	810 10 10	2956 3 6	810 10 10	2145 12 8	789 6 7	2934 19 3	0 10½
..	..	..	..	56 15 6	531 1 2	56 15 6	474 5 8	5 14 1	479 19 9	1 4¼
8 1 6	..	..	..	53 14 6	1073 10 3	53 14 6	1019 15 9	52 16 0	1072 11 9	..
16 18 0	..	..	..	24 7 6	663 7 0	24 7 6	638 19 6	35 18 9	674 18 3	0 10
..	..	..	..	..	47 2 0	..	47 2 0	1 18 3½	49 0 3½	..
..	..	..	..	21 4 6	650 18 0	21 4 6	629 13 6	229 18 1	859 11 7	..
..	..	..	30 9 6	420 6 9	6047 10 10¾	420 6 9	5627 4 1¾	474 17 3½	6102 1 5¼	1 4¼
..	..	..	..	..	113 2 10	..	113 2 10	3 10 0	116 12 10	..
55 11 6	..	223 6 0	30 9 6	1531 19 11	13440 15 4¼	1531 19 11	11908 15 5¼	1755 9 2½	13664 4 7¾	..
38 7 0	14 15 4	..	..	198 12 1	2406 16 10	198 12 1	2208 4 9	331 1 0	2539 5 9	1 2½
16 15 0	0 8 0	..	2 2 6	79 14 6	354 15 5	79 14 6	275 0 11	10 2 6½	285 2 5½	0 10½
55 2 0	15 3 4	..	2 2 6	278 6 7	2761 12 3	278 6 7	2483 5 8	341 3 6½	2824 8 2½	..
33 1 3	3 2 6	..	..	180 10 8	2325 10 11	180 10 8	2145 0 3	1269 1 5	3414 1 8	2 4½
17 3 0	..	..	..	17 3 0	1095 17 11	17 3 0	1078 14 11	4101 0 7	5179 15 6	..
50 4 3	3 2 6			197 13 8	3421 8 10	197 13 8	3223 15 2	5370 2 0	8593 17 2	..
58 0 0	..	..	..	58 0 0	1044 0 7	58 0 0	986 0 7	178 15 5	1164 16 0	1 6½
71 3 8	23 1 11	..	121 15 0	1166 7 9	6732 11 8	1166 7 9	5566 3 11	674 17 1	6241 1 0	0 8¾
35 13 0	..	..	20 4 11	123 11 7	1320 10 5	123 11 7	1196 18 10	94 8 7	1291 7 5	1 2
4 15 6	..	..	0 3 6	10 4 0	455 11 2	10 4 0	445 7 2	38 13 0	484 0 2	..
..	..	..	..	3 9 6	26 15 0	3 9 6	23 5 6	..	23 5 6	..
..	..	..	..	..	71 11 10	..	71 11 10	..	71 11 10	..
29 13 0	..	90 13 0	1 16 3	164 4 9	627 4 7	164 4 9	462 19 10	144 5 6	607 5 4	1 2
..	..	..	..	..	71 6 4	..	71 6 4	..	71 6 4	..
8 16 3	..	39 6 9¼	2 19 6	184 16 6¼	674 7 8½	184 16 6¼	489 11 2¾	74 2 4½	563 13 6½	0 10¼
..	..	..	..	..	23 0 0	..	23 0 0	..	23 0 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	19 0 3½	..	19 0 3½	3 10 4	22 10 7½	1 5½
..	..	..	..	..	110 3 0	..	110 3 0	31 10 8½	141 13 8½	..
..	..	..	..	..	10 0 2	..	10 0 2	6 0 0	16 0 2	2 8¼
..	..	..	..	..	52 13 1	..	52 13 1	1 18 5	54 11 6	..
150 1 5	23 1 11	129 19 9¼	146 19 2	1652 14 1¼	10194 15 3	1652 14 1¼	8542 1 1¾	1069 5 11¾	9611 7 1½	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	6 6 5	2 4 7¼	244 9 0½	1 7 4	..	5 0 0	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	4 2 1¾	1 7 8½	95 8 1	39 12 6	..	..	0 11 6
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	5 0 2	1 7 4	284 7 7	2 8 6	3544 9 9	..	3 15 6
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	4 17 6	2 0 1	1081 11 2¾	37 6 0	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction:— Males	5 4 1	1 2 0	796 18 7	288 13 0	..	..	..
		Females	3 15 0						
		Total—County of Lancaster	..	..	2502 14 6¼	369 7 4	3544 9 9	5 0 0	4 7 0
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	5 6 2	1 5 3¼	..	..	..	5 1 9	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	7 4 6½	1 5 10½	247 18 2¾	..	..	9 14 9	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	5 4 0	3 7 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	..	..	247 18 2¾	..	..	14 6 6	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	7 8 10	2 18 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	7 3 0	..	..	0 10 0	..	6 4 6	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	6 1 8	0 15 2½	17 19 0	0 17 6	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	7 3 3½	0 17 8½	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	7 11 7	0 3 3¼	29 7 10½	0 19 6	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	6 18 6	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	7 19 3	0 5 5⅜	58 12 5	0 8 6	140 10 0	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction.	6 18 8	0 3 11½	..	0 10 6	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 12 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	9 2 6	0 6 2¼	..	0 8 3	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	..	..	105 19 3½	3 13 3	140 10 0	6 4 6	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 10 0	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	7 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	5 6 2	1 6 5¾	..	14 10 6	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	5 14 4½	1 10 0	435 6 8	181 12 6	33 12 0	..	5 9 4½
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	7 8 5	0 2 8½	..	..	252 15 6	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	5 19 0	2 15 7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol	4 10 3	0 5 2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	5 14 9	1 14 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction.	4 15 4	1 19 4	192 16 9	16 16 6	..	..	4 5 4
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	7 3 4	2 10 10	2234 17 3	1137 9 3	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	..	..	2863 0 8	1350 8 9	286 7 6	..	9 14 8½
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	4 19 0	1 14 0	1 3 8	1 5 6	..	3 8 9	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	5 2 2½	0 17 5½	..	40 5 10	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	..	..	1 3 8	41 11 4	..	3 8 9	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 16 0	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	6 18 10	1 6 3	27 18 8	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	6 8 7¼	2 13 0	..	2 8 6	..	7 10 0	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	7 0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	5 13 2	1 7 5¾	32 7 1	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 13 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	7 11 8	1 16 1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	7 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	..	..	60 5 9	2 8 6	..	7 10 0	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 27. Year under the following Heads:—				TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
..	..	6 15 6	0 5 0	257 16 10½	6169 3 9¾	257 16 10½	5911 6 11¼	293 4 2¾	6204 11 2	1 0
..	..	36 18 0	9 1 9	181 11 10	3898 4 0	181 11 10	3716 12 2	464 11 10	4181 4 0	0 8¾
..	..	..	36 2 2	3871 3 6	6681 8 3	3871 3 6	2810 4 9	1709 0 7	4519 5 4	..
..	..	..	33 5 11¾	1152 3 2½	11,870 7 1½	1152 3 2½	10,718 3 11	980 4 7	11,698 8 6	1 0¼
..	..	..	148 12 2	1234 3 9	10,819 9 6	1234 3 9	9585 5 9	550 6 0	10,135 11 9	0 8
..	..	43 13 6	227 7 0¾	6696 19 2	39,538 12 8¼	6696 19 2	33,041 13 6¼	3997 7 2¾	36,739 0 9	..
124 13 11	..	..	29 15 0	159 10 8	1811 13 6	159 10 8	1652 2 10	188 3 3	1840 6 1	0 11¼
..	..	..	..	257 12 11¾	1979 11 10½	257 12 11¾	1721 18 10½	310 18 2½	2032 17 1¼	0 8¼
140 6 2	..	..	..	140 6 2	1313 5 2	140 6 2	1172 19 0	170 10 11½	1343 9 11½	1 0½
265 0 1	..	..	29 15 0	557 9 9¾	4104 10 6½	557 9 9¾	4546 0 8¾	669 12 5	5216 13 1¾	..
144 19 10	..	..	..	144 19 10	1543 14 7	144 19 10	1398 14 9	473 12 5	1872 7 2	..
18 18 0	..	..	..	25 12 6	258 18 6	25 12 6	233 6 0	47 7 7	280 13 7	..
..	..	5 19 6	..	32 16 0	1294 6 5	32 16 0	1261 10 5	60 7 9	1321 18 2	1 0¼
..	..	..	..	..	1011 18 6½	..	1011 18 6½	71 10 11	1083 9 5½	1 2¾
2 1 0	..	..	..	32 8 4½	1186 5 5¼	32 8 4½	1153 17 0¾	140 11 5½	1294 8 6¼	1 2¼
12 5 0	..	..	..	12 5 0	866 5 10	12 5 0	854 0 10	171 13 9½	1025 14 7½	..
8 12 6	..	..	..	208 3 5	944 15 7	208 3 5	736 12 2	161 16 0	898 8 2	1 3
27 18 6	..	..	..	28 9 0	809 0 7	28 9 0	780 11 7	50 11 1	831 2 8	1 5¾
..	..	..	..	..	142 0 9	..	142 0 9	103 12 0	245 12 9	..
..	..	..	..	0 8 3	208 14 7	0 8 3	208 6 4	1 3 10½	209 10 2½	1 9¾
..	..	..	..	..	19 13 0	..	19 13 0	..	19 13 0	..
214 14 10	..	5 19 6	..	485 2 4½	8285 13 9¾	485 2 4½	7800 11 5¼	1282 6 10½	9082 18 1¾	..
26 0 0	..	..	16 5 0	42 5 0	137 5 10	42 5 0	95 0 10	79 18 11½	174 19 11½	..
..	..	..	..	..	10 15 4	..	10 15 4	..	10 15 4	..
26 0 0	..	..	16 5 0	42 5 0	148 1 2	42 5 0	105 16 2	79 18 11½	185 15 3½	..
..	..	..	1 12 3	16 2 9	3246 3 8	16 2 9	3230 0 11	70 15 11	3300 16 10	1 9¾
..	..	..	5 11 8	661 12 2½	21,724 9 3	661 12 2½	21,062 17 0½	1225 16 8	22,288 13 8½	1 1½
883 7 0	..	..	370 16 8	1506 19 2	8365 5 5	1506 19 2	6858 6 3	1512 5 2	8370 11 5	1 8¾
..	..	..	..	..	4482 10 0	..	4482 10 0	1236 15 7	5719 5 7	1 7½
..	..	..	..	..	4909 2 4	..	4909 2 4	704 16 6	5613 18 10	0 10
..	..	..	..	..	3035 14 5	..	3035 14 5*	..	3035 14 5	..
..	..	12 12 6	5 9 3	232 0 4	8083 17 10	232 0 4	7851 17 6	353 1 7	8204 19 1	1 2¼
..	..	..	11 0 9	3383 7 3	19,645 15 10	3383 7 3	16,262 8 7	4762 8 7	21,024 17 2	1 6
883 7 0	..	12 12 6	394 10 7	5800 1 8½	73,492 18 9	5800 1 8½	67,692 17 0½	9866 0 0	77,558 17 0½	..
69 18 0	..	..	..	75 15 11	1181 13 2½	75 15 11	1105 17 3½	322 11 11	1428 9 2½	..
..	..	..	..	40 5 10	994 19 5	40 5 10	954 13 7	4 10 1	959 3 8	0 9¾
69 18 0	..	..	..	116 1 9	2176 12 7½	116 1 9	2060 10 10½	327 2 0	2387 12 10½	..
..	..	..	..	..	742 11 5	..	742 11 5	114 8 3	856 19 8	1 2½
..	..	..	..	27 18 8	2636 13 0	27 18 8	2608 14 4	258 6 3	2867 0 7	1 6¼
95 6 6	..	..	..	105 5 0	1668 10 5	105 5 0	1563 5 5	195 15 9	1759 1 2	..
..	..	..	..	..	1308 10 5	..	1308 10 5	68 5 5	1376 15 10	..
..	..	..	2 12 0	34 19 1	1309 3 5	34 19 1	1274 4 4	76 6 11	1350 11 3	1 6¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 5 0	..	..	0 13 6	20 18 6	560 6 6	20 18 6	539 8 0	70 15 4	610 3 4	1 1¾
..	..	..	..	..	578 19 11	..	578 19 11	37 1 0	616 0 11	..
..	..	..	..	..	138 1 2	..	138 1 2	10 5 9	148 6 11	..
115 11 6	..	..	3 5 6	189 1 3	8200 4 10	189 1 3	8011 3 7	716 16 5	8728 0 0	..

* This Prison is supported by its own funds assisted by the voluntary subscriptions and donations of its Governors and other charitable individuals.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 12 1	2 5 7½	173 15 4	68 12 6	..	191 19 0	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	6 9 3¼	0 10 0	23 19 5	0 8 6	..	50 9 6	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	6 10 0	2 5 0	..	0 3 0	..	7 15 0	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	6 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	..	..	197 14 9	69 4 0	..	250 3 6	..
Northumberland.	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	4 15 0	3 0 0	176 7 0	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	6 1 8	..	10 16 3	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	6 16 10	3 11 6	2 19 10	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	6 1 10	7 3 6	..	..	..	20 5 6	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	4 2 11¾	2 0 3½	215 3 10	107 15 6	..	..	2 6 9
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	4 11 3	0 10 0	10 0 0	0 14 6	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland.	..	..	415 6 11	108 10 0	..	20 5 6	2 6 9
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	6 0 0	0 8 6	76 16 6	1 9 0	78 16 0	59 18 7	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	5 0 6	1 0 10	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	6 18 10	1 10 10	..	5 19 0	..	1 10 0	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	6 16 6	..	10 18 5	11 3 6	135 8 0	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	..	..	87 14 11	18 11 6	214 4 0	61 8 7	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 4 5¾	1 16 9½	10 17 4	2 5 6	94 1 7	98 19 0	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	0 13 3½	0 1 5½	..	..	..	37 8 6	19 0 4
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	..	..	10 17 4	2 5 6	94 1 7	136 7 6	19 0 4
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 1 8	1 2 9¾	..	6 16 0	154 1 4¾	0 7 6	..
Radnor	Presteign	,, ,,	7 12 6	2 5 0	24 15 0	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	4 11 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	..	..	24 15 0	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction:— Males / Females	9 10 0 / 8 11 0	3 18 0	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 13 4	1 4 3	59 3 1	2 2 0	321 13 11¾	128 5 5	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	..	..	59 3 1	2 2 0	321 13 11¾	128 5 5	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	4 6 5	1 1 8	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	5 19 11	1 7 2	35 5 5½	..	..	2 0 0	..
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	6 5 8	0 11 5	..	..	154 9 1	12 2 3	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	7 16 6	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol.	5 10 6	1 6 0	..	2 18 6	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	4 15 2	1 8 2	42 8 4	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	..	..	77 13 9½	10 15 0	154 9 1	14 2 3	..

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 27. Year under the following Heads:—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
189 17 6	30 11 0	..	3 16 8	658 12 0	3027 10 1½	658 12 0	2368 18 1½	304 8 0½	2673 6 1½	1 1
31 9 0	..	..	0 5 0	106 1 5	487 5 5¾	106 1 5	381 4 0¾	48 5 3½	429 9 4¼	0 9
43 12 0	15 0 0	..	..	66 10 0	158 0 3	66 10 0	91 10 3	..	91 10 3	..
..	..	..	..	..	180 9 6	..	180 9 6	..	180 9 6	..
..	..	..	..	..	34 14 1	..	34 14 1	7 12 10	42 6 11	..
264 18 6	45 11 0	..	4 1 8	831 3 5	3887 19 5¼	831 3 5	2986 16 0¼	360 6 2	3417 2 1¾	..
38 0 9	..	..	..	214 7 9	2084 9 8½	214 7 9	1870 1 11½	389 8 8	2259 10 7½	1 11½
..	..	..	..	10 16 3	227 10 8	10 16 3	216 14 5	12 6 6	229 0 11	..
..	..	..	..	2 19 10	179 15 4	2 19 10	176 15 6	6 15 1	183 10 7	4 9½
..	..	..	..	20 5 6	117 2 9¼	20 5 6	96 17 3¼	19 12 3	116 9 6¼	3 8¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5 5 10	330 11 11	1903 18 4¼	330 11 11	1573 6 5¼	550 4 4½	2123 10 9¾	1 0¼
17 8 6	..	..	..	28 3 0	181 13 10	28 3 0	153 10 10	4 13 9	158 4 7	1 2
55 9 3	..	..	5 5 10	607 4 3	4594 10 8	607 4 3	4087 6 5	983 0 7½	5070 7 0½	..
117 10 3	..	..	72 15 6	407 5 10	1069 11 9	407 5 10	662 5 11	28 10 0	690 5 11	0 9¼
63 13 6	..	..	24 1 6	87 15 0	454 18 9	87 15 0	367 3 9	4 5 5	371 9 2	1 0¼
30 6 6	..	..	..	37 15 6	1169 10 7	37 15 6	1131 15 1	162 1 2	1293 16 3	1 0¼
..	..	..	..	157 9 11	2552 12 8½	157 9 11	2395 2 9½	395 11 3½	2790 14 1	..
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
211 10 3	..	..	96 17 0	690 6 3	5266 13 9½	690 6 3	4576 7 6½	590 7 10½	5166 15 5	..
58 6 2	..	..	114 0 6	378 10 1	2824 19 5½	378 10 1	2446 9 4½	751 7 10	3197 17 2½	1 2¾
41 18 2	..	..	9 2 5	107 9 5	565 9 2	107 9 5	457 19 9	70 6 1	528 6 1	..
..	..	..	..	..	75 4 0	..	75 4 0	13 16 5	89 0 5	..
100 4 4	..	..	123 2 11	485 19 6	3455 12 7½	485 19 6	2979 13 1½	835 10 4	3815 3 8½	..
52 16 0	..	5 4 6	..	219 5 4¾	802 7 8¼	219 5 4¾	583 2 3½	13 19 1	597 1 4½	1 0
33 15 6	..	..	..	58 10 6	408 5 7	58 10 6	349 15 1	15 17 1	365 12 2	1 4
..	..	..	..	..	13 9 0½	..	13 9 0½	..	13 9 0½	2 1½
33 15 6	..	..	..	58 10 6	421 14 7½	58 10 6	363 4 1½	15 17 1	379 1 2½	..
47 3 4	..	..	0 3 6	47 6 10	632 15 1	47 6 10	585 8 3	17 4 7	602 12 10	2 0
6 5 9	..	..	109 14 8	728 14 2¾	2947 1 7	728 14 2¾	2218 7 4½	653 10 3½	2871 17 7¾	1 1
..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	8 0 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	105 8 1	..	0 9 1	0 9 1	105 17 2	..
..	..	..	..	..	63 19 2	..	63 19 2	1 13 5	65 12 7	..
6 5 9	..	..	109 4 8	728 14 2¾	3124 8 10	728 14 2¾	2395 14 7¼	655 12 9½	3051 7 4¾	..
226 19 10	..	..	..	226 19 10	1844 14 0	226 19 10	1617 14 2	79 18 5	1697 12 7	..
..	..	4 6 6	0 5 9	41 17 8½	2968 9 2¼	41 17 8½	2926 11 5¾	103 5 1	3029 16 6¾	1 0
..	..	..	..	167 11 4	3300 1 10½	167 11 4	3132 10 6½	201 7 10½	3333 18 5	1 2
..	..	..	..	7 16 6	826 5 2	7 16 6	818 8 8	43 4 8	861 13 4	..
..	..	..	..	2 18 6	3589 16 3	2 18 6	3586 17 9	202 8 0	3789 5 9	..
155 0 0	..	..	..	197 8 4	1982 17 0½	197 8 4	1785 8 8½	32 14 3½	1818 3 0	..
381 19 10	..	4 6 6	0 5 9	644 12 2½	14512 3 6¾	644 12 2½	13867 11 3¾	662 18 4	14530 9 7¼	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 15 11	1 3 10	514 5 1	0 8 0	182 12 11	..	0 9 6
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction.	6 5 8	0 1 2¾	0 13 6	..	..	7 16 6	..
		Total—County of Stafford	..	..	514 18 7	0 8 0	182 12 11	7 16 6	0 9 6
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 9 3¼	1 10 6	125 10 0	0 16 0	75 6 2	63 12 3	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	9 5 0	3 10 7	..	26 3 0	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	9 9 8	2 6 5	4 15 0	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County Gaol and House of Correction :—	6 9 8¾	0 6 4	..	..	..	2 18 5	..
		Hard Labour	6 9 8¾	0 6 4	..	..	..	2 18 5	..
		Not Labour	5 9 0						
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	..	..	130 5 0	26 19 0	75 6 2	69 9 1	..
Surrey	Horsemonger Lane.	County Gaol :—							
		Males	5 18 1	..					
		Females	5 2 11	..					
		Criminals' Bedding	..	1 5 7	18 14 0	10 10 6	19 0 11	7 0 0	..
		Debtors' Bedding	..	1 17 9					
		Male Clothing	..	0 10 0½					
		Female Clothing	..	0 12 5½					
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction :—							
		Males	6 16 6	..	312 5 8	20 18 0	..	3 19 7	..
		Females	5 7 3						
,,	Guildford	County House of Correction :—							
		Convicted Males	7 8 5	0 8 2	97 19 8	5 5 6	40 12 2	5 12 3	0 14 0
		Convicted Females	5 14 10						
		Untried Males	6 6 9						
		Untried Females	5 10 6						
,,	Kingston-upon-Thames.	County House of Correction	6 1 8	0 7 0	28 18 2	4 4 6	..	13 0 0	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	4 8 5¼	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total— County of Surrey	..	..	457 17 6	40 18 6	59 13 1	29 11 10	0 14 0
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	6 12 8½	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	5 12 8	1 3 4½	48 3 4½	3 5 0	182 5 6	26 7 0	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	7 19 3½	0 5 6¼	80 0 0	6 9 0	639 10 1	15 6 4½	..
,,	Battle	,, ,,	7 4 5¾	0 0 8	..	..	0 19 6	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	7 12 1	..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	10 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	7 18 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	..	1 9 6¾	128 3 4½	11 2 0	822 15 1	41 13 4½	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol:—							
		Males	7 7 0	4 4 0	21 11 6	25 10 0	21 11 8	..	..
		Females	6 16 0						
,,	,,	County House of Correction :—							
		Males	7 10 7	3 10 6	49 3 5	..	..	..	..
		Females	6 15 5						
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction.	6 1 8	0 4 0	..	4 6 6	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick.	..	..	70 14 11	29 16 6	21 11 8	..	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	4 19 8	1 5 6	..	..	..	12 2 0	6 18 6½
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	6 13 0	1 18 0	25 16 4	0 7 0	..	7 0 0	..
		Total–County of Westmoreland	..	..	25 16 4	0 7 0	..	19 2 0	6 18 6½

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 27. Year under the following Heads:—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
614 12 6	81 4 0	..	207 5 4¾	1 600 17 4¾	6777 12 1¼	1600 17 4¾	5176 14 8½	152 0 2¾	5328 14 11¼	..
..	..	..	..	8 10 0	161 1 9¾	8 10 0	152 11 9¾	31 2 7	183 14 4¾	1 8½
614 12 6	81 4 0	..	207 5 4¾	1609 7 4¾	6938 13 11	1609 7 4¾	5329 6 6¼	183 2 9¾	5512 9 4	..
108 1 0	6 0 0	..	3 4 0	382 9 5	2937 11 2	382 9 5	2555 1 9	144 8 0	2699 9 9	1 2¼
..	..	..	..	26 3 0	2740 7 0	26 3 0	2714 4 0	349 1 8	3063 5 8	1 10¾
38 10 0	..	..	..	43 5 0	681 10 2	43 5 0	638 5 2	182 7 11	820 13 1	..
18 19 0	..	..	..	21 17 5	545 2 5	21 17 5	523 5 0	27 2 6	550 7 6	1 10½
18 19 0	..	..	..	21 17 5	545 2 5	21 17 5	523 5 0	27 2 6	550 7 6	1 10½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184 9 0	6 0 0	..	3 4 0	495 12 3	7449 13 2	495 12 3	6954 0 11	730 2 7	7684 3 6	..
109 11 8	..	4 16 6	..	169 13 7	4220 10 3	169 13 7	4050 16 8	659 16 3	4710 12 11	..
..	..	6 10 6	..	343 13 9	5341 4 11	343 13 9	4997 11 2	275 0 0	5272 11 2	0 11
..	..	12 0 0	..	162 3 7	2215 6 7	162 3 7	2053 3 00	66 19 2	2120 2 2	1 0¾
..	..	..	1 10 0	47 12 8	797 17 2	47 12 8	750 4 6	59 7 4	809 11 10	1 7¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	676 13 9	..	676 13 9	51 16 0	728 9 9	2 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 11 8	..	23 7 0	1 10 0	723 3 7	13251 12 8	723 3 7	12528 9 1	1112 18 9	13641 7 10	..
..	..	..	..	..	561 6 4	..	561 6 4	46 7 2	607 13 6	1 10½
99 2 0	..	20 5 6	0 6 1	379 14 5½	3547 18 6½	379 14 5½	3168 4 1	317 6 7½	3485 10 8½	1 2¼
22 10 11	..	..	1 19 9	765 16 1½	1852 15 4½	765 16 1½	1086 19 3	140 0 6¼	1226 19 9¼	1 6
..	..	..	..	0 19 6	145 11 11½	0 19 6	144 12 5½	8 19 6	153 11 11½	2 11
..	..	..	..	1 8 0	279 11 9	1 8 0	278 3 9	3 13 8	281 17 5	..
2 18 3	..	..	..	2 18 3	265 9 8¼	2 18 3	262 11 5¼	14 17 6	277 8 11½	1 11½
..	..	..	..	..	26 12 2	..	26 12 2	0 1 6	26 13 8	..
..	..	..	..	..	172 7 4	..	172 7 4	37 0 0	209 7 4	..
124 11 2	..	20 5 6	2 5 10	1150 16 4	6851 13 1¾	1150 16 4	5700 16 9¾	568 6 5¾	6269 3 5½	..
583 10 0	19 0 10	29 14 6	..	700 18 6	5573 13 7	700 18 6	4872 15 1	586 5 0	5459 0 1	1 3¼
..	..	..	241 15 2	290 18 7	3398 17 0	290 18 7	3107 18 5	1028 10 11	4136 9 4	1 1
57 13 2	..	..	..	61 19 8	1062 4 4	61 19 8	1000 4 8	159 2 9	1159 7 5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
641 3 2	19 0 10	29 14 6	241 15 2	1053 16 9	10034 14 11	1053 16 9	8980 18 2	1773 18 8	10854 16 10	..
28 11 6	..	..	..	47 12 0½	375 8 0	47 12 0½	327 15 11½	59 6 0	387 1 11½	1 7¼
49 8 4	..	..	..	82 11 8	431 14 11¾	82 11 8	349 3 3¾	96 3 0	445 6 3¾	1 6
77 19 10	..	..	..	130 3 8½	807 2 11¼	130 3 8½	676 19 3½	155 9 0	832 8 3½	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 4 0½	1 4 11	..	..	..	33 7 6	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	6 14 0	2 16 3¼	..	..	95 11 10¾	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	6 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	..	..	..	..	95 11 10¾	33 7 6	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 18 8	2 2 0	56 1 4	3 8 6	..	1 4 11	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	5 15 1	1 19 0½	..	..	..	4 2 0	..
		Total—County of Worcester	..	..	56 1 4	3 8 6	..	5 6 11	..
York	York	County Gaol	7 10 4	0 4 10	..	0 15 0	264 3 0	5 0 0	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	7 14 2¾	1 3 4½	51 11 6½	0 14 6	71 3 5¼	0 10 0	1 4 0½
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	6 15 5	1 8 7½	126 7 0	..	..	11 10 0	0 19 0
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	4 19 8½	1 10 2½	434 10 7	128 5 8	2890 13 9½	48 15 8½	2 6 0
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	6 7 0	1 18 0	121 7 11	64 12 0	..	8 6 7	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	7 12 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	12 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	4 1 3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	2 0 0	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	6 1 6	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	..	..	733 17 0½	196 7 2	3226 0 2¾	80 3 9½	4 9 0½
		Grand Total	..	..	11697 8 9	3074 13 9	12183 13 11½	1810 3 4½	55 15 11½

RETURNS, 1842—*continued.*

No. 27. Year under the following Heads:—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
..	17 13 10	..	..	51 1 4	1587 8 3¼	51 1 4	1536 6 11¼	179 10 7½	1715 17 6¾	0 11¼
..	..	..	42 5 9	137 17 7¾	3601 5 6	137 17 7¾	3463 7 10¼	1597 16 11	5061 4 9¼	0 11¾
..	..	..	..	..	502 12 3	..	502 12 3	47 10 4	550 2 7	0 11½
..	17 13 10	..	42 5 9	188 18 11¾	5691 6 0¼	188 18 11¾	5502 7 0½	1824 17 10½	7327 4 11	..
279 11 6	7 17 6	..	52 5 0	400 8 9	4442 18 7	400 8 9	4042 9 10	3082 18 9	7125 8 7	1 10½
46 6 0	..	..	..	50 8 0	836 5 3	50 8 0	785 17 3	125 3 6	901 0 9	2 1¼
325 17 6	7 17 6	..	52 5 0	450 16 9	5279 3 10	450 16 9	4828 7 1	3208 2 3	8026 9 4	..
531 10 2	72 16 0	..	..	874 4 2	4790 16 4	874 4 2	3916 12 2	606 18 6	4523 10 8	0 11¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 13 7	..	..	..	166 17 1¼	2077 1 10	166 17 1¼	1910 4 8¾	147 13 9½	2057 18 6¼	1 5
54 11 3	..	..	2 13 0	196 0 3	1768 10 5	196 0 3	1572 10 2	182 4 0	1754 14 2	1 3½
..	..	12 4 0	162 5 3	3679 1 0	11,528 9 11	3679 1 0	7849 8 11	10074 15 4½	17,924 4 3½	1 3¾
78 19 4	..	..	..	273 5 10	2352 9 3	273 5 10	2079 3 5	230 18 9	2310 2 2	0 9
..	..	..	..	..	103 13 8	..	103 13 8	..	103 13 8	0 5
..	..	..	..	..	233 17 8	..	233 17 8	85 16 5	319 14 1	2 1¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	55 19 8	..	55 19 8	69 6 9	125 6 5	..
..	..	..	..	2 0 0	188 17 6	2 0 0	186 17 6	..	186 17 6	..
..	..	..	..	6 1 6	75 8 9	6 1 6	69 7 3	3 16 7	73 3 10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
706 14 4	72 16 0	12 4 0	164 18 3	3,297 9 10¼	23,175 5 0	5,197 9 10¼	17,977 15 1¾	11,401 10 2	29,379 5 3¾	..
3174 18 8	330 6 3	798 11 7¼	2,212 2 9	40,337 15 0¾	350,601 10 1¾	40,337 15 0¾	310,263 15 1	61,371 0 9¾	371,634 15 10¾	..

SUMMARY of TABLES Nos. 1 and 2.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners committed for Trial or Tried at

—	Prisoners for Trial at the Commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	2,023	480	18,522	3,908	2,720	758	1,953	360	25,218	5,506	30,724	16,275	3,493	4,263	953
Total Juvenile	242	56	2,281	427	408	82	125	39	3,056	604	3,660	2,299	446	363	80
Total Adult and Juvenile	2,265	536	20,803	4,335	3,128	840	2,078	399	28,274	6,110	34,384	18,574	3,939	4,626	1,033
Grand Total of both Sexes	2,801		25,138		3,968		2,477		34,384			22,513		5,659	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners

—	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.	
	M.	M.	M.	.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	2,085	1,502	3,454	3	606	67	61	1	12,294	6,202	2,417	738
Total Juvenile	5	19	174	..	29	..	..	..	1,853	539	558	78
Total Adult and Juvenile	2,090	1,521	3,628	3	635	67	61	1	14,147	6,741	2,975	816
Grand Total of both Sexes	3,611		3,631		702		62		20,888		3,791	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 4.—Showing the Total Number of

—	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	251	7	5,917	253	6,650	629
Total Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	251	7	5,917	253	6,650	629
Grand Total of both Sexes.	258		6,170		7,279	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 5.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners confined

—	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examintion but afterwards discharged.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	10,277	2,485	71,832	19,527	7,659	1,760	7,070	2,465
Total Juvenile	1,540	254	9,845	1,695	1,046	208	1,523	202
Total Adult and Juvenile	11,817	2,739	81,677	21,223	8,705	1,968	8,593	2,667
Grand Total of both Sexes	14,556		102,900		10,673		11,260	

FOREGOING TABLES, 1842.

Assizes and Sessions, or Bailed, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, and the Result of the Proceedings.

No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1316	403	572	190	15	4	2	1	19	1	65	12	98	11	48	1	2545	437	25,218	5506	30,724
139	36	26	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	1	..	1	..	206	36	3,056	604	3,660
1455	439	598	194	18	4	2	1	19	1	83	14	99	11	49	1	2751	473	28,274	6110	34,384
1894		792		22		3		20		97		110		50		3224		34,384		

under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1,884	389	1,840	931	8,256	1,480	2,720	512	2,794	592	9,303	3,638	49,216	14,553	63,769
842	55	128	20	405	55	69	6	1,459	103	1,548	314	7,089	1,170	8,259
2,726	444	1,968	951	8,661	1,535	2,789	518	4,253	695	10,851	3,952	56,305	15,723	72,028
3,170		2,919		10,196		3,307		4,948		14,803		72,028		

Debtors in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Forfeiture of Recognizances, or on Attachment for contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
112	10	117	5	13,047	904	13,951
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	10	117	5	13,047	904	13,951
122		122		13,951		

in the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Total Criminal Prisoners.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
96,838	26,237	123,075	1758	109	13,047	904	111,643	27,250	138,893
13,954	2,359	16,313	..	..	..	..	13,954	2,359	16,313
110,792	28,596	139,388	1758	109	13,047	904	125,597	29,609	155,206
139,388			1,867		13,951		155,206		

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1842—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Confinement in England and Wales, at the Date of the Return.

—	Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total Criminal Prisoners.		Total of both Sexes.	Total Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	2531	490	5172	1105	4744	994	24	2	133	47	12,604	2638	15,242	1950	105	14,554	2743	17,297
Total Juvenile	244	49	679	161	643	65	10	1	7	2	1,583	278	1,861	..	..	1,583	278	1,861
Total Adult and Juvenile	2775	539	5851	1266	5387	1059	34	3	140	49	14,187	2916	17,103	1950	105	16,137	3021	19,158
Grand Total of both Sexes.	3314		7,117		6,446		37		189		17,103			2,055		19,158		

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 7.—Showing the Total Number of Recommittals in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

—	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	11,635	3,165	4,522	1,478	2,212	899	3,383	2,763	21,752	8,305	30,057
Total Juvenile	1,744	248	708	118	321	59	505	102	3,278	527	3,805
Total Adult and Juvenile	13,379	3,413	5,230	1,596	2,533	958	3,888	2,865	25,030	8,832	33,862
Grand Total of both Sexes	16,792		6,826		3,491		6,753		33,862		

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 8.—Showing the Ages of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

—	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5954	1295	9219	1866	8022	1865	..	..
Total Juvenile	274	39	663	122	1877	387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	274	39	663	122	1877	387	5954	1295	9219	1866	8022	1865	..	..
Grand Total of both Sexes.	310		785		2264		7249		11,085		9887		..	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 9.—Showing the Ages of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

—	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,183	4020	18,810	5564	16,381	4966	842	3
Total Juvenile	739	179	1570	183	4779	808	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	739	179	1570	183	4779	808	13,183	4020	18,810	5564	16,381	4966	844	3
Grand Total of both Sexes	918		1,753		5,587		17,203		24,374		21,347		847	

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1842—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 10.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

——	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	7547	1878	4753	1675	8538	1222	2357	251	..	..
Total Juvenile	1103	237	714	198	868	103	129	10	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	8650	2115	5467	1873	9406	1325	2486	261	..	..
Grand Total of both Sexes	10,765		7340		10,731		2747		..	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 11.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

——	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	17,838	6787	9197	4133	18,443	3405	2644	181	1094	47
Total Juvenile	3,444	733	1704	243	1,802	187	117	6	23	1
Total Adult and Juvenile	21,282	7520	10,901	4376	20,245	3592	2761	187	1117	48
Grand Total of both Sexes	28,802		15,277		23,837		2948		1165	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 12.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners before Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

——	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	7071	1725	5191	1217	5044	1091	2325	552	886	107	203	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Juvenile	997	192	752	153	623	113	300	62	50	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	8068	1917	5943	1370	5667	1204	2625	614	936	116	206	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of both Sexes	9985		7313		6871		3239		1052		223		..		..		..	

SUMMARY of Table No. 13.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners after Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

——	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	412	152	665	105	1778	501	1509	393	3497	835	3109	641	1512	268	171	24	9	1	3	..	262	36	10	1
Total Juvenile	223	51	217	54	425	72	222	42	454	104	217	51	84	22	10	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	635	203	882	259	2203	573	1731	435	3951	939	3326	692	1596	290	181	24	9	1	3	..	304	36	10	1
Grand Total of both Sexes	838		1141		2776		2166		4890		4018		1886		205		10		3		340		11	

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1842—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 14.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
al Adult	9519	4254	10926	4216	16,125	4492	6022	803	5409	688	745	49	161	8	7	1	..	..	198	10	104	32
al Juvenile . . .	1401	1932	373	2274	359	715	82	742	51	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
al Adult and Juvenile	10920	6186	11,299	6490	16,484	5207	6104	1545	5460	705	747	49	161	8	7	1	..	..	198	10	112	32
nd Total of both Sexes	17,106		17,789		21,691		7649		6165		796		169		8		..		208		144	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 15.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

—	7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult.	1283	221	1124	154	176	21	513	31	36	..	206	9	3338	436	3774
Total Juvenile	300	37	87	10	7	..	7	2	..	..	4	1	405	50	455
Total Adult and Juvenile .	1583	258	1211	164	183	21	520	33	36	..	210	10	3743	486	4229
Grand Total of both Sexes .	1841		1375		204		553		36		220		4229		

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 16.—Showing the Total Number of Cases of Sickness and Death in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

—	Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	23,614	6091	5349	1561	70	8	180	38	1496	443
Total Juvenile	1,643	305	422	107	4	..	16	2	141	21
Total Adult and Juvenile .	25,257	6396	5771	1668	74	8	196	40	1637	464
Grand Total of both Sexes.	31,653		7439		82		236		2101	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 17.—Showing the Mode in which the Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in England and Wales, have been employed in the course of the Year.

—	Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	48,028	13,357	19,876	6366	27,951	6421	983	93
Total Juvenile	7,649	1,219	2,203	519	4,032	608	70	13
Total Adult and Juvenile .	55,677	14,576	22,079	6885	31,983	7029	1053	106
Grand Total of both Sexes .	70,253		28,964		39,012		1159	

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1842—*continued.*

—	SUMMARY of TABLE No. 18.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.		SUMMARY of TABLE No. 19.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.		SUMMARY of TABLE No. 20—Showing the Total Number of Escapes from Prison in England and Wales in the course of the Year.	
			Publicly.	Privately.		
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.
Total Adult	1959	339	4	227	30	..
Total Juvenile	398	98	..	658	7	..
Total Adult and Juvenile .	2357	437	4	885	37	..
Grand Total of both Sexes .	2794		889		37	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 21.—Showing the Total Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

—	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.		Gra Tota bot Sex
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	138	79	77	..	6280	1106	10,173	1852	30,365	7621	1155	383	48,188	11,041	59,2
Total Juvenile	16	1	103	..	1527	113	2,634	651	8,779	753	2091	72	15,150	1,590	16,7
Total Adult and Juvenile .	154	80	180	..	7807	1219	12,807	2503	39,144	8374	3246	455	63,338	12,631	75,9
Grand Total of both Sexes .	234		180		9026		15,310		47,518		3701		75,969		

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 25.—Showing the Total Expenditure of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cookin
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
102,331 1 8¾	19,907 17 10¾	5835 9 9¼	4105 18 11½	1831 17 9¼	610 7 10¾	14,783 1 2¼	2868 10 8	5312 9 3	1340 18 3½	268 4

Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rates and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Tot
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
5321 3 0	2276 10 0½	2222 19 6	142,040 6 1¼	3373 17 10	3388 8 3½	3967 2 3½	11013 2 7¾	61,371 0 9¾	17,802 2 9¼	411,972 10

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1842—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 27.
Showing the Total Receipts of the Prisons in England and Wales in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
11,697 8 9	3074 13 9	12,183 13 11½	1810 3 4½	55 15 11½

Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
8174 18 8	330 6 3	798 11 7¼	2212 2	40,337 15 0¾

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 28.
Showing the Total Expenses of the Prisons in England and Wales in the course of the Year.

Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of the Prisons for the Year.	Actual Cost to the Counties, Cities, or Boroughs, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations and Additions for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
350,601 10 1¾	40,337 15 0¾	310,263 15 1	61,371 0 9¾	371,634 15 10¾

London:—Printed by W. CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street, for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1843.

CONTENTS.

Page

Introductory Letter v

Diet v
New Rules. vi
Penal Treatment of Children vi
Debtors in Houses of Correction vi
Lotteries in Public Houses vi
Debtors vi

Lancashire:—

Kirkdale—Gaol and House of Correction for South Lancashire 1
Inquiry into the Conduct of Officers 8
Liverpool—Borough Gaol and House of Correction 9
Liverpool—Main Bridewell 35
Salford—New Bailey House of Correction 42
Manchester—Borough Court-house and Lock-up 62
Preston—House of Correction for the County 63
Preston—Borough Police Lock-ups 82
Lancaster Castle—County Gaol 83
Lotteries in Public-houses 96
Lancaster—Borough Lock-ups 96
Salford—New Bailey House of Correction (Second Notice) 97
Description of Cooking Apparatus 97

Cheshire:—

Chester Castle—County Gaol 98
Chester—City Gaol and House of Correction 106
Chester—Police Lock-ups 109
Macclesfield—Debtors' Prison for the Earl of Derby's Court 110
Macclesfield—County Lock-ups 110
Macclesfield—Borough Lock-ups 110

Nottinghamshire:—

Nottingham—County Gaol 111
Nottingham—County Police Lock-up 114
Nottingham—Town Gaol 114
Nottingham—House of Correction for the Town 115
Nottingham—Town Police Lock-ups 120
Radford—Debtors' Gaol for the Honour of Peverell 121

Derbyshire:—

Derby—County Gaol and House of Correction 122
Derby—Borough Police Lock-ups 128

Yorkshire:—

York Castle—County Gaol 129
York—City House of Correction 131
York—City Police Lock-ups 133
Scarborough—Borough Gaol and House of Correction 133
Scarborough—Police Lock-ups 136
Sheffield—Debtors' Gaol of the Court Baron and Court of Requests, Scotland Yard . 138
Sheffield—Debtors' Gaol for the Manor of Ecclesall 138
Sheffield—Borough Police Lock-ups 140
Sheffield—Town Gaol or Lock-ups 141
Bradford—County Lock-ups 142
Bradford—Watchhouse 142

YORKSHIRE, *continued*:—

	Page
Bradford—Court of Requests Prison	142
Halifax—Debtors' Prison for the Honour of Wakefield	142
Halifax—Police Lock-ups	143
Halifax—Lock-up	143
Halifax—Debtors' Gaol for the Court of Requests of Halifax and Huddersfield	144
Rothwell—Debtors' Gaol for the Honour of Pontefract	146
Leeds—Borough Lock-up	146
Pontefract—Borough Gaol and Lock-up	148
Pontefract—Lock-ups attached to the Sessions House for the West Riding	148
Wakefield—House of Correction for the West Riding	148
Case and Opinion of Attorney-General on the Committal of Debtors under local Acts to Houses of Correction	167
Wakefield—Police Lock-up	170

NORFOLK:—

Norwich Castle—County Gaol and House of Correction	170
Norwich—City Gaol and House of Correction	176
Norwich—City Police Lock-ups	179
Wymondham—County House of Correction for Females	179
Great Yarmouth—Gaol and House of Correction for the Borough	180
Great Yarmouth—Police Lock-ups	183

II.

EIGHTH REPORT of the Inspector of Prisons for the Northern and Eastern District.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

I have the honour to present the Eighth Report upon the Prisons visited by me in the Northern and Eastern parts of England.

Upon this occasion the Reports upon Separate Prisons appear to require but little either of prefatory comment or remark.

On the general subject of Penal Discipline, I have observed, with much satisfaction, during my recent visits to the provinces, both in the justices and others who are charged with the higher superintendence of establishments connected therewith, a very deeply increased sense of the responsibility attaching to their trust, and consequently a greater degree of attention to its faithful execution.

Diet. I have particular pleasure in reporting that in the very great proportion of the Prisons comprised within this extensive district, the means taken for ensuring prisoners a sufficient quantity of plain and wholesome food have been attended with great success by the very general adoption of the official dietaries or their equivalents. I am persuaded that by a firm perseverance in the same wise course, on the part of superior authority, and the enforcement on those who still withhold their concurrence in measures no less required by the Acts of the Legislature than by common humanity, this important branch of penal treatment will, in a very short time, be placed upon a basis from which it cannot be shaken while subject to watchful superintendence.

Among other evils foretold as the certain result of this interference with the food for prisoners, there is one more warmly insisted upon than others, and which I advert to, rather from the strenuousness of its advocates, than its real importance. I allude to the anticipation that by the adoption of these dietaries, or their equivalents, the situation of the convict as to food, would be so superior to that of a considerable proportion of the humbler classes, that it would induce a preference for a prison, and thereby directly encourage crime. With every deference to those from whom the apprehension of such an evil proceeds, I do not hesitate to affirm that I have such a confidence in the moral feeling of the humbler classes, that even in the times of severe pressure and distress, I believe that few and but very few would break the law for the purpose of seeking an asylum in a prison. But I am prepared to show, that even if the morals of the people were as vitiated as apprehended, the quantity of food prescribed for prisoners by authority, is no encouragement to crime, but directly the reverse, and that prisoners are less likely to be satisfied with the new diets than the old. I have already found this to be the case, in one instance at Chester, where the prisoners declared they liked the quality of the new, but preferred the quantity of the old. The reason is obvious. The food prescribed in the official dietaries consists of various articles, all alimentary of the human body, and generally solid in form. The ordinary diet for prisoners, previous to the recent interference of authority, was most disproportionately given in a liquid form, consisting, independently of the bread, of thin gruel, and in some cases with the addition of thin soup, well satisfying the immediate cravings of hunger by its bulk, but affording no sufficient supply to the constantly consuming elements of the human body. Hence the numerous trifling cases of dyspepsia and other ailments connected with the digestive functions which, under long imprisonments, crept into serious maladies, breaking down the constitution or ending in death. That the new dietaries are of a sufficiently nutritive character, though less repletive than the former, I have no doubt; and I have just received the voluntary evidence of a keeper of a house of correction in an agricultural district, which had been previously remarked for its sharp discipline

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

and spare food, where the justices had, of their own accord, adopted the official tables upon the recommendation of the circular from the Home Office. He states, in a communication to me, dated the 1st of January, 1844, "I am happy to say that since the adoption of the present dietaries the health of the prisoners has been very much improved."

New Rules.—The promulgation of the code of rules for all prisons, accompanied with the recommendation of them by superior authority, has already been productive of considerable advantages. In several of the prisons in this district they have been entirely adopted; in others the former rules have been assimilated to the new, and a great advance has been made to that desirable end—uniformity in regulation and government.

Penal Treatment of Children.—I deferentially abstain from adverting to or reurging former opinions, however strengthened by maturer experience, which may provoke discussion upon the subject of the separate or seclusive system of prison discipline; but I feel it incumbent on me to recommend most strongly that its danger and utter inapplicability as a penal infliction for juvenile offenders should be impressed generally on the justices, and that in the construction of new prisons such arrangements should be made as may afford the means of placing this description of prisoners in association, but under proper superintendence during the day while at labour, instruction, and at meals, and with a separate cell at night. The pernicious effects of seclusion and sedentary labour on boys has been most marked in the prisons of Scotland, and I refer to a striking instance of their injurious influence, which is recorded in my present report of the House of Correction at Wakefield.

Debtors in Houses of Correction.—Having observed the great inconvenience and interruption to the regular discipline experienced in Houses of Correction under their supposed liability to receive debtors in execution from Courts of Request, according to the construction of clauses in certain local Acts, and having strong doubts whether these local Acts, in this particular, were not controlled by the 4th section of the 4th Geo. IV. cap. 64, I intimated my doubts to the visiting justices of the West Riding House of Correction, at Wakefield, where the inconvenience caused by the influx of such prisoners, and their visitors, was likely to prove most serious. The justices directed their solicitor to draw up a case, and lay it before the Attorney-General. This was done; and his opinion being conclusive that the keeper of the House of Correction was not bound to receive debtors under any of the local Acts, it was forthwith acted upon by the justices, who have since declined receiving such description of prisoners.

Lotteries in Public-houses.—I consider it proper to direct attention to the circumstances by which the confidential servants and clerks of men of business in commercial towns are exposed to a new temptation to crime, by the recent extension of gambling to public-houses by means of lotteries, where the sudden acquisition of a large sum of money is dependent upon the events of popular races, and where the shares, in proportion to the prizes, range from the lowest trifle to 25*l.* This description of gambling is pursued to an incredible extent in Manchester and other large towns, and is fast pervading the whole country. It seems fraught with unmitigated evil, combining the excitement for drink and idle company with the thirst for sudden and inordinate gain. I have received several communications from prisoners and others on this subject, and I refer to a very striking instance of its evil results in the report upon Lancaster Castle.

Debtors.—The want of some classification among debtor prisoners, which should effect the separation of those maintaining themselves from those receiving the prison allowance as destitute, has been long felt, not only as a great inconvenience, but tending to cast an additional expense upon the community; as debtors had simply to declare themselves destitute, and thus obtain the prison food, and still have the opportunity of procuring beer and other articles, through the means of those maintaining themselves, with whom they were associated. The suggestions made by me for their division into two classes, have been eagerly adopted, and carried out in several establishments, and with the expected beneficial results. In some prisons the classification has been extended to the formation of a third class, consisting of debtors remanded by the Commissioners of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, on the ground of fraud, under the 77th or 78th section of the 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 110; and debtors who neglect or refuse to file a schedule of their property, under the 36th and 39th section of the same Act; and bankrupts remanded by the Court for not answering.

I feel myself impelled again to solicit attention to the prisons for debtors from Courts of Requests, and to those belonging to peculiar jurisdictions; and to refer, for the details of their discreditable condition, to my separate Reports upon those at Radford, Sheffield, Bradford, and Rothwell. In the Peverell prison at Radford, every debtor, at the time of my visit, was either receiving, or on the eve of receiving relief as paupers; and I am fully satisfied by information from various sources, that many of these wretched and destitute persons are thrown into prison by low practitioners in the law, for the sole purpose of obtaining from the Society for the Relief of Imprisoned Debtors a sum of money in commutation of the original debt, which may satisfy the attorney for the costs of suit. It will be found by the evidence of the keeper at Lancaster Castle, that resort was even made to the artifice of increasing the amount of the debt in order to obtain a larger sum from the Society.

With more pointed reference to prisons belonging to Courts of Request, observation and experience alike bring to me the conviction, that the idleness and corrupting associations which pervade them all, cannot fail of inflicting serious moral injury on the humbler class of people, who are, for the most part, subjected to their influence. In many of the recent Acts for the establishment of Small Court Jurisdictions, clauses have been introduced by which the judge of the Court, without the assent of the defendant, may order that the debt and costs shall be paid by instalments; by which, on default of payment of each instalment, successive executions issue and successive imprisonments are undergone. I have known as many as five imprisonments for one debt to have been occasioned by default in the payment of instalments. This practice cannot fail of considerably augmenting the fees of the officers of the Courts, and likewise of increasing the number of this description of prisoners. In the year 1835 an Act was passed for abolishing in Scotland imprisonment for civil debts of small amounts. I am unable to state whether this enactment, by restricting the credit of the humbler classes at the beer-shop and with the tallyman, has made them more provident, and forced upon the small employers a more steady payment of their wages; but when I contemplate, as an Inspector of Prisons, the extent of moral injury inflicted by this kind of imprisonment, I cannot but think this proceeding, as regards Scotland, worthy of consideration here. With reference to the measures proper to be adopted for securing to such prisoners a sufficient allowance of food when destitute, and placing them under more effective superintendence, I beg to refer to the preliminary letter in my last Report, and to the Reports upon such prisons in this.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS,

Inspector of Prisons.

Strand-on-the-Green
January 25, 1844.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

LANCASHIRE.

KIRKDALE.—Gaol and House of Correction for South Lancashire.

[Inspected May 31st, and several subsequent days.]

I annex returns of the number of prisoners, their distribution, employment, &c., on the day of inspection.

Return of Prisoners present on the day of Inspection in their respective Wards, May 31, 1843.

	Males.	Females.
Prisoners for trial at assize	41	5
,, ,, sessions	22	4
,, committed for bail, &c.	28	..
,, convicted at assize	83	12
,, ,, ,, of riot, &c.	80	..
,, ,, sessions	55	32
,, ,, ,, of misdemeanor	38	..
,, summarily convicted	45	12
,, transports	16	7
,, in hospital	15	2
Total	423	74
Grand total	497	

Return of Prisoners, how sleeping at Night.

Males.		Females.	
188 cells, 1 in each	188	4 cells, 1 in each	4
55 ,, 3 in each	165	24 ,, 2 in each	48
1 ,, 6 in each	6	4 ,, 3 in each	12
3 ,, 4 in each	12	Large room	8
3 ,, 7 in each	21	In hospital	2
Large room with	16		
In hospital	15	Total	74
		Males	423
Total	423	Grand total	497

Prisoners how distributed.—May 31, 1843.

Males.		Females.	
Employed at tread-mill	130	Needlework and other employments	52
Weaving, &c., and in factory	65	Washers	12
Woolpicking	46	Cleaners	5
Tailors	6	Cooks	2
Shoemakers	1	Hospital nurse	1
Joiners	2	Sick in hospital	2
Whitewashers	4		
Painters	1	Total	74
Ward cleaners	12	Males	423
Labourers	5		
Washers	2	Grand total	497
Cooks	4		
Hospital nurse	1		
School	16		
Sick in hospital	15		
Convalescent ward	7		
Not employed	106		
Total	423		

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

Kirkdale. Gaol and House of Correction.

NAMES, Offences, and Punishments of Prisoners undergoing Punishment for Misconduct or Breaking of Rules.—May 31, 1843.

None.

NUMBER of Prisoners in the House of Correction in the Eighteen Months last past.

3852.

RETURN of Prisoners employed in Kirkdale Gaol otherwise than at Hard Labour, May 31, 1843.

Name.	Offence.	Employment.	Name.	Offence.	Employment.
MALES.			MALES.		
J. K.	Riot	Ward cleaner.	J. T..	Felony	Whitewasher.
J. M.	,,	,,	J. T..	,,	,,
W. E.	,,	,,	J. A..	Riot	,,
J. S..	,,	,,	P. R.	,,	,,
R. T.	,,	,,	W. R.	,,	Painting.
J. C..	Misdemeanor	,,	T. S.	,,	Tailor.
J. G.	,,	,,	A. H.	,,	,,
J. B..	Felony	,,	J. T..	,,	,,
W. B.	,,	,,	J. Y..	Felony	,,
T. P.	,,	,,	H. F.	Poaching	,,
S. J..	,,	,,	E. M.	Felony	,,
T. H.	,,	,,	B. G.	Misdemeanor	Shoemaker.
J. L..	,,	Cook.	R. W. R.	Felony	Hospital nurse.
W. F.	Riot	,,	W. C.	,,	Labourer.
T. W.	,,	,,	R. D.	,,	,,
W. M.	,,	,,	T. T.	Riot	,,
T. A	Felony	Joiner.	J. H.	,,	Washer.
J. P..	,,	,,	J. T.	,,	,,
FEMALES.					
A. J..	Felony	Washer.	C. B.	Felony	Washer.
S. W.	Misdemeanor	,,	C. B.	Base coin	Cook.
M. W.	Felony	,,	M. P.	Unlawfully pawning.	,,
M. B.	,,	,,			
M. A.	,,	,,	M. A. C.	Stabbing	Hospital nurse.
A. H.	,,	,,	M. H.	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Ward cleaner.
S. H.	,,	,,	R. P.		,,
H. A.	,,	,,	S. L..	Felony	,,
M. A. L.	,,	,,	E. D.	Base coin	,,
E. C.	,,	,,	D. Y.	Felony	Cleaner in Court-House.
E. P.	,,	,,			

Upon going through this prison the wards and cells appeared in a somewhat more creditable condition as regards cleanliness than on former occasions. In several of the classes the prisoners were found sitting on the floors of the day-rooms and yards, engaged in taking their meals, the cause of which was ascribed to the crowded state of the prison, but which I consider more attributable to faulty arrangements and distribution. Tobacco was found concealed in one instance; and in many of the cells fragments of the county cloth, which, it is supposed, had been surreptitiously obtained from the tailors' shops for the purpose of being manufactured into a kind of stockings or gaiters for the feet, stockings not forming an item of the gaol clothing. I noticed two prisoners reading in the privies; one informed me that he went there for quietness; another said he often went there to read, for it was warmer. In the cells of the vagrants' ward the unwashed linen of the prisoners was in many instances found among the bedding, and upon inquiry it appeared that the practice was to put it away in store, uncleansed, until the prisoners' discharge. In the cook-house was found a diary, kept by one of the prisoners convicted of riot, from which I make the following extracts:—

"February 19, 1843.—Received one half of the L. P. S[t]* on the sly.

"January 31, 1843.—Sharman Crawford, M.P. for Rochdale, visited Kirkdale on behalf of the prisoners from that place.

"March 7, 1843.—Strike, or meeting, on account of bad skilly, by the prisoners, Kirkdale."

In one of the large rooms I found several prisoners together, and was acquainted that it had been appropriated as a general ward for the convalescent and infirm, and those infected with the itch. The following prisoners were inmates at the time:—

R. P.,	committed to prison	September 1, 1842.	Infected with the itch.
J. M.,	,,	August 25, 1842.	
J. G.,	,,	January, 1843.	
T. J.,	,,	June 13, 1843.	
R. T.,	,,	May 6, 1843.	

* Liverpool Penny Satirist.

Infirm and convalescent.

A. H., convicted of felony; sent from hospital.
T. S., committed for trial; unsound mind.
J. H., rioter; ordered there for warmth.
R. T., for trial; paralysis.
P. C., convicted of misdemeanor; blind.
R. K., ditto; influenza.
J. J., ditto; influenza.

These prisoners were all together, the itch patients with those not infected, and without the direct superintendence of any officer. The noise made by the prisoner of unsound mind was heard all over the building, and first attracted my attention to the spot. Upon visiting the mill the smell of tobacco was strongly apparent. After some search a pipe with tobacco was discovered, and the prisoner employed there said the miller had been smoking. The miller, after some hesitation, admitted that he had been smoking, but declared that he had no tobacco.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

"The duty is performed nearly in the same manner as at the Inspector's last visit, except that in consequence of the great increase in the number of prisoners, I have felt it necessary to read prayers twice daily. I visit prisoners in solitary confinement by order of Court I may say nearly every day. Prayers are read by me in the hospital on Wednesdays and Fridays, independently of other visitations of the sick. I see all the prisoners individually in the vestry. The prisoners of the Catholic religion are the only ones who have made any application to be visited by a minister of their own persuasion. The Roman Catholic priest is very attentive. He has baptised one or more children in the prison this year. I have not a doubt upon my mind that the discipline as at present administered in the prison is not calculated to deter from crime. Many prisoners complain that they cannot read or pay any attention to their books from being interfered with by others. In the school I have two classes; one set go to the mill for a portion of the day, which gives me the opportunity of affording instruction to a larger number, and even of including some as old as 20. The boys for trial, having no employment, are in school twice a-day. The average time of my attendance in prison daily is from three to four hours. The sacrament has been administered. I am very particular as to the individuals, always subjecting them to examination, and satisfying myself as to their motives and state of mind. The prisoners convicted of sedition and riot have behaved well; some of them were superior in acquired knowledge to the others. I have allowed them books of an instructive description, but no newspapers. The magistrates have also allowed this class a room, where they assemble three times a-week, and instruct each other, particularly in writing. The books issued to the prisoners generally are greatly mutilated, in spite of every endeavour on my part to prevent it. They destroyed the prayer books to that degree that I was obliged to restrict their issue to those for the chapel.

"The boys make considerable progress in the school. Several ladies continue to attend the female prisoners occasionally. I think it would be beneficial if the female prisoners had some employment which approached nearer to what might be termed labour than their present occupation of sewing, &c."

Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.

"September 3, 1842.—F. B. was executed at 12 o'clock this morning for the murder of his wife at Manchester, by repeated doses of arsenic; being a Roman Catholic, he was attended by the Rev. P. Willcock to the scaffold, who had been most attentive to him since his conviction. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence to Mr. W.; he had denied it to me only the day before. The whole gaol was perfectly quiet during the execution.

"September 9, 1842.—I really feel it my duty to represent to the magistrates the state in which the female department is at present. On Sunday last several of the women appeared in chapel with their faces painted. A few mornings ago, as I was going in to prayers, I found a woman with her apron covered with blood, and otherwise much abused by one of the convicts. This morning another woman appeared with a filthy nightcap on her head, and on my asking the reason of it, was told by one of the officers that she had torn off two caps because they did not please her. They are constantly going on the roof, and in fact all is confusion, insubordination, and misconduct of every description.

"September 12, 1842.—For misconduct on Sunday last some women were put into solitary confinement in cells on the ground floor of the first yard, the windows of which overlook the yard. In going to and returning from prayers this morning, they were seated at the windows hearing and seeing all that was going forward; one of them, as I passed, threw out a stick at me in the most impudent manner; it appears she had broken her bed-stock to pieces, and barricaded the doors so that no one could enter the cell, and had conducted herself in every respect in a most outrageous manner.

"December 13, 1842.—For trial at assize T. K. B., charged with forging a bill of exchange. This young man was first of all a member of the Church of England, then an Independent, then a Wesleyan, then a Unitarian, then a Universalist, then an Atheist, and now professes to be turning once again to the Church.

"February 8, 1842.—Visited two assize prisoners in solitary confinement. It is really quite a mockery to place prisoners in solitary confinement in this building. Their cells communicate with the yards in which the other prisoners are walking all the day.

"March 22.—Desired the officers to inform the Romanist prisoners in their respective classes, that Mr. Willcock the priest would see all those who wished to be visited by him some day before Easter.

"May 25.—Visited the female hospital; only two patients in, and they ready to be discharged. I am sorry to have to complain of the intercourse between the men and women, by way of notes passed through the windows of the men's cells at the time of the men's cleaning them in the morning. It seems surprising to me that the women cannot be kept out of their roads just at that time."

I have every reason to be satisfied with the chaplain's performance of his duties.

Inspector's examination of Boys in Prison School.

"G. T., age 21.—Convicted of rioting; came into prison December 12. Worked in factory; was at the free school in Rochdale; could read in New Testament when committed; when he does go to

divine service, goes to Methodist chapels. This lad could only read indifferently. He now reads well, and is learning to write by means of a slate.

"R. H., age 16.—Has attended the Church of England Sunday-school at Ashton. He could read but imperfectly when committed. He appears to be improving, for he reads tolerably well, and answered in the catechism; learning also to write.

"M. D., age 16.—Weaver, earning 7*s.* a-week; attended Catholic chapel and Sunday-school. He could only read imperfectly when he came in, and not write. He now reads well in the Testament; answered to questions in the catechism, and is making progress in writing. First attended the prison school in October, 1842.

"W. F., age 16.—Committed for rioting on the 4th of May. Worked in coal-pit; never at chapel or school; earns 6*s.* a-week by drawing coals from the pit; plays about on Sundays; does not know the Lord's Prayer. Says, 'If I had got good clothes I would go to church or chapel every Sunday.' He is learning his letters.

"J. B., age 21.—Been in six months. Never was at church or school; worked in factory. This lad is getting on in reading.

"J. H., age 16.—Chimney-sweeper, brought up in Liverpool workhouse; was not apprenticed, but used to earn 2*s.* a-week and his food; has not attended church or chapel since he left the workhouse; learnt to read and write there, but lost it. This boy reads well, and answers correctly to questions in the Church catechism."

Return of Prisoners who have passed through the Prison School from October 20, 1841, to October 20, 1842.

Could not tell their letters when admitted	57
Could spell only	78
Could read imperfectly	75
Could read well	28
Could read and write	63
Total passed through the school	301

Age of the youngest boy, 9; the oldest, 22; average age, 14.

No. 1.

Health.

Return of Prisoners in Kirkdale Gaol under Medical Treatment, May 31, 1843.

Names.	Disease.	Date of Admission into Hospital.
J. H.	Ulcerated leg	31 January, 1843.
J. P.	Rheumatic gout	15 April, ,,
J. O.	Asthma, &c.	13 May, ,,
J. D.	Glandular disease	,, ,,
T. G.	Chronic inflammation of the liver	15 May, ,,
A. L.	Typhus fever	19 May, ,,
J. M.	Pulmonary consumption	,, ,,
J. L.	Vesicular fever	,, ,,
J. D.	Glandular disease	25 May, ,,
H. T.	Common fever	29 May, ,,
P. Y.	Ditto	,, ,,
H. B.	Inflammation of the bladder	31 May, ,,
J. D.	Debility after fever	10 March, ,,
T. M.	Retention of urine	20 May, ,,
B. K.	Disease of lungs	22 May, ,,
E. A.	Influenza	30 May, ,,
F. H.	Ditto	,, ,,

No. 2.

Return of Prisoners in Kirkdale Gaol receiving Extra Diet by order of the Surgeon, May 31, 1843.

Name.	Particular Diet ordered.	Causes.	Date of Increase.
J. Y.	40 ozs. of bread extra per week	Length of imprisonment	12 February, 1843.
A. H.	1 pint of sweet milk, and 1 quart of buttermilk each daily	,, ,,	28 May, 1843.
J. S.	1 pint of sweet milk, and 1 quart of buttermilk each daily	,, ,,	30 May, 1843.
J. W.	4 ozs. meat and 1½ lbs. of potatoes daily	Debility	13 May, 1843.
W. W.	8 ozs. of bread daily	,,	,, ,,
R. W. R.	Hospital diet and 1 pint of ale daily	Hospital nurse	13 September, 1843.
M. A. C.	Hospital diet	,,	20 January, 1842.
S. G.	1 pint milk daily	Debility	16 May, 1843.
C. B.	1 pint ditto	After mercury	6 May, 1843.
E. M'F.	1 pint ditto	Diseased hip and general debility	11 February, 1843.
M. S.	1 pint ditto	Fits	10 May, 1843.
E. J.	1 pint ditto	Length of imprisonment and age	April, 1843.
S. M'D.	1 pint ditto	Debility	26 May, 1843.

No. 3.

RETURN of Deaths in Kirkdale Gaol, from 20th October, 1840, to 1st June, 1843.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission into Prison.	Date of Admission into Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
W. R.	22	6 April, 1840	28 Oct., 1840	14 Nov., 1840	Inflammation of the lungs.
*O. S. .	50	9 Oct., 1839	22 Dec., ,,	25 Feb., 1841	Exhaustion.
W. J. .	75	25 Nov., 1840	8 Feb., 1841	24 Mar., ,,	Old age and exhaustion.
*E. R. .	21	6 June, ,,	1 Oct., 1840	10 Dec., 1840	Pulmonary consumption.
J. G. .	21	28 Nov., ,,	14 July, 1841	28 Sept., 1841	,, ,,
P. K. .	20	26 June, ,,	24 July, ,,	26 July, ,,	English cholera.
J. H. .	62	31 Oct., ,,	17 Aug., ,,	21 May, 1842	Chronic enlargement of the liver.
I. R. .	26	23 Sept., ,,	23 Oct., ,,	11 Nov., 1841	Typhus fever.
H. R..	54	15 Dec., ,,	29 Nov., ,,	10 Dec., ,,	Asthma, with effusion into the chest.
T. M..	27	2 Dec., 1841	11 Dec., ,,	28 Jan., 1842	Typhus fever.
C. T. .	30	11 Mar., ,,	12 Jan., 1842	18 Jan., ,,	Spasmodic asthma.
P. C. .	84	20 Nov., ,,	19 Jan., ,,	14 Feb., ,,	Old age and exhaustion.
T. J. .	14	13 Sept., ,,	10 Aug., ,,	27 Aug., ,,	Inflammation of the brain.
M. R..	56	30 April, 1842	30 Aug., ,,	12 Sept., ,,	Typhus fever.
J. R. .	24	19 Mar., 1840	8 Oct., ,,	28 Oct., ,,	Irritation from necrosis of shin.
J. C. .	27	27 Oct., 1842	7 Nov., ,,	8 Nov., ,,	Effusion into the chest.
P. F. .	16	2 Aug., ,,	13 Mar., 1843	27 Mar., 1843	Typhus fever.
J. T. .	40	1 Sept., ,,	22 April, ,,	28 April, ,,	Asthma.

Evidence of Surgeon.—"I do not see the prisoners before they are classed; they come into the building and are sent directly to their class. They do not pass through the bath. There is no fumigating apparatus for their clothing. The itch breaks out among the prisoners frequently; I do not know who is to know whether they have it or not, I do not see them. I do not see the prisoners individually twice a-week. I never authorized the prisoner who acts as hospital nurse to prescribe medicines to men when sent to hospital in my absence. There have been three cases of corporal punishment by order of Court. Two of them adults and the third a boy. The sentences were not inflicted with any degree of severity. I stopped after the infliction of three dozen lashes; no medical application was required. The itch has broken out frequently after the prisoners have been in prison a long time. The male prisoners are not bathed when they come in. I did not know there was a bath: it would tend to develop the itch if they were put into a warm bath. The itch patients are placed on the west side. I do not know that any other prisoners are placed with the itch patients. I have never given the governor instructions to place other prisoners with the itch patients.* I now find, upon visiting the large room on the east side, that there are four patients with the itch, and ten without. I was there three days ago. I visited a paralytic old man. Before I went in to-day I did not know that itch patients were admitted there. I never intended to make the convalescent ward the itch ward. I never ordered the nurse to give medicines on his own responsibility. He has told me now and then he has given something when prisoners have come in shivering. I won't say but what there may be some opium pills under the care of the nurse. He has never given, to my knowledge, more than a dose of castor-oil or salts to prisoners. I order the nurse a pint of beer daily. I keep him well, to prevent his robbing the patients. Another reason I have for giving the nurse extra food is, that, being well fed, he is less likely to be infected. I have seen S.† now as ordered, and my belief is that he is now imbecile. I never noticed him before: he has not been reported to me."

HOSPITAL NURSE, R. W. R., sentenced to two years' imprisonment.—"I have been in the situation of hospital nurse since last September. The medicines kept in the hospital are ready made up, and I take the directions from the surgeon verbally, for the prisoners in the hospital. I am allowed a pint of ale daily. The officers come to me for medicines, which I suppose are to administer to the prisoners in their wards. They bring no regular direction, but say they want sweating powder, purging powder; pills, such as calomel, or what we have ready made up in hospital. When a prisoner is sent into the hospital of a night, complaining of being ill, I sometimes give him a dose of salts or castor-oil, as the case may require, or a sweating powder, and put him to bed. For instance, if the doctor has not visited the prison to-day, those men who complain in his absence are sent to the hospital by the governor, and are treated by me in the way described. There is always another prisoner besides myself, who assists in hospital. I never received any directions from the medical officer to give medicines to the prisoners when sent to hospital, but I followed the practice of the prisoner who was hospital nurse before me."

The attention of the surgeon was called by me to the following entry in his journal, which elicited from him the explanation contained in the annexed letter:—

Extract from Surgeon's Journal.

"*November* 7, 1842.—J. C. who was discharged on Sunday from hospital, has returned to it this day; I think there is a great deal of imposition about him, though he is far from well this morning.

"*November* 9. It appears I was mistaken, as J. C. died the day following his admission, his constitution being completely gone.

SIR, *Kirkdale Gaol, June* 5, 1843.

"C., the prisoner alluded to in my journal as having died the 8th of November last, in the gaol at Kirkdale, was a prisoner summarily convicted at Wigan, was taken into hospital shortly after his arrival at the gaol. Upon being examined by me, he complained of no pain whatever, but that he had a difficulty of laying down at night: that he had been cast away on the coast of America, and had suffered severely in consequence. After remaining some days in hospital, merely for warmth and improved diet, but taking no medicine and making no complaint, he was discharged on the 3rd of

* The surgeon was requested to visit the prisoners, and acquaint himself with their location.
† The prisoner referred to page 2, as of unsound mind.

II.
Northern and Eastern District.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Kirkdale. Gaol and House of Correction.

November, under the impression he was simulating disease, which impression was strengthened by the fact of his being committed for neglect of family. He was received again into hospital on the 7th of the same month, making no further complaint than the inability to lay down, and died the following day. My impression was that effusion had taken place suddenly in the chest, and caused his death, and a verdict was returned by the coroner's jury to that effect. These are to my recollection the whole facts of the case."

I remain Sir, Yours,

"*Captain Williams, Inspector of Prisons.*" "Thomas Chalmers, *Surgeon.*"

I cannot but express my opinion that the duties of the medical officer have been greatly neglected, and trust that in those arrangements which the magistrates will feel it incumbent on them to make, in order to prevent the repetition of such laxity, they will insist upon his paying a daily visit to the prison.

Punishments.—Very great irregularity was found to prevail in the administration and registering of punishments for prison offences.

Books—Accounts.—The entries in the visiting justice's book have not been made with that minuteness and precision which should always characterize so important a document.

The governor's journal was stated to be made up from a rough book, but upon comparing the two, very considerable discrepancies were found between them.

The monetary and accounting transactions of the prison, which are intrusted to the steward, continue to be managed with the same praiseworthy accuracy. I subjoin an abstract of the expenditure for the last year.

Expenditure of the Gaol and House of Correction at Kirkdale, for the year beginning the 1st June, 1842, and ending 31st May, 1843, under the following heads, viz.—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries	2,332	12	2
Food	2,586	3	0
Hospital Expenses	356	5	9
Clothing and Bedding	1,268	12	5
Building and Repairing	408	3	6
Furnishing	256	7	5
Petty Charges	45	9	8
Lighting and Firing	363	12	10
Washing and Cleaning	148	18	9
Manufactory	19	15	5
Sessions Expenses	105	2	5
Labour	9	19	4
Stationery and Books	80	2	2
Taxes	33	17	9
Insurance	17	5	0
Treadmill	1	11	3
Act 4 Geo. IV., to prisoners at being discharged	75	16	0
	£8,009	14	10

Average number of prisoners daily for the year, $598\frac{4}{7}\frac{6}{3}$.

Cost of Clothing and Bedding for the last Three Years, viz.—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*		
Year ending May 31, 1841	675	18	5	Average number of Prisoners	$414\frac{2}{3}\frac{4}{6}\frac{7}{5}$
,, ,, 1842	670	14	3	,, ,,	$490\frac{5}{3}\frac{8}{6}\frac{3}{5}$
,, ,, 1843	1,268	12	5	,, ,,	$598\frac{4}{7}\frac{6}{3}$

The increase in the amount expended for clothing is very remarkable and unsatisfactory. I have, in other portions of this Report, adverted to the absence of proper control and check over the issue of this important item of prison *matériel*, and again recommend the subject to the attention of the justices.

Evidence of the Officers.

Governor.—"I do not obey the second rule of the prison regulations; I have not time. I could make the entries in my journal myself; I have not done it. I perform my office in person when I am present; when I go away, K. and W. act for me. W. was appointed to act as deputy-governor in my absence. The reason why I used K. was because he could write and give receipts, and W. could not. I hear all complaints that are reported to me with some exceptions. If I am in the gaol, the superintendent K. reports it to me. I keep a journal, and it is copied from my rough book. That rough book is a copy of the journal. There may be some omissions. I do not comply with the 14th rule. I do not comply with the 16th. I do not comply with the 12th. I do not enter the punishments inflicted on the female side of the prison, unless called on to interfere. I do not keep any order-book. I find, on comparing my day-book with my journal, that there are many discrepancies in the entries; I cannot explain how it happens. I cannot explain how it happens that there are punishments in the monitor's books which are not in my or Mr. K.'s books. I placed the itch patients in the large room with the convalescent prisoners, because I had no room to put them anywhere else. The surgeon did not order me to put them there; they are now separated. I have never given W. to understand that he was to act as deputy governor in my absence. I have desired K. to act. I am not aware that K. has punished prisoners in my absence. I was not present when the transaction took place with the prisoner H., when K. took the stick. I do not know that it had been reported to me that K. had struck a man with a stick; I cannot say positively, only to the best of my knowledge. I did see the prisoner taken down to the refractory cells. I heard of the transaction afterwards; I cannot say at what time. I have given no directions that the female prisoner D. Y. should remain in the court-house. I am aware she is there. I have never thought it right to inquire by what authority she was there. There is a male prisoner between the gates; I authorize him to be there. There are at times two prisoners employed in the garden, sometimes one. I positively say that I ordered the miller not to smoke or bring tobacco into the prison. The fragments of clothing are, I believe, purloined by the prisoners going backwards and forwards to work. I do not

recollect mentioning to the surgeon that a new bath had been made, but he has sent many down to be bathed. I have on several occasions ordered extra diet to prisoners; I have no authority to do so; I have not entered it in my journal. The bail and assault cases are not put to any employment. When prisoners are in the refractory cells for three days, I do not think they have any water to wash themselves. I generally visit them; there may be exceptions in my doing so. I seldom visit the hospital —perhaps two or three times a-week. It is the practice to send prisoners to the hospital when taken ill, and they receive medicines from the nurse in the absence of the surgeon. I do not think it a proper practice. I have not mentioned it to the magistrates. There is a prisoner named H. in the mill with the miller; he was once sent out of the mill for a dishonest act; he is there again. I have not mentioned it in my journal. Grace is not said by the prisoners before meals. There is but little order; they sit down on the floor inside, and on the flags of the yard outside. The day-rooms are not sufficiently large to contain them. The manure is taken away; a man takes it free of expense; some of the best is used in the garden and in a field outside. It is not the practice of the prison to wash the clothes of vagrants when they come in. There is no fumigation place: I have not mentioned it to the justices. The bath is used whenever a very dirty person comes in—it is not generally used. I have invariably attended corporal punishment when inflicted. My journal may be two or three days without being entered up. On the 28th of April my journal was not entered up for nine days,—I cannot account for it. No marginal entries have been made in the rough day-book by any person but myself, except I am absent. The reason prisoners are turned into their wards before seeing the surgeon is, because there is no reception-room. There are two cells intended for the purpose, but not used. Some of the prisoners who are now infected with the itch have been in some time. J. S., who is committed for trial at the sessions, and whom I consider at times insane, has not been reported to the surgeon. I removed him to the convalescent and itch ward for the purpose of preventing his annoying the prisoners in the trial ward: he has been very violent in the convalescent ward at times. He is now removed from the itch to his own ward."

Matron.—"A woman, I believe, did bring in some rouge on cotton, which passed unobserved, I believe, concealed in her hair, but now we are acquainted with it we take care it does not occur. I have seldom known it used during the prisoners' stay in prison, but they have frequently used rouge or something else on the day of discharge, and we have had it taken off. It might have been done on their going to the chapel. I have been matron 24 years; when prisoners are reported to me I do not refer to the governor—I punish them myself; the prisoners are always brought before me; it is but seldom they are punished without. I have not seen them when I have been ill, but judge of the case as I best can. For two years I have been ill, but am better now.

"The labour for the female prisoners is merely domestic employment, the irregularities which have occurred are not to be ascribed to the want of more employment. I have objected to the females picking cotton; the governor may have come over and recommended picking cotton, and I may have objected. I think picking cotton an idle employment. I think their going about cleaning much better, they then learn to be servants."

Under Matron and Taskmistress.—"In consequence of the extreme age of the matron I have extended my superintendence to the whole of the prisoners; she has not been able to attend to her duty except occasionally. I was appointed on the 14th of October last. The prisoners are generally employed in working for the prison, and we have lately taken in a little needle work. I have found great difficulty in governing the prisoners from the want of hard labour. I have represented to the matron the want of proper labour for them."

E. D., Female Turnkey.—"I am employed as keeper of the Court-house. There is a prisoner always there, her name is D. Y., she is convicted of felony; she goes in to the Court-house about 8 in the morning, and remains all day. She is never left in the Court-house when I go away. She is in the Court-house on a Sunday, and goes to chapel with me. She is locked up in the kitchen during the time meetings are held there."

Chaplain.—"The keeper does not regularly give me a list of all the prisoners in solitary confinement, nor of those who are absent from Divine service, that I may visit them in their cells according to Rule 16. I never receive from the governor any list of prisoners put in the refractory cells for prison offences."

Steward.—"I am steward of the prison. I have charge of the stores. I have charge of the materials for the prison clothing, and issue them out to the taskmaster for the shop, but have no check on the quantity when returned or made into suits. I issue clothing to the requisitions of the turnkeys. I never hear anything more about it after the issue. I have called on the governor to sign the requisitions, but he refused, and said he would not be plagued with it, or something to that effect. I do not get the old suits returned, a requisition from the officer is all that is required. I keep all the requisitions. There is a considerable increase in the clothing account. A much more effective check might be made to the advantage of the county. A few rags are returned at the end of the year, which I do not think commensurate with the quantity issued. The expense for clothing and bedding for this present year has been 100*l.* per month. I have no account of all the blankets in use, the county stock is not taken at any time during the year. It is quite practicable to take an account of stock twice every year."

Taskmaster.—"The prisoners are employed on the mill, in weaving, winding, wool-picking, tailoring, and in shoe-making for the officers. When the mill is short of hands the weavers go for a portion of the day. I think there is now unoccupied room in the workshops, for one hundred and twenty more prisoners, without interfering with those already there. The privies in the workshops are very inconvenient and insufficient. There is one in the workroom, and one with two seats below. We have no control over the prisoners below. I am frequently obliged to drive them out."

J. H., Monitor.—"When a man misconducts himself, I write it down in my book. I make my reports to the governor if they relate to such offences as tobacco, but if only minor offences, as neglect at the mill, and at the workshops, I report to Mr. K., the superintendant of monitors, or to the governor if present. I have been ordered to stop the suppers of men by Mr. K. Very often their suppers are stopped without their expressing a wish to see the governor. Mr. K. comes down to the yard-house to receive the reports generally in the evening. He orders the punishment in this manner:—'Stop the supper, and I'll see the governor.' At other times he has said, 'Stop the supper,' and we have taken his directions, he being the superior officer. I can positively swear that every punishment noted in my book has been by the direction of the governor or Mr. K. My daily duty is to

come to the prison at 6 o'clock, and assist in unlocking the prisoners. At half-past 6 they go to work in the work-rooms, and remain employed until 8, when they leave off to attend chapel. Breakfast at half-past 8. At 9 a portion of the prisoners go to the workshop, and at 10 a portion to the treadwheel. We only work the men at the mill for three hours. Dinner at 1, and at 2 those who have been in the workshops in the forenoon go to the mill. Weavers do not usually go to the mill. They get their suppers at 6, and are locked up by half-past 8 or a quarter to 9.

"J. H. The keys of the prison are not always given to the governor at night; they are locked up in his office."

Discipline, Observations.

Having in the course of my inspection of this prison received several complaints from prisoners charging certain of the officers with neglect, harshness, and ill-treatment, in the execution of their duty, and having also on several previous occasions reported upon the defective management of this establishment, I felt it my duty to press upon the visiting justices the necessity of their entering upon an investigation into the complaints of the prisoners, and a general inquiry into the management of this establishment. The justices having acquiesced in my proposal, the inquiry was proceeded with by the visiting justices and myself conjointly, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 8th, 9th, 10th and 12th of June, the evidence being taken upon oath. During the course of this inquiry the opinion I had previously formed of the physical and moral incapacity of the keeper and matron,* from infirmity and age, was so confirmed, and many of the existing defects so clearly traceable to this cause, as to require me, from a sense of public duty, to express this opinion officially to the justices. A summary of the general defects of this prison, and my opinion of the conduct and demeanour of certain of the officers, as developed on my inspection, and the evidence upon the inquiry, was forwarded to the justices, who came to the following resolutions:—

"At a Meeting of the Visiting Magistrates, held at the Savings Bank on the 29th of June, 1843, for the purpose of considering the Depositions taken before them at Kirkdale in the presence of Captain Williams, the Inspector of Prisons.

Present.

Rev. J. Brookes *in the Chair.*

Thomas Rawson, Esq.	Dr. Winstanley.
Thomas Rodick, Esq.	John Formby, Esq.
Sir Thomas Brancker.	A. Hodgson, Esq.

"Resolved,—That as it appears from the evidence which has been adduced that Mr. Kidwell made use of a stick and struck a prisoner of the name of W—— in order to compel him to go to the tread-mill, which he refused to do; the Visiting Justices consider this conduct as unjustifiable and in direct violation of the Act of Parliament, and they hereby admonish Mr. Kidwell most carefully to guard against the recurrence of such conduct.

"It also appearing that Mr. Kidwell had been employed in various duties in the gaol not connected with his own department, it is ordered that in future he confines himself strictly to what is pointed out as his regular duties by the Rules of the Prison.

"It appearing also from the depositions that the surgeon has not given to the prison the attendance required by Act of Parliament,—

"Resolved,—That the Visiting Magistrates intimate to him that they expect him in future to fulfil the duties prescribed by Act of Parliament and the Prison Regulations.

"Resolved,—That Captain Williams's recommendation that a paid officer should be employed in the hospital instead of a prisoner as at present, be considered at the annual sessions in September.

"Mr. Brookes having made a communication respecting Mr. Amos the governor;—

"Resolved,—That it is unnecessary to do more than to call his particular attention to the rues of the prison.

"It being clear from the advanced age of Mrs. Hurd that she is incapacitated from attending effectively to the duties of her department in the gaol;—

"Resolved,—That a communication to that effect be made to her, Mr. Hodgson undertaking to make the communication.

"Resolved,—That the attention of the governor be directed to the necessity of a personal inquiry before any punishment is awarded either to the male or female side.

"Resolved,—That all convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour shall be employed according to the Act of Parliament in some labour not severe, and that prisoners before trial shall be encouraged to work by an apportionment of half their earnings in case of their acquittal.

"Resolved,—That two of the cells, originally intended for reception cells, shall be applied to that purpose, and that all prisoners be bathed before they are sent to their wards.

"Resolved,—That inquiry be made into the plan adopted at the borough gaol with respect to the delivery of clothing, and such measures adopted as may appear expedient.

"That Mr. Hodgson be requested to inquire and report.

"Resolved,—That no prisoner be allowed to be longer employed either at the lodge or in the court-house than is necessary for cleansing the rooms.

"Resolved,—That the use of tobacco in the prison be prohibited to all the officers.

"Resolved,—That the consideration of alterations in the tread-wheel or buildings of the gaol be postponed till after September.

"Resolved,—That the recommendations of Captain Williams respecting the female side be considered at the next meeting."

* They have both subsequently retired from their office.

LIVERPOOL.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

[Inspected June 12, 1843, and subsequent days.]

No. 1.—Return of Prisoners Employed as Cleaners, Cooks, &c.

The prisoners whose names are marked thus (*a*) are employed cleaning the landings and cells of their respective classes, under the supervision of an officer, until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when they go to the work-room and continue at the ordinary prison labour the rest of the day.

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Nature of Employment.	Number of Times in Gaol.
	Females.					
	Class 1.					
1	J. T.(*a*)	14	Stealing clothes	18 months	Landing cleaner	Once previously.
2	A. J.	18	Stealing a pair of boots.	7 years	Day-house cleaner	Four times previously.
	Class 2.					
3	M. D.	22	Stealing clothes	For trial	,,	Twice previously.
	Class 3.					
4	C. F.	22	Assault	1 month—bail	,,	Eight times previously.
5	E. B.(*a*)	23	Vagrancy	3 months—bail	Landing cleaner	Ten times previously.
6	M. A. J.(*a*)	22	,,	1 month—bail	,,	Seven times previously.
	Class 4.					
7	C. H.(*a*)	44	Stealing shoes and boots	12 months	Can cleaner	Never in gaol previo usly
8	M. B.(*a*)	29	Stealing clothes	,,	Landing cleaner	Three times previously.
9	C. H.(*a*)	19	Stealing a bonnet	,,	,,	Once previously.
10	E. S.	28	Stealing bedding	,,	Day-house cleaner	,,
	Wash-house.					
11	S. Y.	25	Stealing 93 sovereigns	,,	Washing prison cloth-ing, &c.	Three times previously.
12	E. T.	19	Stealing wearing apparel	,,	,,	Never in gaol previously.
13	M. A. K.	19	Stealing a bonnet	,,	,,	Twice previously.
14	H. B.	26	Stealing wearing apparel	,,	,,	Never in gaol previously.
15	M. A. N.	29	Stealing two shillings	,,	,,	,,
16	B. C.	27	Stealing 26 yards of cloth	,,	,,	Once previously.
17	J. C.	27	Stealing clothes	,,	,,	Never in gaol previously.
18	A. G.	21	,,	,,	,,	Once previously.
	Hospital.					
19	A. J.	34	Stealing two sheets, &c.	,,	Nurse in hospital	Never in gaol previously.
	Women with Children.					
20	M. H.	23	Stealing clothes	,,	Taking care of her child.	,,
21	C. S.	36	Stealing six pairs of stockings.	9 months	,,	Three times previously.
22	C. B.	26	Stealing clothes	12 months	,,	Twice previously.
23	C. D.	38	Stealing flour	,,	,,	Once previously.
24	C. O.	37	Vagrancy	3 months	,,	,,
25	M. N.	26	,,	14 days	,,	Five times previously.
26	M. N.	32	Excise penalty	Until 20*l.* is paid	,,	Never in gaol previously.
27	A. H.	18	Stealing a pair of boots.	7 years	,,	Five times previously.
28	A. W.	19	Assault	1 month—bail	,,	Never in gaol previously.
29	C. R.	28	Vagrancy	,,	,,	Four times previously.
30	R. M.	20	,,	,,	,,	Twenty times previously.
31	C. W.	32	,,	,,	,,	Never in gaol previously.
	Males.					
	Class 5.					
32	W. L.	20	Stealing 12 lbs. of tea	12 months	Day-house cleaner	,,
	Class 6.					
33	J. O'N.(*a*)	19	Vagrancy	3 months	Landing cleaner	Twice previously.
34	W. J.	39	Pawning	2 months	Day-house cleaner	Once previously.
35	J. H.(*a*)	20	Vagrancy	3 months	Landing cleaner	Never in gaol previously.
	Class 7.					
36	J. W.(*a*)	20	,,	,,	,,	Four times previously.
37	T. A.	18	Smuggling	1 month	Day-house cleaner	Twice previously.
	Class 8.					
38	H. K.	36	,,	2 months	,,	Once previously.
	Class 9.					
39	J. H.	32	Forgery	2 years	,,	Never in gaol previously.
40	T. M'M.(*a*)	30	Base coin	12 months	Landing cleaner	,,
41	R. S.(*a*)	22	Stealing cotton	6 months	,,	Six times previously.
	Class 10.					
42	R. P.	15	Vagrancy	3 months	Day-house cleaner	Four times previously.
43	W. C.(*a*)	16	Stealing bank notes	12 months	Landing cleaner	Once previously.
	Class 11.					
44	W. M.	35	Stealing cigars	For trial	Landing and Day-house cleaner.	Twice previously.
	Class 12.					
45	J. M.(*a*)	20	Assault	2 months—bail	Landing cleaner	Never in gaol previously.
46	W. R.	33	,,	3 months—bail	Day-house cleaner	Six times previously.

No. 1.—*continued.*

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Nature of Employment.	Number of Times in Gaol.
	Cook-house.					
47	R. N. . .	38	Stealing tobacco . .	9 months . .	Employed carrying water and preparing provisions, under the direction of a paid cook.	Never in gaol previously.
48	T. J. . . .	25	Stealing clothes . .	12 months . .	,,	,,
49	W. P. . .	30	Stealing meat . . .	6 months . .	,,	,,
50	L. N. . .	34	Conspiracy, &c. . .	12 months . .	,,	,,
51	C. N. . . .	26	Stealing a coat . . .	6 months . .	,,	,,
52	R. C. . . .	55	Forgery	2 years . .	,,	,,
53	R. J. . . .	23	Stealing clothes . .	12 months . .	,,	,,
54	W. B. P. . .	30	Stealing money . .	6 months . .	,,	,,
	Store-room.					
55	G. W. . .	50	Obtaining by false pretences.	2 years . .	Cleaning and arranging stores in store-room, &c.	Twice previously.
	Steam Boiler.					
56	T. H. . .	26	Smuggling	6 months . .	Passing clothes through disinfecting machine.	Never in gaol previously.
	Class 14. Hospital.					
57	S. A. . . .	33	Embezzlement . . .	12 months . .	Nurse in hospital . .	,,
58	W. N. . .	32	Forgery	2 years . .	,, . .	,,

No. 2.—Establishment of Officers.

The officers to whose names the letter (*r*) is affixed reside in the prison free of rent, and are supplied with light and fuel.

No.	Name.	Age.	Rank.	Nature of Emoluments.	Amount of Salary. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Amount of Emoluments. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Total. £.	*s.*	*d.*
1	Edward R. Highton .	32	Governor . . .	House, light, and fuel	350	0	0	...			350	0	0
2	Thomas Carter . . .	39	Chaplain	For house-rent . .	250	0	0	50	0	0	300	0	0
3	Francis Archer . . .	39	Surgeon	. . .	100	0	0	...			100	0	0
4	John Sammond . .	27	Chief Clerk . . .	. .	110	0	0	...			110	0	0
5	Charles R. Bromley .	32	Head Turnkey . .	. . .	90	0	0	...			90	0	0
6	Charles Fry . . .	21	Governor's Clerk .	. . .	80	0	0	...			80	0	0
7	John Estill	33	Assistant Clerk . .	. . .	70	0	0	...			70	0	0
8	John Jones (*r*) . . .	31	{Storekeeper, 63*l*. . .} {Assist. to Surgeon, 10*l*.}	. . .	73	0	0	...			73	0	0
9	Henry Wess . . .	41	Turnkey	. . .	63	0	0	..			63	0	0
10	William Salusbury .	47	,, . . .	. . .	63	0	0	...			63	0	0
11	James Redman . .	40	,, . . .	. . .	63	0	0	...			63	0	0
12	Noel Gillett . . .	34	,, . . .	. . .	63	0	0	...			63	0	0
13	William Ditticate . .	52	Gate-keeper . . .	. . .	63	0	0	..			63	0	0
14	William Evans . . .	42	Sub-Turnkey . . .	. . .	54	12	0	..			54	12	0
15	Archibald Campbell .	27	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	...			54	12	0
16	Thomas Eccleston . .	36	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	..			54	12	0
17	Robert Wallace . . .	39	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	..			54	12	0
18	John Lloyd . . .	35	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	...			54	12	0
19	Benjamin Drury (*r*) .	29	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	...			54	12	0
20	Thomas Hall . . .	28	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	...			54	12	0
21	John Angus . . .	42	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	..			54	12	0
22	Anthony Barrow . .	42	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	...			54	12	0
23	William Watson . .	40	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	..			54	12	0
24	John B. Pidler . . .	34	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	..			54	12	0
25	William Darrocott . .	46	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	..			54	12	0
26	Mowbray Hird . . .	28	,, . . .	. . .	54	12	0	..			54	12	0
27	John Britt	48	Night Watchman .	. . .	54	12	0	..			54	12	0
28	Samuel Shannon . .	46	Day Watchman . .	. . .	54	12	0	..			54	12	0
29	John R. Miles . . .	42	Schoolmaster . . .	. . .	90	0	0	..			90	0	0
30	William Buckley . .	49	Taskmaster . . .	. . .	90	0	0	..			90	0	0
31	John Atterwell (*r*) . .	28	Porter	Cottage outside the prison.	44	4	0	..			44	4	0
32	Isabella Shaw (*r*) . .	31	Matron	House, light, and fuel	75	0	0	..			75	0	0
33	Helen Norris . . .	44	Schoolmistress . .	. . .	52	0	0	..			52	0	0
34	Mary A. Bickerstaff (*r*)	41	Taskmistress . . .	. . .	50	0	0	..			50	0	0
35	Jane Barber (*r*) . .	24	Assistant Taskmistress	. . .	40	0	0	..			40	0	0
36	Elizabeth Hughes (*r*) .	28	Turnkey	. . .	35	0	0	..			35	0	0
37	Margaret Hadwen (*r*) .	42	,, . . .	. . .	35	0	0	..			35	0	0
38	Isabella Darrocott (*r*) .	47	,, . . .	. . .	35	0	0	..			35	0	0
39	Jane Pemberton (*r*) .	36	,, . . .	. . .	35	0	0	..			35	0	0
40	Ann Barnes (*r*) . .	26	,, . . .	. . .	35	0	0	..			35	0	0
41	Martha Pearce (*r*) . .	28	Sub-Turnkey . .	. . .	30	0	0	..			30	0	0
42	Catherine Walker . .	43	Charwoman . . .	. . .	31	4	0	..			31	4	0
43	Richard Lloyd . . .	48	Smith	. . .	78	0	0	..			78	0	0

STATE of the Liverpool Borough Prison, June 12, 1843.

Distribution.	Female Classes.						Total.	Male Classes.										Total.	General Total.
	D.	H.	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Number of Cells sleeping One Prisoner	..	..	6	11	5	19	41	1	4	..	11	45	46	4	16	3	12	142	183
Number of Cells sleeping Two Prisoners	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	28	30
Number of Cells sleeping Three Prisoners	..	..	6	1	29	15	153	13	26	12	2	1	5	9	8	..	..	228	381
Dormitory berths occupied	5	10	..	7	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	29	2	..	..	..	4	35	57
Total	5	10	24	23	92	64	218	40	82	36	17	77	63	31	40	31	16	433	651
Number of Cells unoccupied	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	9
Dormitory berths unoccupied	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	18	..	4	39	43
Cell berths unoccupied	..	..	12	19	13	7	51	2	13	9	22	..	..	8	10	4	1	69	120
Total	3	1	12	19	13	7	55	2	13	9	22	1	16	8	28	4	5	108	163
Hard Labour:—																			
Felons	..	5	5	6	..	50	66	42	..	..	..	54	17	..	..	..	6	119	185
Misdemeanants	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	..	2	28	32
Court Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Excise and Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Misdemeanants / Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	..	10	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	33
Vagrants	..	..	11	3	42	..	56	..	63	6	2	..	36	..	..	..	4	111	167
Simple Imprisonment:—																			
Felons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Misdemeanants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Excise and Customs	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	4
Assaults	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	21	31
Other Misdemeanants / Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	14	5	..	1	..	9	..	..	29	33
For Bail	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	24	..	1	27	41
For Trial:—																			
Felons	..	..	3	9	3	..	15	..	..	..	6	..	..	17	..	..	1	24	39
Misdemeanants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	5
Further Examination	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
Deserters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
Debtors	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31	36
Transports	..	4	5	1	..	14	24	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	11	35
Total	5	10	24	23	92	64	218	49 (9 in 11)	75	43 (7 in 6)	17	77	63	22	40	31	16	433	651
Number attending School	..	..	22	..	..	8	30	5	2	..	..	21	25	..	..	..	..	53	83
Number attending Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	2	1	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	14	17
Locked up last night	4	10	24	22	81	64	205	40	78	45	9	77	61	29	41	31	17	428	633
Increase:—																			
Removals	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	9	7	2	..	..	2	11	1	..	..	32	33
Received	1	..	..	..	18	..	19	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	36
	5	10	24	23	99	64	224	49	85	47	24	77	63	40	42	33	17	445	669
Decrease:—																			
Removals	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	1	7	6	..	..	9	..	..	..	32	33
Discharged	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	12	18
Total number in Custody	5	10	24	23	92	64	218	40	82	36	17	77	63	31	40	31	16	433	651

STATE of the Liverpool Borough Prison, June 12, 1843.

HOW EMPLOYED.

MALES.

Distribution.	Wool Picking.	Packing.	Oakum Picking and opening Junk.	Stoving.	Mat-making.	Sinnet-plaiting.	Tailors.	Clog and Shoe-makers.	Bookbinders.	Smiths, &c.	Joiners.	Painters, &c.	Cleaning Wards, Yards, Passages, &c.	Cooks.	Sick in Hospital.	Attending ditto.	Sick in Wards.	In Solitary.	In Reception Ward.	In Classes not Employed.	Attending Boiler-room.	Opening Rope.	Total.
Hard Labour :—																							
Felons	42	6	14	..	5	11	7	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	4	2	..	5	..	..	..	7	119
Misdemeanants	1	..	8	..	3	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28
Court Martial	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Excise and Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Misdemeanants / Summary Convictions	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Vagrants	57	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	7	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	1	29	111
Simple Imprisonment:—																							
Felons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Misdemeanants	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Excise and Customs	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Assaults	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21
Other Misdemeanants / Summary Convictions	14	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	29
For Bail	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	27
For Trial:—																							
Felons	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	24
Misdemeanants	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Further Examination	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deserters	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	31
Transports	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Total	149	6	81	6	8	19	10	3	1	2	2	4	18*	7	13	2	1	5	16	33	2	45	433

FEMALES.

Distribution.	Sewing.	Knitting.	Wool Picking.	Washing.	Cleaning Wards.	Sick in Hospital.	Attending ditto.	Sick in Wards.	In Solitary.	In Classes not Employed.	In Reception Ward.	With Children.	Total.	General Total.
Hard Labour:—														
Felons	34	9	..	8	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	7	66	185
Misdemeanants	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	32
Court Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Excise and Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Misdemeanants / Summary Convictions	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	33
Vagrants	..	10	29	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	11	3	56	167
Simple Imprisonment:—														
Felons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Misdemeanants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Excise and Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Assaults	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	31
Other Misdemeanants / Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	33
For Bail	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	14	41
For Trial:—														
Felons	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	15	39
Misdemeanants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Further Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3
Deserters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	36
Transports	5	9	..	..	1	4	..	2	2	..	..	1	24	35
Total	46	32	68	8	6	9	1	4	4	8	20	12	218†	651

* Of this number there were employed,—1 as a baker, and 6 emptying privies.

† 12 children.

STATE of Thermometer.

	Class.	10 A.M.	3 P.M.
	3	57	59
	4	57	60
	6	60	61
	9	57	57
	12	60	61
M. School-room	..	..	..
F. Ditto . .	..	55	57
M. Hospital .	..	58	59
F. Ditto . .	..	62	62

	Class.	Unlocking.	Locking.
Cells .	1	57	57
	2	57	56
	3	59	57
	4	56	58
	5	59	57
	6	56	58
	7	58	57
	8	59	56
	9	59	59
	10	58	59
	11	60	57
	12	59	58
	13	61	58

	Class.	12½ Noon.
Day-rooms	1	56
	3	56
	3	58
	4	57
	5	58
	6	60
	7	58
	8	57
	9	57
	10	57
	11	58
	12	60
	13	65

	6	10	12	3	6
Main Yard .	56	60	62	66	54

The interior of this prison was unexceptionably clean and neat at the time of inspection.

Several complaints of prisoners were investigated, which were either of a trifling description or unfounded.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

"I comply with the provisions of the Acts of Parliament and the rules for regulating my duties. There has been no epidemic except a few cases of erysipelas and influenza. The cases of itch are very few in this prison; the prisoners, when infected, are kept in cells in bed apart from the others. The number of complainants among the prisoners daily are quite extraordinary; these applications are, mostly, to be excused labour or for extra diet. Upon an average, I am two hours a day in the prison. Prisoners act as nurses in the infirmaries, but have no control over the medicines. When the hospital nurse sits up with a patient, I sometimes order him a little extra food, but very seldom. One of the prisoners so employed, when discharged, visited the prisoners' friends, and represented himself as my assistant, and obtained money from them. He is now in the gaol, being committed to take his trial for obtaining money under false pretences. I have reason to believe there are persons in this vicinity who take advantage of their delicate constitution to commit crime, knowing that it is impossible to subject them to any severe discipline. There is the case of a woman now in the gaol, named J. W., who received Her Majesty's pardon on account of her ill health; she is now here again, sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, and is dying of disease of the lungs."

RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment on the 12th June, 1843.

Number.	Initials of Name.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Term of Imprisonment.	Sent to Hospital.	Disease.	Length of time in Prison. Mon.	Days.
			1842		1843			
1	W. B. .	Stealing a watch	Dec. 26 1843	10 years .	Feb. 15	Diarrhœa . .	5	17
2	O. C. .	Stealing a handkerchief	Feb. 1	12 months	April 9	Slight Fever .	4	11
3	W. J. .	Illegal pawning .	April 13	2 ,,	April 18	Anasarca . .	5	17
4	T. J. .	,,	April 18	2 ,,	May 5	Influenza . .	1	24
5	T. H. .	,,	Mar. 30	3 ,,	May 1	Anasarca . .	2	13
6	T. K. .	Vagrancy . .	April 1	3 ,,	May 14	Convulsions . .	2	11
7	R. F. .	Stealing ducks .	May 12 1842	4 ,,	May 22	Ulcer on leg .	1	..
8	J. A. .	Embezzlement .	Sept. 2 1843	12 ,,	May 23	Disease of hip-joint.	9	10
9	J. H. .	Stealing clothes .	May 15	1 ,,	May 29	Secondary syphilis	..	28
10	J. H. .	Stealing money .	May 29	9 ,,	May 31	Venereal sore .	..	14
11	J. M. .	Vagrancy . .	May 1	3 ,,	June 4	Slight fever . .	1	11
12	J. M'C.	,,	May 16	3 ,,	June 6	Disease of heart.	..	27
13	W. H.	Enlisting when refused.	April 24	3 ,,	June 7	Influenza . .	1	19
14	R. B. .	Stealing watch .	April 15	2 ,,	June 11	Syphilis . . .	1	27
15	J. W. .	Stealing money .	April 9 1840	12 ,,	June 14	Bronchitis . .	2	2
16	A. F. .	,,	Sept. 18	10 years .	Jan. 22	Ulcer on leg. .	32	24
17	E. N. .	Stealing cloth .	Oct. 26 1842	10 ,,	Nov. 29	Bronchitis . .	31	17
18	J. W. .	,	Nov. 15	12 months	Jan. 22 1842	Lumbago . .	6	27
19	M. A. J.	,,	May 28 1843	10 years .	Dec. 9 1843	Gonorrhœa , .	12	15
20	M. M.	Stealing money .	Jan. 16	10 ,,	June 2	Pain in side .	4	27
21	A. B. .	Uttering base coin	April 24 1842	1 month	April 28	Delivered of a son	1	19
22	E. F. .	Stealing money .	Dec. 30 1843	10 years .	June 5	Sores on feet .	5	13
23	G. O. .	,,	April 10	4 months	June 5	Disease of lungs	2	2
24	E. R. .	Stealing boots .	Feb. 7	6 ,,	Mar. 29	Cough . . .	4	5

RETURN of DEATHS for the past Two Years, ending 30th September, 1842.

Number.	Initials of Name.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Term of Imprisonment.	Sent to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.	Length of time in Prison.
			1840		1840	1840		Mon. Days
1	A. C. .	Vagrancy . .	Oct. 12 .	14 days .	Oct. 14 .	Oct. 22 .	Disease of brain .	.. 10
					1841	1841		
2	S. A. .	Stealing money .	Oct. 21 .	12 months	March 22	April 13 .	Disease of chest .	5 23
3	J. B. .	Stealing books .	Aug. 17 .	6 ,,	March 31	April 19 .	Hæmoptysis , .	8 2
					1840			
4	H. B. .	Stealing spoons .	March 16	9 ,,	Oct. 2 .	Jan. 22 .	Fever	10 6
					1841			
5	M. A. C.	Vagrancy . .	May 4 .	3 ,,	June 15 .	July 15 .	Pulmonary consumption.	2 11
					1840			
6	P. B. .	Stealing a watch	April 18 .	2 years .	Oct. 2 .	July 21 .	Anasarca and diarrhœa.	15 3
					1841			
7	P. M. .	Stealing picture-frames.	Jan. 15 .	12 months	Jan. 29 .	Aug. 11 .	Disease of chest .	7 4
8	J. H. .	Stealing money .	Jan. 29 .	7 years .	March 26	Aug. 14 .	Pulmonary consumption.	6 16
9	E. T. .	Embezzlement .	Sept. 20 .	6 months	Nov. 22 .	Nov. 25 .	Fever	2 5
10	G. E. .	Stealing tobacco	May 1 .	12 ,,	Oct. 29 .	Dec. 17 .	Pulmonary consumption.	7 16
						1842		
11	A. R. .	Keeping a brothel	Dec. 16 .	6 ,,	Dec. 27 .	Jan. 4 .	Enlargement of heart	.. 19
			1842		1842			
12	C. F. .	Vagrancy . .	Jan. 17 .	3 ,,	Feb. 10 .	Feb. 28 .	Dropsy . . .	1 11
			1841					
13	M. H.	Stealing a coat .	Dec. 27 .	2 ,,	March 15	April 3 .	Abscess in lungs .	3 7
			1842					
14	A. S. .	Stealing a tailor's iron.	March 17	Trial. .	April 10 .	April 14.	Fever	.. 28
			1841		1841			
15	E. P. .	Stealing clothing	June 14 .	12 months	Dec. 28 .	April 20.	Diarrhœa . . .	10 6
			1840		1842			
16	M. K.	Receiving stolen clothing.	Nov. 17 .	7 years .	April 29 .	Aug. 6 .	Pulmonary consumption.	20 19

RETURN of Prisoners Pardoned for the past Two Years, with their results.

Number.	Initials of Name.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Term of Imprisonment.	Sent to Hospital.	Disease.	Date of Pardon.	Length of time in Prison.	Remarks.
			1840		1840		1840	Mon. Days.	
1	M. B. .	Stealing money.	Jan. 17	12 months	Sept. 10	Fistula . . .	Oct. 29	9 12	Sent to her friends
			1837		1838		1841		
2	E. E. .	Stealing watches	Oct. 2.	15 years.	Apr. 16	Epilepsy and palsy	Mar. 5	41 3	Sent to Wrexham.
			1840		1840				
3	W. R.	Publishing obscene books.	Nov. 29	2 ,,	May 2	Anasarca of foot	June 7	6 8	Sent to Manchester.
			1841						
4	P. W. .	Threatening to stab	Feb. 15	12 months	July 23	Cough . . .	Sept. 29	7 14	Returned to prison, and transported.
			1841						
5	M. F. .	Stealing prints .	May 4	12 ,,	Oct. 12	,,	Dec. 13	7 9	Died in workhouse
							1842		
6	J. G. .	Stealing a handkerchief.	Feb. 22	12 ,,	Nov. 26	,,	Jan. 19	10 25	Died at home.
7	J. C. .	Receiving stolen iron.	Oct. 28	18 ,,	Dec. 2	Pain in chest .	Mar. 1	4 4	Ditto.
8	D. S. .	Stealing money .	July 12	12 ,,	Feb. 19	Lubago . . .	Apr. 16	9 4	Went to Birmingham.
			1840						
9	M. C. .	,,	June 12	2 years .	Aug. 18	Debility . . .	,,	22 4	Died in workhouse.
			1841						
10	M. M.	Stealing cloth .	Sept. 18	12 months	..	Disease of heart.	June 22	9 4	Returned to prison as J. W.
					1842				
11	J. F. .	Stealing clothes.	Feb. 10	2 years .	Feb. 25	Swelled testicle .	Aug. 2	5 20	Returned twice to prison.
					1842				
12	J. F. .	,,	June 28	18 months	Jan. 7	Scrofula . . .	,,	1 5	Recovered.
			1842						
13	J. B. W.	Harbouring felons	Feb. 9	9 ,,	July 8 .	Diarrhœa . .	Aug. 5	5 24	Ditto.

RETURN of Prisoners receiving Extra Diet by order of the Surgeon, on 12th June.

Males.	Females.
31	..

Diet.—In consequence of the recent circular of the Secretary of State, the magistrates have taken the prison dietaries into their consideration, and have submitted them to the examination of two physicians, who have recommended an increase to prisoners after undergoing an imprisonment of three months, and also the substitution of certain articles of food of a less liquid nature. I entirely agree with the recommendation as far as it goes, but think it should extend further, and that the adoption of the official dietaries would be preferable, subject perhaps to some trifling alteration on the Fridays, in consequence of the number of Catholic prisoners. I consider the proposition, that the increase of diet is not to commence until three months of the prisoner's term has expired, as quite inadmissible, experience having fully proved that, in order to maintain a prisoner in full health during a long confinement, it is necessary he should be provided from the first with not only sufficient but also nutritious food, of which meat must form a considerable element. The necessity here adverted to of a modification of the diets for the Catholic prisoners on the Fridays, is substantiated by the following extract from the keeper's and surgeon's evidence:—

"The Catholics have refused to take the soup on the high festivals of the church, and particularly during Lent. I have substituted gruel in consequence. This has not been in the single instance of an individual, but that of a whole class."

The surgeon states:—

"I am persuaded that not one half of the Roman Catholics would take soup or meat if ordered for them on the Fridays."

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

"I perform two full services with sermons on the Sundays, and read prayers daily with the exception of Wednesdays and the last Friday in the month, which are visiting days. The prayers read by me are a selection from the Liturgy. I visit prisoners in hospital and in solitary confinement by order of Court. The Sacrament has been administered. Every facility has been given to prisoners for the admission of ministers of their own persuasion. I have suggested myself that the priest should be sent for in cases where a prisoner of the Roman Catholic persuasion has been rapidly getting worse.* A library has been established for the use of the prisoners; the Council having granted 25*l.* for the purpose. The books have in general been well treated. The selection is of a mixed character; I do not confine it to books of an exclusively religious nature. Among the volumes most popular with the prisoners are 'Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress' and the 'Lives of Wellington and Nelson.' The instruction in the prison-school is now extended to adults. All the boys do not go through the schools. The officer who has charge of the receiving-book makes a return of all the boys committed under 17 years of age, with their degrees of instruction, and whether previously committed. This return is entered into a book, and a selection is made of those proper to attend school, influenced by their character and term of imprisonment. The names thus selected by me are placed on a slip of paper and sent to the governor, who approves or not. The boys for trial do not attend school, there being only a short interval between sessions. After each sessions, I see every convicted boy, and take down further particulars as to his age, number of times committed, religious profession, and degree of instruction. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are each furnished with a book, in which I enter directions for their guidance as to the instruction to be afforded in each case. The following are extracts:—

"October 11, 1842.
"A. R. to be instructed in the Church Catechism.
"A. C. and E. C. to be instructed in Watts's Catechism.
"E. P. to be taught writing, arithmetic tables, and Watts's Catechism.
"M. A. M., now kept separate, to be taught Watts's Catechism and arithmetical tables."

The average time spent by me in the prison daily is about four hours.

The Council voted 100*l.* a-year for the shipping of boys on board merchant-vessels; but it seems that the captains were not told that the boys had been in prison, and this has put a stop to it. There were only two sent last year, and none this.

A return is made daily to me in writing of prisoners in solitary confinement, and also of such prisoners as wish to see the chaplain. I enter in my book the reason for which they have requested to see me, in the following manner.—

"559. Joseph H. wants a ship; speak to governor. Have you spoken to governor?—No: he has forgotten how often he has been here. He stowed himself away seven or eight times, and has been sent on shore again. I fear I can do nothing for you; you must speak to the governor.

"534. M. A. A.; transport. 'For my blessing.' I talked with her in vestry for a short time on religious subjects, and on the wickedness of her course of life, and told her to send her name to see me when she hears the order has come down."

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* With reference to this subject, I find the following entry in the Governor's order book:—

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

"The officers are directed to attend to the following request of the chaplain:—

"DEAR SIR, *29th October*, 1842.

"I believe you know it to be contrary to my wish that any prisoner should be compelled to read or hear read any book or tract which may be offensive to his or her religious feelings; and I shall feel exceedingly obliged if you will direct your officers forthwith to bring under my notice from time to time any book or other printed paper of the kind which inadvertently may obtain circulation in the prison.

"I am, dear Sir,
"Yours most truly,
(Signed) "THOMAS CARTER, *Chaplain.*"

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

Liverpool. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's yearly report of 1842 :—

"The accuracy of the office books, referring to the state of what is termed the education of the prisoners, I have strong reason for questioning. It is compiled, as I believe all such official returns are in other prisons, from the statements made by the prisoners themselves to the clerk who may take their description on their commitment, and no test has hitherto existed whereby to ascertain the truth of what each may choose to say of himself.

"In my intercourse with the prisoners I met with many instances wherein it was manifest that their educational stata had been misrepresented ; and my attention having been thus awakened to the point, I some months ago adopted the practice of seeing, immediately after each sessions, all such convicted prisoners as might undergo their punishment here, with a view of ascertaining from actual investigation the precise amount of proficiency, as well in religious as in secular information, and such other particulars of the history and character of the prisoners as I might think useful to guide me in my subsequent intercourse with them.

"On comparing my investigations under the latter head with their condition as reported in the printed calendars, I found, in one hundred cases taken indiscriminately, a coincidence only in forty-six ; and that in nearly four-fifths of the fifty-four cases wherein there existed a discrepancy, the degree of instruction was *higher* than reported.

"My inquiries were confined, as I have said, to the convicted prisoners, nor did they embrace the whole of these. Of the 471 who have been sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, I have seen 300, and I may give the following as the result :—

	Males.	Females.
I found that there were ignorant of the alphabet .	18 or 12 per cent.	53 or 35⅓ per cent.
Could read elementary books of monosyllables, but *not* write	16 or 10⅔ ,,	26 or 17⅓ ,,
Could read imperfectly, but *not* write	7 or 4⅔ ,,	17 or 11⅓ ,,
Could read well, *not* write	9 or 6 ,,	20 or 13⅓ ,,
Could read and write, both imperfectly . . .	14 or 9⅓ ,,	3 or 2 ,,
Could read well, write imperfectly	44 or 29¼ ,,	16 or 10⅔ ,,
Could both read and write well	39 or 26 ,,	15 or 10 ,,
Well educated	3 or 2 ,,	

"Now if this table be adapted to the form of the usual official returns, it will stand thus :—

	Males.	Females.
Neither read nor write	18 or 12 per cent.	53 or 35⅓ per cent.
Read only	32 or 21⅓ ,,	63 or 42 ,,
Read and write imperfectly	58 or 38⅔ ,,	19 or 12⅔ ,,
Read and write well	39 or 26 ,,	15 or 10 ,,
Well educated	3 or 2 ,,	

"I have frequently felt it difficult to determine in which of the above divisions a prisoner should be placed ; a collation of the foregoing tables, however, will at once explain the principle which has guided me.

"Another point of inquiry instituted amongst the same individuals, and to the result of which I wish to invite the attention of the Court, was the amount of *religious* information. This may be stated as follows, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.
1. *Utterly ignorant.*—By which term I mean those who, in some instances, knew not even our Saviour's name ; in others, were unacquainted with the nature of his office, or any of the circumstances of his history, beyond his birth and death	47 or 31⅓ per cent.	75 or 50 per cent.
2. *Imperfectly instructed.*—Including those who possessed a confused knowledge of the leading incidents of our Lord's history, and that he came into the world "to save sinners," but very little beyond	53 or 35⅓ ,,	42 or 28 ,,
3. *Tolerably instructed.*—Comprehending those whom I found possessing a slight acquaintance with the Scriptures, and who could give some account (although often but an approach to the truth) of the scheme of man's redemption	35 or 23⅓ ,,	20 or 13⅓ ,,
4. *Intelligent.*—More or less versed in the leading doctrines of Scripture	15 or 10 ,,	13 or 8⅔ ,,
	150	150

"Limited though this inquiry has necessarily been, I believe the above to exhibit a fair specimen of the whole ; that could the investigation have embraced, that is, the entire commitments, the result would not have materially differed."

Examination of Boys attending the Prison School.

J. H., aged 17.—Parents alive. Convicted of felony. Never in prison before ; been in four months. Used to go to church, but not to school ; has worked in factory. Would not at first attend the prison school. Is learning now to read, but has made little progress.

J. S., aged 13.—Father dead. He has been at Catholic school and attended chapel regularly. His employment was to carry dinners to stablemen in George-street, for which he got 6*d.* a-week. Has been once in the bridewell and once here before ; has been now here five weeks. Is getting on pretty well.

P. R., aged 15.—Parents Irish and Catholic, residing in Liverpool. Convicted of stealing rope. Never at school. Quite destitute.

This boy appears to be making considerable progress.

O. G., aged 12.—Parents Welch. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Been twice in Bridewell on charges of stealing. Attended church-school. His father got drunk, beat him, and he left home.

This boy appears sharp.

I examined the classes of boys generally as to the progress made by them in the school.

Punishments.—I was present at the corporal punishment of two boys, sentenced by court. The punishment was inflicted with a birch rod, and the whole proceeding conducted with propriety. The prisoners received one dozen each. I annex a return of the punishments inflicted during one week for prison offences:—

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS inflicted for Offences against the Regulations in the Liverpool Borough Prison for One Week, May, 1843.

No.	Name.	Nature of Offence.	Punishment.
1	G. F.	Talking and insolence to officer	Supper stopped.
2	J. T.	Talking in the yard	,,
3	W. C.	Insubordinate language in the yard	,,
4	M. M.	Repeated disobedience of orders	,,
5	J. S.	Talking in the work-room	,,
6	E. V.	,, ,,	,,
7	J. M.	,, ,,	,,
8	J. P.	Talking in the work-room, and insolence to officer	12 hours' solitary.
9	W. O.	Talking in the work-room, and throwing wool	Supper stopped.
10	S. T.	,, ,,	,,
11	J. J.	,, ,,	,,
12	J. A.	Laughing in the work-room	,,
13	M. K.	,, ,,	,,
14	J. R.	,, ,,	,,
15	P. T.	Taking wool from another prisoner's basket, laughing, and staring about in the yard.	12 hours' solitary.
16	M. M.	Talking and swearing in the yard	,,
17	J. D.	Getting up from his seat to look through a window	Supper stopped.
18	J. D.	Neglecting to keep a proper distance, and looking round.	,,
19	T. M.	Talking in the yard, and missing his number at roll call.	,,
20	M. B.	Stealing gruel, and giving it to another prisoner	12 hours' solitary.
21	J. C.	Receiving gruel from M. B. when his supper had been stopped.	Supper stopped.
22	P. R.	Repeatedly looking round, and laughing in chapel.	,,
23	C. R.	Fighting in the work-room	12 hours' solitary.
24	S. D.	,, ,,	,,
25	J. B.	Talking in the landing	Half supper stopped.
26	P. L.	Talking in the yard	Supper stopped.
27	T. R.	,,	,,
28	J. B.	Laughing in the yard	Half supper stopped.
29	S. J.	,,	,,
30	D. J.	,,	,,
31	W. P.	,,	,,
32	J. H.	Throwing wool in the work-room	Supper stopped.
33	J. W.	Having a knife which had been taken from the task-master's room.	12 hours' solitary.
34	C. H.	Disorderly conduct in the school-room	48 hours' solitary.
35	M. H.	Concealing a pen and paper in her cell	3 days' solitary.
36	B. B.	Talking, singing, and abusive language to officer	12 hours' solitary.
37	A. G.	Talking repeatedly, and being out of her place	Supper stopped.
38	A. P.	Talking in the yard	,,
39	A. B.	,,	,,
40	A. C.	,,	,,
41	E. H.	,,	,,
42	M. M.	,,	,,
43	J. P.	,,	,,
44	E. G.	,,	,,
45	F. H.	Leaving the day-house without permission	,,
46	E. L.	Attempting to extort bread from other boys	48 hours' solitary.
47	T. S.	Bartering food and braces	,,
48	G. W.	,, ,,	,,
49	A. C.	Swearing on the stairs	12 hours' solitary.
50	W. H.	Talking and laughing in the work-room	Supper stopped.
51	T. M.	,, ,,	,,
52	J. J.	,, ,,	,,
53	J. K.	,, ,,	,,
54	N. S.	,, ,,	,,
55	J. H.	Talking and laughing in the work-room, and quarrelling.	12 hours' solitary.
56	J. M.	,, ,,	,,

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

Liverpool. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Nature of Offence.	Punishment.
57	W. P.	Talking in the yard	Supper stopped.
58	R. H.	,,	,,
59	S. S.	,,	,,
60	M. K.	,,	,,
61	T. S.	,,	,,
62	T. L.	,,	,,
63	T. G.	Talking in the work-room, and insolence to officer	12 hours' solitary.
64	J. B.	Talking in the day-house	Half supper stopped.
65	T. C.	Talking in the day-house, and laughing	Supper stopped.
66	W. S.	Laughing in the day-house	,,
67	G. F.	Shouting on the stairs	,,
68	J. K.	,,	,,
69	J. D.	Shouting and whistling in his cell	,,
70	J. M.	,, ,,	,,
71	R. H.	,, ,,	,,
72	R. F.	Quarrelling in the yard	Half supper stopped.
73	A. L.	,,	Supper stopped.
74	T. W.	,,	,,
75	M. M.	Quarrelling in the yard, and insolence to the surgeon	12 hours' solitary.
76	J. J.	Leaving the ranks without permission	Half supper stopped.
77	W. J.	Looking about, laughing, and insolence to officer	12 hours' solitary.
78	W. W.	Bringing bread to school, and attempting to pass it to another prisoner.	,,
79	L. J.	Writing on a prayer-book and Testament	,,
80	T. S.	Obtaining bread for a prisoner whose supper had been stopped.	Supper stopped.
81	J. C.	Talking in his cell	Half supper stopped.
82	J. W.	,,	,,
83	D. W.	,,	,,
84	E. F.	,,	,,
85	M. L.	Talking and laughing in the work-room repeatedly	Supper stopped.
86	W. R.	,, ,,	,,
87	P. D.	,, ,,	,,
88	J. K.	,, ,,	,,
89	W. E.	,, ,,	,,
90	J. B.	,, ,,	,,
91	J. W.	Talking and shouting in the work-room	48 hours' solitary.
92	J. B.	Having bread concealed after breakfast; refusing his dinner, and insolence to officer.	12 hours' solitary.
93	P. W.	Laughing in the day-house	Supper stopped.
94	J. S.	Talking in the work-room	,,
95	J. L.	,,	,,
96	P. C.	,,	,,
97	P. D.	,,	,,
98	H. C.	,,	,,
99	E. V.	,,	,,
100	J. K.	,,	,,
101	A. M.	,,	,,
102	M. K.	,,	,,
103	J. D.	,,	,,
104	W. D.	,,	,,
105	R. P.	,,	,,
106	P. D.	,,	,,
107	J. P.	,,	,,
108	S. R.	,,	,,
109	J. D.	,,	,,
110	P. M.	,,	,,
111	C. S.	Having cans concealed under her bed, and putting them on the fire.	12 hours' separate.
112	C. G.	Quarrelling in the nursery	,,
113	F. R.	,,	6 hours' separate.
114	J. L.	Talking in the work-room	Supper stopped.
115	W. M.	,,	,,
116	J. K.	,,	,,
117	J. A.	,,	,,
118	R. P.	Having bread concealed on his person after meals.	Half supper stopped.
119	P. H.	Having bread concealed, and having a strap and a bag of salt in his possession.	12 hours' solitary.
120	J. M.	Knocking on his can with a spoon when he had been told to desist.	Supper stopped.
121	G. J.	Laughing in the day-house	,,
122	M. F.	,,	Half supper stopped.
123	M. F.	Talking in the yard	Supper stopped.
124	E. D.	,,	Half supper stopped.
125	M. B.	Talking in the yard, and in his cell	Supper stopped.

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Nature of Offence.	Punishment.
126	W. W.	Talking in his cell	Half supper stopped.
127	M. M.	Singing in solitary	12 hours' solitary.
128	J. B.	Singing, shouting, and dancing in his cell	48 hours' solitary.
129	F. H.	Pushing other prisoners in the yard	Supper stopped.
130	S. M.	,, ,,	,,
131	J. R.	,, ,,	,,
132	W. J.	Cutting his name on the window-sill	12 hours' solitary.
133	P. S.	Having bread concealed on his person after supper	Half supper stopped.
134	T. S.	Talking and laughing in work-room; quarrelling and striking another prisoner.	48 hours' solitary.
135	S. R.	Quarrelling in the work-room	Supper stopped.
136	T. G.	Talking, laughing, and making a noise in his cell	,,
137	T. S.	,, ,,	,,
138	W. R.	,, ,,	,,
139	J. M.	Talking, and being out of his place.	,,
140	J. T.	Talking in the yard	,,
141	G. E.	,,	Half supper stopped.
142	J. M.	,,	,,
143	J. L.	,,	,,
144	T. L.	,,	,,
145	M. O'H.	Laughing in the yard	,,
146	T. J.	Laughing in the yard and day-house	12 hours' solitary.
147	J. R.	Talking in the day-house.	Half supper stopped.
148	W. R.	,,	Supper stopped.
149	T. G.	Talking in the day-house and yard	,,
150	M. M.	Talking in the dormitory.	,,
151	R. W.	,,	Half supper stopped.
152	J. C.	,,	,,
153	J. M.	,,	,,
154	J. A.	,,	,,
155	J. M.	Talking in the work-room	Supper stopped.
156	W. S.	Talking in their cells.	,,
157	J. C.	,,	Half supper stopped.
158	T. S.	,,	,,
159	W. K.	,,	,,
160	M. L.	Laughing, and improper conduct in the yard	12 hours' solitary.
161	J. W.	Laughing in the work-room repeatedly	Supper stopped.
162	T. C.	Laughing in the work-room, and talking	,,
163	H. G.	Laughing and talking in the work-room, and inattention to his work.	12 hours' solitary.
164	T. L.	Laughing and talking in the work-room and yard	,,
165	C. C.	Laughing and talking in the work-room repeatedly	Supper stopped.
166	S. J.	Talking in the work-room	,,
167	J. M.	Refusing to give up his stockings, and insolence to officer.	48 hours' solitary.
168	B. B.	Refusing to go to her cell; singing, dancing, and other disorderly conduct in the yard.	3 days' solitary.
169	E. L.	Refusing to go into the day-house, and insolence to officer.	12 hours' solitary.
170	E. M.	Singing in his cell	Supper stopped.
171	S. D.	,,	,,
172	C. E.	Laughing, and neglect of work	,,
173	A. S.	Repeatedly talking in the yard	,,
174	M. J.	,, ,,	,,
175	M. P.	,, ,,	,,
176	A. D.	,, ,,	,,
177	M. W.	,, ,,	,,
178	E. H.	,, ,,	,,

Labour.—The taskmaster states—

"The male prisoners are employed in picking oakum, wool, opening bale ropes for spinning twine, tailoring, making list-shoes, door-mats, and brushes; the women in washing, sewing, knitting, and picking wool. J. M., a convicted prisoner, assists in weighing work, and entering it in the taskmaster's book. He is sentenced to two years' imprisonment for obtaining a watch under false pretences. It is his second conviction; he was here for two years under a former sentence. The average weight of bale-rope untwisted by each boy daily, during a period of three weeks, was 5 lbs.

"The quantity of oakum daily picked by men in class 9, who attend the school twice a-week, was 3 lbs. on an average of one month.

"The average weight of East India wool picked in class 6 and 7, who work together in rooms, was half a pound a-day on an average of one month.

"The quantity of East India wool picked by classes 5 and 9, prisoners for long terms and working together, was 13 ounces daily on an average for one month. The prisoners pick more in the rooms where they are under the constant superintendence of the officers than when separate in their cells. They get listless in the cells, or occupy themselves with the books which are of an entertaining character. We endeavour to task them by weighing out a certain portion of unmanufactured material, either 2 lbs. or 1½ lbs. each, according to the quality of the wool; but they never complete it."

Dr. STATEMENT of WORK ACCOUNTS from October 1, 1841, to September 30, 1842. *Cr.*

Oakum Account.

Bought.	Quantity.	Amount.	Sold, &c.	Quantity.	Amount.	Profit.
October 1, 1841.	Ts. cwt. qrs. lbs.	£. s. d.	October 1, 1842.	Ts. cwt. qrs. lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stock on hand—junk .	2 3 1 5	31 7 1	Oakum and waste sold .	29 8 1 0	551 6 1½	
,, waste .	0 17 0 0	3 16 6	Stock on hand—junk .	2 0 0 0	25 0 0	
,, oakum	10 16 3 8	216 15 0	,, waste .	0 10 0 0	2 0 5	
Junk bought . . .	38 15 3 10	529 13 3½	,, oakum	17 8 2 0	348 10 0	
		145 4 8	Loss from dust, &c. .	3 6 0 23	. .	
	52 12 3 23	926 16 6½		52 12 3 23	926 16 6½	145 4 8

Coir Mat Account.

Stock on hand—coir rope	1 0 0 0	24 0 0	Mats sold	1 16 3 21½	161 10 4½	
,, coir mats	0 3 1 24	19 8 6	Stock on hand—coir mats	0 15 3 16	66 15 0	
,, coir-topped do.	0 1 1 27	4 13 9	,, coir-topped do.	0 2 2 15	7 7 1	
Coir junk bought . .	2 8 0 22½	84 15 4	,, sinnet .	0 7 2 21	21 10 6	
Tar twine, &c., bought .	. .	20 15 8	,, coir junk	0 10 0 0	13 0 0	
		121 5 8½	,, tar . .	. .	0 3 0	
			,, twine .	. .	4 13 0	
	3 13 0 17½	274 18 11½		3 13 0 17½	274 18 11½	121 5 8½

Manilla Mat Account.

Stock on hand—rope .	0 8 0 0½	7 9 4	Mats sold	0 3 2 5	6 14 10	
,, mats .	0 8 3 2½	17 0 8	Mats on hand . . .	0 10 3 11	20 5 0	
		4 7 0	Manufactured rope ditto	0 0 1 15	0 7 2	
			Silk ditto	0 2 0 0	1 10 0	
	0 16 3 3	28 17 0		0 16 3 3	28 17 0	4 7 0

Rope, Chain, and Mat Account.

Stock on hand—rope .	0 2 0 12	1 10 9	Mats sold	0 1 2 8	4 8 0	
		3 4 7	Stock on hand—rope .	0 0 2 4	0 7 4	
	0 2 0 12	4 15 4		0 2 0 12	4 15 4	3 4 7

Lath Account.

Lathwood bought . .	22¼ fathoms	133 8 3	Laths sold	215,000	122 10 0	
		55 8 9	Chips sold	3½ loads	2 15 0	
			Laths on hand . . .	106,000	63 12 0	
		188 17 0			188 17 0	55 8 9

Tin-plate and Zinc Account.

Rivets, block tin, charcoal, tin, and wire .	. .	12 11 9½	Tin oil-cans sold . .	10½ doz. .	6 17 6	
Zinc, spelter, &c. . .	. .	20 12 3	Made for gaol . . .	28 doz. cans	12 16 0	
Iron for coal-boxes . .	. .	1 2 3	,, . . .	1 slipper bath	1 18 0	
		44 5 4½	,, . . .	227 zinc pots	27 14 6	
			Repaired for gaol . .	501 zinc pots, 35 tin cans	21 8 5½	
			Stock on hand . . .	Tin, &c. .	2 8 11	
			,, . . .	Zinc, &c. .	3 15 3½	
			,, . . .	Coal-boxes.	1 13 0	
		78 11 8			78 11 8	44 5 4½

Clog and Clog Bottom Account.

Stock on hand . . .	Leather, nails, &c. . .	28 18 10½	New clogs sold . . .	537 pairs .	62 15 0	
			Clogs repaired . . .	230 ,, .	6 4 7	
Bought	Leather, &c.	81 11 7	New clogs for gaol . .	302 ,, .	37 15 0	
,, ...	Clog soles & blocks .	51 15 1½	Clogs repaired for gaol .	1,963 ,, .	53 3 3½	
		94 5 0	Stock on hand . . .	258 pairs, new	32 5 0	
			,, . . .	243 doz. clog soles . .	56 14 0	
			,, . . .	24½ doz. clog blocks .	1 19 3½	
			,, . . .	Leather, &c.	5 14 5	
		256 10 7			256 10 7	94 5 0

Carried forward . . . . . £	468 1 1

Dr. Statement of Work Accounts from October 1, 1841, to September 30, 1842—*continued.* *Cr.*

Brush Account.

Bought.	Quantity.	Amount.	Sold, &c.	Quantity.	Amount.	Profit.
October 1, 1841.		£. s. d.	October 1, 1842.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			Brought forward	. .	. .	468 1 1
Bristles, whalebone, wire, pitch, brush heads and backs	. .	32 10 3	Made for gaol . . .	459 brushes	41 18 2½	
		13 5 2½	On hand	45 ,,	1 17 6	
			,, ...	12 lbs. bristles	1 19 9	
			,, ...	30 brush heads		
		45 15 5½			45 45 5½	13 5 2½

Cooperage Account.

Bought.	Amount.	Sold, &c.	Amount.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
120 oak staves, hoop iron, &c. . .	14 12 1¾	Made for gaol 2 doz. buckets . .	6 0 0	
	5 5 4¼	Repaired for gaol 5 doz. buckets .	0 10 0	
		On hand—2 doz. and 11 buckets .	8 15 0	
		,, 60 staves and 40 lbs. hoop iron	4 12 6	
	19 17 6		19 17 6	5 5 4½

Mop Account.

77 lbs. listing	0 19 1½	4 doz. and 7 mops made for gaol .	5 10 0	
	4 10 10½			
	5 10 0		5 10 0	4 10 10½

List Shoe Account.

List, leather, tacks, paste, dye, &c. .	32 18 5¾	114 pairs shoes sold	12 19 9	
	2 9 8¾	77 lbs. list	0 19 1½	
		3 pairs shoes made for gaol . . .	0 7 6	
		Stock on hand 28 pairs shoes, tacks, list, leather, &c.	21 1 10	
	35 8 2½		35 8 2½	2 9 8¾

Work done for hire.

To amount for picking wool	247 18 8	
,, making shirts, &c.	107 12 9¼	
,, sundry repairs, &c.	0 15 0	
		356 6 5¼

Work done for Prison.

To making	396 jackets . . . . . at 6*d.*	9 18 0	
,,	258 waistcoats. . . . . 4*d.*	4 6 0	
,,	410 trousers . . . . . 6*d.*	10 5 0	
,,	267 caps . . . . . 3*d.*	3 6 9	
,,	12 drawers . . . . . 4*d.*	0 4 0	
	3,349 male garments repaired . . . . . 2*d.*	27 18 2	
,,	198 night-caps . . . . . 1*d.*	0 16 6	
,,	150 beds . . . . . 4*d.*	2 10 0	
,,	777 shirts . . . . . 6*d.*	19 8 6	
,,	791 bedgowns and petticoats . . . . . 4*d.*	13 3 8	
,,	208 day-caps . . . . . 4*d.*	3 9 4	
,,	520 handkerchiefs. . . . . ½*d.*	1 1 8	
,,	1,148 pairs stockings . . . . . 6*d.*	28 14 0	
,,	105 flannel shirts . . . . . 4½*d.*	1 19 4½	
,,	437 towels . . . . . ½*d.*	0 18 2½	
,,	353 aprons . . . . . 1*d.*	1 9 5	
,,	669 chemises . . . . . 6*d.*	16 14 6	
,,	5,862 pairs stockings repaired . . . . . 3*d.*	73 5 6	
	4,754 female garments repaired . . . . . 1*d.*	19 16 2	
			239 4 9
			£1089 3 5½

SUMMARY of Work Accounts from October 1, 1841, to September 30, 1842.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To value of stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1841.	355	0	5⅓	By amount of goods sold . £938 1 2			
,, materials purchased . . .	1,017	5	6⅓	,, work done for hire . . 356 6 5¼			
,, sundry implements purchased	7	12	2½		1,294	7	7¼
Net profit on year	1,081	11	2¾	,, work done for gaol, charged to clothing account . .	452	4	10
				By value of stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1842.	717	17	0
£	2,461	9	5¼	£	2,461	9	5¼

SUMMARY of Debts outstanding, Cash received, &c.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To debts outstanding, Oct. 1, 1841 . .	367	8	4¾	By amount of cash received	1,108	13	4½
,, amount of goods sold and work done for hire	1,294	7	7¼	,, discount allowed	26	19	11
,, sundry petty charges on work . .	2	18	4	,, outstanding debts, Oct. 1, 1842 . .	529	1	0½
£	1,664	14	4	£	1,664	14	4

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yearly Earnings of Prisoners from 1839 to 1842 inclusive.

Year.	Prisoners' Clothing made by Prisoners.			Profit upon Work done by Prisoners for Sale or Hire.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1839	129	19	4	458	17	5½	588	16	9½
1840	162	18	2	238	11	11	401	10	1
1841	169	2	5½	311	1	9½	480	4	3
Total . .	461	19	11½	1,008	11	2	1,470	11	1½
Average for 3 years .	153	19	11¾	336	6	7¾	490	3	8½
1842	327	3	0½	762	0	4¾	1,089	3	5¼

The Prison Work Accounts show a considerable improvement in the net amount of the earnings during the year, the amount having been for the year 1838–9, 588*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.*; for the year 1839–40, 401*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; and for the year 1840–1, 480*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*—being an average for three years of 490*s.* 3*s.* 8½*d.* During the past year it amounted to 1,089*l.* 3*s.* 5¼*d.*

The average amount of earnings per head per week for all criminal prisoners, for three years, ending 1841, was 4¾*d.* During the last year it amounted to 8¾*d.*

In consequence of the diminished demand for oakum, some difficulty was experienced towards the end of the year in procuring employment for the prisoners, without adding to the stock of that article on hand, which was at that time considerable: this, however, could not altogether be avoided, as will be seen from the Oakum Account. As far as it could be accomplished, the prisoners were employed working for hire, as being the simplest mode of employment, and least attended with risk. By this means the sum of 356*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* was realized.

The manufacture of laths was in operation for some time, until the demand became so limited, that it was found expedient to desist. As a mode of employment, it proved to be the most productive which had been introduced, and well adapted to the circumstances of prisoners.

Brush-making, white-coopering, and tin-working, have been carried on during the year to an extent sufficient to supply the establishment, by which means a saving amounting to nearly 60*l.* has been effected during the year.

Books.—Very considerable attention has been paid by the present governor to the compiling of a complete set of books, and arranging a system of accounts for the use of this important establishment. The books, in connexion with the discipline, appear to combine all that is requisite for the registering and identification of the criminal population, the reports of the subordinate officers on the execution of their duties, and other minor details. The necessary large supplies of clothing, food, and other stores for the supply of so considerable a number of prisoners, and the complicated transactions attending the various works in which the prisoners are employed, call for the exercise of considerable ingenuity and intelligence in devising the checks best calculated to prevent fraud and misapplication, without endangering that simplicity which should ever be the chief chraacteristic of public accounts. It is to be hoped, and I have reason to believe, this has been achieved in the present case. A brief description of the books will suffice to show their general value, and the attention and labour attending the compilation.

"STORE BOOKS.

"All articles received into the prison for the use of the establishment are entered by the gatekeeper in the Check Book, which is signed by the storekeeper upon the delivery of the articles to him. The counterpart of the check is given to the storekeeper with the articles.

" From this book the collecting clerk enters in the General Stock Ledger an account of the articles so received.

" The storekeeper also enters an account of these articles in his rough day-book, which book is sent to the office every afternoon at four o'clock, when the collecting clerk enters in the Clothing, Bedding, and Utensils Book, an account of all stores issued to or received from the classes during the day, at the same time checking the entries of articles received in the Stock Ledger.

" Articles sent to the taskmaster and taskmistress for repair are entered in their respective books, showing the number cut up or unfit for further use, and the number repaired and returned into store for use.

" In this book is also entered an account of all materials furnished from the general store to be manufactured into clothing, &c., showing the quantity of materials used, and the number of new articles made and sent to the store for the use of the prison.

" The total quantity of clothing and other articles cut up, worn out, &c., and of the new clothing, &c., made, is carried to the credit of the General Quarterly Account of 'Clothing, Bedding, and Utensils,' at the end of each quarter.

" At the end of every quarter the stock is taken by the storekeeper in the classes as well as in the store, and a return of the quantity of serviceable articles in the several departments sent to the office.

" At the same time the issues and receipts in the 'Clothing, Bedding, and Utensils Book' are added up, and transferred to the General Quarterly Account, which is then balanced.

" No. 7.—*Dietary Roll.*

" The name, &c., of every prisoner upon admission into, or discharge from the prison, is entered at the time in this book. At each meal the number of prisoners in the prison is made up, and the totals carried to the provision and extras book.

" These numbers are also sent to the storekeeper, who enters the issues and receipts in his day-book, which is sent to the office at four o'clock each day.

" At locking-up time the Dietary Roll is again totalled, from which the head turnkey's and matron's reports of the evening muster are checked before the officers leave the prison.

" No. 8.—*Provisions and Extras Book.*

" The totals being obtained at meal-times from the Dietary Roll, the quantity of provisions, &c., required, after deducting stoppages, is calculated according to the dietary scale. From these calculations the return of the storekeeper, in his day-book of the issues for the day, is examined by the clerk every evening; and if there be any discrepancy betwixt his return and the amount which ought to have been issued, a report is made to the governor.

" No. 9.—*Chandlery, &c., Book.*

" This book contains the quantity of chandlery, &c., issued to the several classes, wash-house, &c., each day.

" At the end of each quarter the totals of the two last books are carried to the "General Stock Ledger." The total issues being deducted from the receipts entered in the Stock Ledger, give the amount of stock which ought to be on hand, checking the return of stock on hand made by the storekeeper.

" By this arrangement the storekeeper merely keeps a daily record of what he receives and what he issues, and has nothing to do with the keeping or balancing of the store-books, which are kept in another department.

" In taking stock the same principle is observed. The storekeeper sends into the office a simple return of what he has in store, and what is in the classes, ignorant of how it may affect the general quarterly balance of stock. Thus in all cases a threefold check, by parties acting independently of each other, is obtained.

" Work Books.

" Upon the receipt of materials used in the manufacture of articles made in the gaol, or of work to be performed for hire, they are entered by the gatekeeper in the 'Check Book,' which is signed by the taskmaster upon the delivery of the articles to him, and who then receives from the gatekeeper a duplicate of the check.

" From this book the several articles are transferred by the collecting clerk to the work ledgers.

" No. 12.—*Employment Book.*

" In this book a list of all the prisoners is entered weekly by the taskmaster, who daily enters opposite the names of the several prisoners the manner in which they have been employed during the day, together with the quantity of each description of work they perform.

" At the end of the week the quantity of work performed by the whole number of prisoners is added together in the columns on the right hand page of the book, and the totals carried to the respective accounts in the work-ledgers, as shown in the accompanying example:—

In the 'Check Book' all articles delivered out of the prison are entered, from whence those manufactured in the gaol are transferred to the 'Work Ledger No. 1,' and the account of work performed for hire into the 'Work Ledger No. 2.'

" Nos. 10 and 11 Work Ledgers, and 1 and 2, contain an account of all articles received for manufacture at the risk of the prison, or for hire. The weekly quantity of each description of work performed is transferred from the work-books, and the quantity sold and delivered from the check-books.

" At the end of the year these accounts are balanced, and the amount of profit, &c., ascertained.

" Articles not paid for at the time of delivery are transferred from these ledgers to the several accounts in the personal ledger.

" Ready-money payments are entered in the 'General Cash Book' at once, which entries refer to these ledgers.

" No. 14 General Cash Book contains an account of all monies received and paid at the gaol under the different heads therein specified. The account is now balanced, and the actual balance paid over to the treasurer of the corporation monthly.

"Department relating to Discipline, &c.

"No. 15.—*Daily State of Prison.*

"This book contains an account of the prisoners locked up each night in the several wards, classified according to their several offences. It contains also the number received and discharged, and the number employed at the several kinds of work, &c., during the day. The total agrees with the number locked up in the Dietary Roll, No. 7. It is made up from the officers' reports, which check and are checked by the Dietary Roll and the work-books.

"The state of the thermometers in each class, work-room, hospital, &c., at different periods in the day, is also shown.

"No. 16 General Commitment Book contains a registry of all prisoners received into the gaol in numerical order, with a reference to the Character and Conduct Books.

"No. 17.—*Prisoners' Character and Description Book.*

"In this book is entered as full an account as can be obtained of the prisoner's former character and circumstances in life, together with his personal marks, and the character of his friends and relations.

"When a prisoner is received for the first time, his offence, term, marks, &c. are placed on a page of this book, as shown in the form, and at the expiration of his imprisonment the number of offences committed by him against the rules of the prison is tranferred from the 'Conduct Book,' No. 18, to this book, and in the column 'General Observations,' is stated how the prisoner has been disposed of.

"Each succeeding recommitment of the prisoners is entered on the same page, and the same system adopted on his discharge, so that upon a reference to this book, the whole particulars necessary to be known respecting a prisoner may be seen at a glance.

"No. 18.—*Prisoners' Conduct Book.*

"Prisoners on their receipt into the gaol are furnished with a number which corresponds with the one under which they are entered in this book. Every important circumstance connected with prisoners during their imprisonment are entered beneath their names in this book, as shown in the accompanying example, and the number of punishments transferred to the "Character Book" at the expiration of his time as before explained.

No. 19 is a book wherein are entered a variety of important and interesting particulars respecting juvenile prisoners obtained from the prisoners themselves, and from their friends, who are invariably sent for to receive them on their discharge.

By comparing the statements of the prisoners' friends with those of the prisoners on their admission, a more correct account of their history, &c., is obtained, and in the event of discrepancies by confronting the parties, the truth may in general be arrived at.

"Nos. 20 & 21.—*Indices to Prisoners' Marks.*

"In these books the prisoners on their admission are indexed by the marks, natural or artificial, which they may have on their persons. According to the rules entered on the back of the forms they contain references to the 'Character and Description Books,' in which the whole of the marks found on individuals are entered in the account of the several prisoners to whom they refer.

"No. 22.—*Searching Book.*

"All prisoners on admission are searched by two officers; and except prisoners for trial who prefer retaining their own clothes, their clothing is taken from them, which, together with any other articles found upon them is entered in this book. The list is then read over to them, and, if correct, signed by the prisoners.

"One of the turnkeys who search them also signs his name to the book.

"The clothing and articles of little value are then delivered to the storekeeper; the money and other valuables are handed to the clerk, each of whom sign this book in acknowledgment of the receipts of such articles.

"No. 23.—*Prisoners' Clothing and Property Book.*

"The prisoners' names, and a full account of all property belonging to them, is transferred to this book from the Searching Book, together with an account of any money and other articles belonging to such prisoners, taken from them on their apprehension, and forwarded from the Bridewell.

"An account of the prison clothing supplied to the prisoners is also entered in this book.

"On the discharge of the prisoners from prison, they are required to sign this book as a receipt for the whole of their property.

"No. 24.—*Officers' Conduct Book*

"Contains a personal description of each sub-officer, with a record of any misconduct they may have been guilty of, and the punishment inflicted thereon, and also any instances of meritorious conduct, with the rewards which may have been granted.

No. 25. Head Turnkey's Reports, Morning and Evening.
26. Matron's ditto ditto.
27. Turnkey's ditto ditto.

"From these reports the daily state of the prison is made up, and the Dietary Roll, Work Books, &c., checked."

Upon my personal examination of the books, I had every reason to be satisfied, with one exception, that of allowing the keeper's monthly balances to be carried forward without settlement; this, however, was rather a fault of practice than of principle, and was at once remedied. The food supplied to the prisoners was examined, and found to be of excellent quality. I annex a statement of the expenditure of this prison for the year 1841-42.

STATEMENT of the Yearly Expenditure of the Liverpool Borough Prison for 1841–2.

Gross number of Criminals . . . 210,521 } 223,778. Children, 3,218.
Gross number of Debtors . . . 13,257 }

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Apportionment of Prisoners to each Class of Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost per Head. s.	d.	Remarks.
Bread and meal	2,235	7	11							
Butchers' meat	356	19	1½							
Bacon and herrings	.	.								
Potatoes and vegetables	232	3	10½							
Pepper, ginger, &c.	52	7	4							
				2,876	18	3	214,702	1	10½	
Milk for sick	39	1	1							
White bread for ditto	56	4	2							
Mutton for ditto	90	9	2							
Ale, wine, and spirits	12	0	7							
Groceries	110	11	0							
				308	6	0	214,702	0	2¼	
Medicines	111	12	2½							
Extra surgical attendance	5	18	0							
				117	10	2½	223,778	0	0¾	
Clothing	*938	8	9							* Clothing supplied to all criminal prisoners; convicted prisoners only having been clothed previously.
Clogs	90	18	3½							
Small wares	.	.								
				1,029	7	0½	223,778	0	9¼	
Bedding	†197	8	2½							† New stock of bedding provided.
Straw	28	0	4½							
				225	8	7				
Coals	266	7	1							
				266	7	1				
Soap and soda	76	6	11½							
Candles and oil				.	.		223,778	0	2¾	
Gas	42	18	4							
				119	5	3½				
Cleaning utensils, &c.	94	19	7½							
Cutlery and ironmongery	29	0	1							
Tin and zinc ware	60	8	11½							
				184	8	8				
Stationery	‡467	10	7							‡ A complete set of new books provided, to carry out the new system of book-keeping.
Water	19	11	0							
Taxes	28	14	11	.	.		223,778	0	6¼	
Books for library	27	5	3							
Furniture	10	19	11							
Sick prisoners at workhouse	.	.								
Governor's disbursements	64	13	0							
Sundries	26	18	0							
				645	12	8				
Salaries	2,846	16	2							
Police officers outside of gaol	88	14	3							
				2,935	10	5	223,778	1	10	
				8,708	14	2½	223,778	5	5¾	
Prisoners' earnings	1,081	11	2¾							
Other receipts	70	11	11¾							
				1,152	3	2½	210,521	0	9¼	
				7,556	11	0	223,778	4	8½	
Milk for children	20	2	3							
White bread for ditto	13	8	2							
				33	10	5	3,218	1	5½	
				7,590	1	5				
Repairs, alterations, and additions.	980	4	7							
				980	4	7	..	0	7¼	
Removing convicts	841	16	8							
,, prisoners to trial	53	10	0							
Paid on account of fund for sending boys to sea.	22	11	5							
Recapturing a prisoner who escaped in January, 1841.	11	19	6							
Maintenance of a prisoner at the lunatic asylum	4	5	2							
Pensions to retired officers	112	10	0							
				1,046	14	9	223,778	6	0	
				9,617	0	9				
Maintenance of prisoners at Kirkdale.	2,081	7	9							
				2,081	7	9				
				11,698	8	6				

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Liverpool. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Discipline.—The daily routine of the discipline is thus detailed:

The officers assemble at a quarter before six in the morning, and are paraded by the head turnkey. The officer of each wing (an officer sleeping in each) unlocks but does not unbolt the cell doors. Officers are placed upon the landings to prevent communication; and when all are posted the cells are unbolted, and the prisoners march down to the yard in file, three paces distant from each other. They wash at wooden troughs, in sections of six or eight at a time, are then paraded and inspected by the officers of the class, and the roll is called over by the head turnkey. They are then marched to the work-rooms, where they remain at work until five minutes before eight. The officers then station themselves as before, and the prisoners are marched to their yards, each receiving his breakfast through a wicket in the railing. They are then marched to the day-rooms, where they eat their breakfast under the personal superintendence of officers. After breakfast they exercise in the yards until half-past eight, and then proceed to the work-rooms and resume their labour. At a quarter-past 11 they go to chapel, and from thence to dinner. After dinner, they exercise in the yards until 1, then return to work, and continue their employment until the work is collected and the product of each man's labour taken by the taskmaster. They then have their suppers, and after this meal, exercise in the yards until the roll is called, when they are marched to their cells for the night.

On Sundays the prisoners are unlocked at the same hour, and are exercised in the yards. They attend Divine Service once a-day. A considerable portion of the prisoners' time during the day is spent in reading aloud from the Bible and religious tracts. They are locked up at the same hour in the evening.

Untried Prisoners.—They are all clothed when committed, unless they object, but no objection has never been made. They are employed, but the employment is optional; there has been but one case of refusal, that of a prisoner of a superior class in society who dieted himself. They are not subjected to strict silence, but are allowed to speak to each other in an under tone. They have no allotted quantity of work to perform, but are employed picking oakum or wool, and receive the diet allowed to prisoners at hard labour. Several of this class have availed themselves of the power of dieting themselves.

Observations.—The general management and discipline of this prison, notwithstanding the greatly increased number of prisoners and its overcrowded state, has very materially improved

RETURN of 153 Juvenile Prisoners who were given up to Parents, &c.,

Sex of Prisoners.	Number of times in Prison.	Number of Persons written to.	Number of Parents, Relations, or Friends who attended.			Number of Boys sent home and to Parish Officers, by Messenger.		Number passed home by Parish, or taken into Workhouse.		Number of Juveniles whose Parents were living, and of those who were Orphans.			Occupation of Parents.														
			Parents.	Relatives.	Friends.	Sent home.	Parish Officer.	Passed home or relieved.	Sent to Workhouse.	Both.	One.	Neither.	Mechanics.	Labourers, &c.	Stevedores.	Master Carters.	Lodging-house keepers.	Has property.	Housekeeper.	Servants.	Washers and Cleaners.	Sewers.	Hawkers.	Old Clothes Dealers.	Brothel-keepers.	No employment.	On Parish Allowance.
Males.	1st.	78	31	12	4	14	17	17	..	38	27	13	16	19	2	1	2	1	2	..	11	2	6	1	1	14	..
	2nd.	23	13	3	1	3	3	2	1	11	9	3	6	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	1	1	1	..	1	..
	3rd.	20	10	2	1	2	5	3	2	6	9	5	3	3	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	1	2	2	..
	4th.	4	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	5th.	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	7th.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	130	58	18	6	21	27	24	3	63	46	21	26	31	5	1	3	3	3	2	19	3	11	3	3	17	..
Females.	1st.	7	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2nd.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	3rd.	7	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
	4th.	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5th.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7th.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10th.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Total	23	11	3	3	6	..	..	..	12	6	5	1	6	2	1	1	..	2	..	5	..	4	..	..	1	..
Grand Total		153	69	21	9	27	27	24	3	75	52	26	27	37	7	2	4	3	5	2	24	3	15	3	3	18	..

RETURN of the total Number of Juvenile Prisoners given up to Parents, &c., during Six Months, commencing August, 1842.

Sex.	Number of times in Prison.										Sent to the Parish Office.	Sent home by Messenger.	Given up to Parents and Friends.	Total.	Number returned to Prison.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.					
Males. .	143	38	40	9	9	3	1	..	..	..	35	33	175	243	26
Females.	17	13	13	12	3	..	2	..	..	2	4	10	48	62	19
Total .	160	51	53	21	12	3	3	..	..	2	39	43	223	305	45

since the change made in the superior officers. Every endeavour has been made upon the part of the authorities to render the present prison, with its limited accommodation, as available as possible for its purposes until the erection of a new one. Stores for clothing, baths for prisoners of both sexes, a reception-ward, and a new work-room for convicted male prisoners, have lately been provided. The governor states, with reference to these additions and other alterations :—

"The effect of these alterations and additions upon the general discipline and cleanliness of the prison has been most beneficial. In support of this opinion it may be observed, that subsequent to these changes the daily reports of prisoners for misconduct, particularly for talking, have been reduced to one-half their previous numbers, though the strictness of the discipline has been rather increased than relaxed."

I have every reason to be satisfied with the general management of this prison.

Juvenile Delinquents.—I have great satisfaction in recording the evidence of the governor as to the beneficial effects of a regulation recently established within this prison, which I have so often and so strenuously recommended throughout this district—I allude to the delivering of children to their parents or friends upon their discharge from prison, or if destitute and without friends, to the parish authorities. He says,—

"The giving up of the prisoners under 18 years of age to their parents or friends, instead of turning them out at the gate, has been attended with the best possible effect. One instance I can name, among many, was that of a girl who has been restored after she had been here eight times almost consecutively. Her father did not know where she was, or what had become of her; and when the old man came to the prison, it was a very affecting scene, he was so overjoyed to see her. We had the greatest difficulty in ascertaining who were her friends, and only succeeded through the aid of the police. The girl has never returned since. The parties of whom we cannot gain information, we send to the workhouse. Others, in consequence of our writing to their friends, have had remittances sent to the prison to convey them home. I think the regulation has had a very considerable influence in diminishing the numbers, not of the old and confirmed thieves, but of boys who come here for the first time."

Among the very valuable statistical tables relating to this gaol, I subjoin one showing the number of children so given up to their parents, with the result of inquiries made into their particular circumstances. The information on which the following tabular statements are founded, was obtained from the accounts of the boys themselves, and other parties who attended to receive them, collated with the statements of the boys when examined on their admission into prison, and the personal knowledge of the officers as to the character and circumstances of the boys and their friends.

and whose Circumstances and History were particularly inquired into.

Occupation of Prisoners, and their Earnings, if any.																Statement of Boys and Parents, as to Character of home.					Observations from Statements made by Parents as to Character at home, and probable cause of Crime.				Character and Description of those who attended for Prisoners.			Number whose Parents appeared very Poor.	Number of Juveniles who have been Re-committed.
Apprentices.	Shop-boys.	Office-boys.	Mariners.	Servants.	Hawkers.	Selling Chips.	Casual.	At Coal-yards.	At Roperies.	In Brick-fields.	Working with Parents.	Begging.	Stealing.	Go to School.	No Employment.	Average Earnings of those employed.	Good and Comfortable.	Tolerable.	Insufficient.	Badly conducted.	No Home.	Bad Companions, low Neighbourhoods, and desultory Occupations.	Destitution and Insufficiency.	Parental Neglect and Illusage at home.	No cause ascertained.	Reputable and Decent.	Doutful.	Known bad Characters.		
																s. d.														
8	10	2	3	..	3	4	12	3	5	4	2	2	3	5	12	4 6	39	13	16	5	5	45	7	6	20	36	10	13	7	2
3	1	..	3	..	1	2	3	1	1	.	1	2	.	1	4	2 8½	8	3	8	1	3	16	4	1	2	13	3	7	4	2
1	3	1	1	..	1	2	2	2	.	1	1	.	1	2	2	3 1	4	4	3	3	6	6	3	3	8	6	3	2	2	3
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	.	1	.	1	.	.	..	..	5 9	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	2
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	1	..	1	7 0	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	1	.	.	..	..	5 0	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
12	15	3	8	..	6	8	17	7	7	5	6	4	5	8	19	4 9	53	23	31	9	14	72	14	11	33	57	19	18	15	10
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	.	.	.	.	1	1	..	2	1 6	3	1	2	1	..	5	1	1	..	1	4	2	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	1	.	..	..	1 0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..	1 5	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	..	1	1 4	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	5	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	4	1	4	..	5	4	6	6	2	14	4	3	2	6	9	6	4	7
12	15	3	8	5	10	9	18	7	7	5	6	7	9	9	23	..	58	27	37	15	16	86	18	14	35	63	28	24	19	17

I also subjoin other statistical tables derived from the same source. The tables 2, 3, 4, exhibit the number of prisoners committed to the prison for all offences during the year ending September, 1842, with sundry information concerning the habits, characters, &c. Table No. 2, extends over the period from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, 1841, from which date, in consequence of new arrangements being adopted for a more extended inquiry into the habits and circumstances of criminals, several additional headings were required, which will be found in table No. 3, which extends over nine months commencing the 1st of January, and ending the 30th of September, 1842. Table No. 4 comprises the total number of prisoners committed during the year, and contained in the two returns 2 and 3.

TABLE No. 2.—RETURN of PRISONERS committed to the BOROUGH

Description of Offences.	Description of Prisoners.		Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of times previously in Prison.								Place of Birth.							
	Males and Females.	Adults and Juveniles.		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five and under Ten.	Ten and under Twenty.	Twenty and upwards.	Total.	Liverpool.	Lancashire.	Other English Counties.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Foreigners.	Total.
Felons	Males.	Adults	96	10	5	2	2	1	..	..	20	34	13	15	4	4	25	1	96
		Juveniles.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Total	98	10	5	2	2	1	..	..	20	36	13	15	4	4	25	1	98
	Females	Adults	65	7	5	6	4	8	3	1	34	20	4	10	5	2	24	..	65
		Juveniles.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total	66	7	5	6	4	8	3	1	34	21	4	10	5	2	24	..	66
Misdemeanants convicted at Sessions	Males.	Adults	12	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	1	2	4	..	12
		Juveniles.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		Total	13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	..	13
	Females	Adults	5	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	5
		Juveniles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	5	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	5
Vagrants and reputed Thieves	Males.	Adults	76	12	3	3	1	4	1	..	24	39	5	9	2	2	18	1	76
		Juveniles.	12	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	6	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	12
		Total	88	13	5	6	1	4	1	..	30	49	6	9	2	2	19	1	88
	Females	Adults	56	6	5	4	2	5	2	1	25	22	2	5	2	3	22	..	56
		Juveniles.	6	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
		Total	62	6	7	7	2	5	2	1	30	27	3	5	2	3	22	..	62
Dock Misdemeanants and Illegally Pawning	Males.	Adults	74	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	13	2	19	1	13	14	12	74
		Juveniles.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
		Total	77	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	15	3	19	1	13	14	12	77
	Females	Adults	13	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	2	..	1	4	..	13
		Juveniles.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
		Total	15	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	6	1	2	..	1	5	..	15
Assaults, Fighting, and Malicious Damage	Males	Adults	180	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	18	71	16	20	6	8	49	10	180
		Juveniles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	180	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	18	71	16	20	6	8	49	10	180
	Females	Adults	44	9	4	1	..	1	1	..	16	17	2	3	1	..	21	..	44
		Juveniles.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total	45	10	4	1	..	1	1	..	17	18	2	3	1	..	21	..	45
Prostitutes	Females	Adults	132	38	15	10	9	18	2	4	96	41	10	31	1	4	45	..	132
		Juveniles.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total	133	38	15	10	9	18	2	4	96	41	11	31	1	4	45	..	133
Drunkards	Males	Adults	106	10	4	5	..	1	1	..	21	30	5	15	4	6	42	4	106
	Females	Adults	45	10	5	1	4	1	1	..	22	14	4	6	4	2	15	..	45
Other Convictions	Males	Adults	84	3	9	..	..	3	..	..	15	39	13	11	2	3	14	2	84
		Juveniles.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Total	86	3	9	..	..	3	..	..	15	41	13	11	2	3	14	2	86
	Females	Adults	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		Juveniles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Excise and Customs	Males.	Adults	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	3	10
	Females	Adults	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	Males.	Adults	638	46	31	11	3	10	3	..	104	227	57	91	20	39	171	33	638
		Juveniles.	20	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	6	16	2	1	..	..	1	..	20
		Total	658	47	33	14	3	10	3	..	110	243	59	92	20	39	172	33	658
	Females	Adults	365	71	35	26	19	34	9	6	200	125	25	56	13	12	134	..	365
		Juveniles.	11	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	6	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	11
		Total	376	72	37	29	19	34	9	6	206	133	26	57	13	12	135	..	376
	Males and Females.	Adults and Juveniles	1034	119	70	43	22	44	12	6	316	376	85	149	33	51	307	33	1034
Military Prisoners	Males.	Adults	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Classes		1069	119	70	43	22	44	12	6	316	376	85	149	33	51	307	33	1034

GAOL, between 1st of October and 31st of December, 1841.

Trade or Occupation.										If Married or Single.				Number of Children.					Degree of Instruction.				
Living with Parents.	Living with Husbands.	Servants.	Dressmakers, &c.	Hawkers.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and superior Employments.	Paupers in Workhouse.	Other Employments.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widows.	Total.	One Child.	Two Children.	Three Children.	Four Children or more.	Total.	Neither Read or Write.	Read.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read and Write in a superior manner.	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	53	43	..	..	..	96	31	65	..	96	8	8	1	5	22	30	7	53	6	96
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	54	44	..	..	..	98	31	67	..	98	8	8	1	5	22	30	8	54	6	98
..	..	19	7	1	1	..	..	..	37	65	10	45	10	65	4	..	3	2	9	29	17	18	1	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	19	7	1	1	..	..	..	38	66	10	46	10	66	4	..	3	2	9	29	18	18	1	66
..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	12	1	1	1	..	3	3	..	8	1	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	1	13	..	13	..	13	1	1	1	..	3	3	..	9	1	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	3	..	2	5	2	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	5	5	3	..	2	5	2	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	53	22	..	..	..	76	20	56	..	76	4	6	..	..	10	35	10	31	..	76
3	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	3	..	12
3	..	..	..	..	63	22	..	..	..	88	20	68	..	88	4	6	..	..	10	43	11	34	..	88
..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	51	56	19	31	6	56	7	4	6	5	22	26	21	9	..	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	6
..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	57	62	19	37	6	62	7	4	6	5	22	30	22	10	..	62
..	..	..	..	..	29	35	..	..	10	74	35	39	..	74	6	8	7	4	25	24	8	42	..	74
..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	31	36	..	..	10	77	35	42	..	77	6	8	7	4	25	24	8	45	..	77
..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	10	1	2	13	1	2	1	4	8	..	5	2	6	13
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	10	3	2	15	1	2	1	4	8	..	6	3	6	15
..	..	..	..	..	94	82	4	..	..	180	67	113	..	180	15	14	17	6	42	51	32	89	8	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	94	82	4	..	..	180	67	113	..	180	15	14	17	6	42	51	32	89	8	180
..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	34	44	31	8	5	44	10	9	2	3	24	24	9	11	..	44
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	34	45	31	9	5	45	10	9	2	3	24	25	9	11	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	132	22	101	9	132	8	2	2	..	12	50	49	32	1	132
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	133	22	102	9	133	8	2	2	..	12	51	49	32	1	133
..	..	..	..	..	71	33	2	..	..	106	38	68	..	106	7	2	5	8	22	36	8	60	2	106
..	..	7	9	3	..	..	..	..	26	45	16	25	4	45	5	2	..	4	11	23	7	13	2	45
..	..	..	..	..	71	13	..	..	..	84	17	67	..	84	3	5	3	..	11	33	13	37	1	84
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	73	13	..	..	..	86	17	69	..	86	3	5	3	..	11	33	14	38	1	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	10	1	9	..	10	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	6	..	10
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	382	239	6	..	11	638	209	429	..	638	44	44	24	24	136	215	79	326	18	638
3	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	9	..	20
3	..	..	..	..	397	241	6	..	11	658	209	449	..	658	44	44	24	24	136	223	82	335	18	658
..	..	38	23	6	1	..	..	3	293	365	111	215	39	365	38	19	14	18	89	157	111	87	10	365
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	2	..	11
2	..	39	23	6	1	..	..	3	302	376	111	226	39	376	38	19	14	18	89	163	114	89	10	376
5	..	39	23	6	398	241	6	3	313	1034	320	675	39	1034	82	63	38	42	225	386	196	424	28	1034
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
5	..	39	23	6	398	241	6	3	313	1034	320	675	39	1034	82	63	38	42	225	386	196	424	28	1069

TABLE No. 3.—RETURN of PRISONERS committed to the LIVERPOOL BOROUGH

Description of Offence.	1 Description of Prisoners. Males and Females.	1 Adults and Juveniles.	2 Total number of Prisoners.	3 Number of times in Prison this Year. Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times and upwards.	Total.	4 Number of times previously in Prison. Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times and under Ten.	Ten times and under Twenty.	Twenty and upwards.	Total.
Felons	Males	Adults	320	278	33	7	2	..	320	49	24	13	14	22	4	1	127
		Juveniles	66	55	10	1	..	..	66	6	3	3	4	7	2	..	25
		Total	386	333	43	8	2	..	386	55	27	16	18	29	6	1	152
	Females	Adults	212	165	30	9	7	1	212	29	15	13	12	18	5	2	94
		Juveniles	14	5	8	1	..	..	14	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	10
		Total	226	170	38	10	7	1	226	31	17	15	14	20	5	2	104
Misdemeanants convicted at Sessions	Males	Adults	64	58	5	..	1	..	64	7	3	1	..	5	1	..	17
		Juveniles	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total	67	61	5	..	1	..	67	8	3	1	..	5	1	..	18
	Females	Adults	29	25	3	1	..	..	29	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
		Juveniles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	29	25	3	1	..	..	29	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Vagrants and reputed Thieves	Males	Adults	178	154	13	6	5	..	178	20	6	3	6	3	2	..	40
		Juveniles	59	53	5	1	..	..	59	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
		Total	237	207	18	7	5	..	237	23	8	3	6	3	2	..	45
	Females	Adults	200	159	28	6	3	4	200	17	16	2	6	10	2	2	55
		Juveniles	22	13	..	3	6	..	22	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
		Total	222	172	28	9	9	4	222	22	16	3	6	10	2	2	61
Dock Misdemeanants, and Illegally Pawning	Males	Adults	147	144	3	..	..	..	147	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	5
		Juveniles	10	6	4	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	157	150	7	..	..	..	157	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	5
	Females	Adults	81	67	11	3	..	..	81	14	3	..	1	2	1	..	21
		Juveniles	8	6	2	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
		Total	89	73	13	3	..	..	89	14	6	..	1	2	1	..	24
Assaults, Fighting, and Malicious Damage	Males	Adults	612	542	46	18	5	1	612	85	33	9	2	13	1	..	143
		Juveniles	6	5	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total	618	547	47	18	5	1	618	86	33	9	2	13	1	..	144
	Females	Adults	162	128	24	6	2	2	162	23	8	1	3	1	3	1	40
		Juveniles	3	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		Total	165	130	24	7	2	2	165	23	8	1	3	1	4	1	41
Prostitutes	Females	Adults	401	182	97	55	26	41	401	72	56	30	21	59	30	9	277
		Juveniles	9	2	5	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	7
		Total	410	184	102	57	26	41	410	72	56	30	25	62	30	9	284
Drunkards	Males	Adults	406	350	32	18	3	3	406	49	14	10	3	7	3	1	87
	Females	Adults	186	157	17	8	2	2	186	22	9	4	2	7	2	1	47
Other Convictions	Males	Adults	232	198	22	5	5	2	232	35	11	3	3	5	1	1	59
		Juveniles	11	10	1	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
		Total	243	208	23	5	5	2	243	36	11	3	3	6	1	1	61
	Females	Adults	38	24	7	2	4	1	38	1	2	1	2	..	1	1	8
		Juveniles	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total	40	26	7	2	4	1	40	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	9
Excise and Customs	Males	Adults	42	42	..	..	..	..	42	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	5
	Females	Adults	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	Males	Adults	2001	1766	154	54	21	6	2001	250	93	39	29	57	12	3	483
		Juveniles	155	132	21	2	..	..	155	12	5	3	4	8	3	..	35
		Total	2156	1898	175	56	21	6	2156	262	98	42	33	65	15	3	518
	Females	Adults	1312	910	217	90	44	51	1312	180	109	52	47	97	44	16	545
		Juveniles	58	30	15	7	6	..	58	8	5	3	6	5	..	1	28
		Total	1370	940	232	97	50	51	1370	188	114	55	53	102	44	17	573
Military Prisoners	Males and Females.	Adults and Juveniles	3526	2838	407	153	71	57	3526	450	212	97	86	167	59	20	1091
	Males	Adults	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Classes		3591	2838	407	153	71	57	3526	450	212	97	86	167	59	20	1091

GAOL, between the 1st January and the 1st September, 1842.

5 Place of Birth.								6 Length of time those have been in Liverpool who were Born elsewhere.						7 Object in coming to Liverpool.					8 Trade or Occupation.							
Liverpool.	Lancashire.	Other English Counties.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Foreigners.	Total.	Under One Year.	One Year and under two.	Two Years and under Five.	Five Years and under Ten.	Ten Years and under Twenty.	Twenty and upwards.	Total.	With Parents and Relatives.	To seek Employment.	In Vessels.	Other Purposes.	Total.	Servants.	Dressmakers, &c.	Hawkers & other desultory Occupations.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and superior Employments.	Not ascertained to have been employed.	Total.
112	33	49	13	9	88	16	320	59	9	27	33	52	28	208	49	120	14	25	208	..	..	..	167	120	33	..	320
41	4	5	3	5	7	1	66	3	1	4	10	7	..	25	19	2	2	2	25	..	..	..	45	21	..	..	66
153	37	54	16	14	95	17	386	62	10	31	43	59	28	233	68	122	16	27	233	..	..	..	212	141	33	..	386
66	17	33	12	2	81	1	212	20	14	26	30	36	20	146	75	40	1	30	146	71	49	12	..	..	..	80	212
8	2	3	..	..	1	..	14	3	1	1	..	1	..	6	3	1	..	2	6	4	3	1	..	..	..	6	14
74	19	36	12	2	82	1	226	23	15	27	30	37	20	152	78	41	1	32	152	75	52	13	..	..	..	86	226
21	5	10	1	3	21	3	64	12	1	4	9	10	7	43	4	26	13	..	43	..	..	..	38	20	3	..	64
1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
22	5	10	1	3	23	3	67	13	1	4	10	10	7	45	5	27	13	..	45	..	..	..	40	20	5	2	67
6	2	10	3	2	5	1	29	4	4	2	5	6	2	23	3	6	..	14	23	4	10	3	..	..	..	1	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	10	3	2	5	1	29	4	4	2	5	6	2	23	3	6	..	14	23	4	10	3	..	..	..	12	29
62	14	23	8	11	53	7	178	46	3	11	17	23	16	116	25	68	15	8	116	..	..	..	115	62	1	..	178
32	8	4	2	3	8	2	59	6	1	4	7	9	..	27	21	4	2	..	27	..	..	..	55	4	..	..	59
94	22	27	10	14	61	9	237	52	4	15	24	32	16	143	46	72	17	8	143	..	..	..	170	66	1	..	237
68	9	22	5	7	84	5	200	22	8	22	20	24	36	132	70	30	..	32	132	44	21	24	..	..	..	111	200
10	..	2	..	..	10	..	22	1	..	5	4	2	..	12	11	1	..	..	12	4	..	3	..	..	..	15	22
78	9	24	5	7	94	5	222	23	8	27	24	26	36	144	81	31	..	32	144	48	21	27	..	..	..	126	222
23	4	39	10	11	30	30	147	83	..	11	10	11	9	124	7	47	70	..	124	..	..	..	31	115	1	..	147
8	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	10
31	4	41	10	11	30	30	157	85	..	11	10	11	9	126	8	47	70	1	126	..	..	..	38	118	1	..	157
28	1	12	7	1	29	3	81	8	3	8	12	16	6	53	20	15	..	18	53	23	11	8	..	..	..	39	81
6	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
34	1	12	7	1	31	3	89	8	3	9	13	16	6	55	22	15	..	18	55	24	11	8	..	..	..	46	89
236	41	70	18	22	198	27	612	87	10	36	81	110	52	376	80	239	40	17	376	..	..	..	351	244	17	..	612
3	..	1	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
239	41	71	18	22	200	27	618	87	10	38	82	110	52	379	83	239	40	17	379	..	..	..	357	244	17	..	618
61	1	19	15	..	65	1	162	1	..	20	20	30	30	101	66	24	..	11	101	46	20	23	..	..	..	63	162
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
63	2	19	15	..	65	1	165	1	..	20	21	30	30	102	67	24	..	11	102	47	20	23	..	..	..	65	165
123	39	92	15	13	115	4	401	28	35	81	68	56	10	278	168	67	..	43	278	72	69	14	..	..	..	246	401
3	3	1	..	..	2	..	9	2	..	2	1	1	..	6	5	..	..	1	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	9
126	42	93	15	13	117	4	410	30	35	83	69	57	10	284	173	67	..	44	284	73	70	15	..	..	..	252	410
134	25	42	15	31	148	11	406	88	20	23	45	58	38	272	52	167	29	24	272	..	..	..	215	182	9	..	406
66	15	23	10	3	63	6	186	18	4	19	22	30	27	120	60	30	..	30	120	28	26	41	..	..	..	91	186
119	12	26	5	1	54	15	232	31	4	9	21	38	10	113	36	68	4	5	113	..	..	..	177	52	3	..	232
7	1	2	..	..	1	..	11	1	..	1	2	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	11
126	13	28	5	1	55	15	243	32	4	10	23	38	10	117	39	69	4	5	117	..	..	..	187	53	3	..	243
34	1	1	..	..	2	..	38	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	32	38
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
35	2	1	..	..	2	..	40	1	..	1	2	1	..	5	3	2	..	..	5	3	..	3	..	..	..	34	40
1	1	3	3	6	12	16	42	29	2	2	2	4	2	41	2	13	24	2	41	..	..	..	12	30	..	..	42
2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
708	135	262	73	94	604	125	2001	435	49	123	218	316	162	1293	255	748	209	81	1293	..	..	..	1107	825	69	..	2001
92	13	14	5	8	20	3	155	13	2	17	21	16	..	63	48	8	4	3	63	..	..	..	124	29	..	2	155
800	148	276	78	102	624	128	2156	448	51	134	239	322	162	1356	303	756	213	83	1356	..	..	..	1231	854	69	2	2156
454	85	212	67	28	445	21	1312	102	68	179	179	199	131	858	466	213	1	178	858	219	216	128	..	..	..	677	1312
30	7	6	..	..	15	..	58	7	1	9	7	4	..	28	22	3	..	3	28	11	4	5	..	..	..	38	58
484	92	218	67	28	460	21	1370	109	69	188	186	203	131	886	488	216	1	181	886	302	220	133	..	..	..	715	1370
1284	240	494	145	130	1084	149	3526	557	120	322	425	525	293	2242	801	972	204	265	2242	302	220	133	1231	854	69	717	3526
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1284	240	494	145	130	1084	149	3526	557	120	322	425	525	293	2242	801	972	204	265	2242	302	220	133	1231	854	69	717	3526

TABLE No. 3.—Return of Prisoners committed

Description of Offences.	Description of Prisoners.		9 If employed, and in what manner when taken into Custody.							10 Length of Time which those had been out of Employment who were not employed when taken into Custody.					11 Average Earnings of those who were employed, or who had not left their Employment more than One Month when taken.						
	Males and Females.	Adults and Juveniles.	Regularly.	Casually.	Living with Parents.	Living with Husbands.	Paupers in Workhouse.	Not following any lawful Occupation.	Total.	Under One Week.	One Week and under One Month.	One Month and under Three Months.	Three Months or more.	Total.	Under 5s. per Week.	5s. and under 10s.	10s. and under 15s.	15s. and under 20s.	20s. and under 30s.	30s. and upwards.	Total.
Felons	Males	Adults	145	171	..	..	..	4	320	4	40	27	59	130	7	36	49	46	29	16	183
		Juveniles.	13	35	..	..	..	18	66	2	2	7	7	18	16	9	..	..	..	..	25
		Total	158	206	..	..	..	22	386	6	42	34	66	148	23	45	49	46	29	16	208
	Females	Adult	57	21	11	36	1	86	212	7	8	10	7	32	44	20	11	1	1	1	78
		Juveniles.	3	5	5	..	..	1	14	..	..	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
		Total	60	26	16	36	1	87	226	7	8	11	8	34	49	20	11	1	1	1	83
Misdemeanants convicted at Sessions	Males	Adults	29	31	..	..	..	4	64	2	7	10	7	26	..	5	8	10	7	6	36
		Juveniles.	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total	31	32	..	..	..	4	67	2	7	11	7	27	1	5	8	10	7	6	37
	Females	Adults	5	4	1	4	..	15	29	1	..	1	..	2	3	3	..	..	1	1	8
		Juveniles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	5	4	1	4	..	15	29	1	..	1	..	2	3	3	..	..	1	1	8
Vagrants and reputed Thieves	Males	Adults	71	102	..	..	..	5	178	4	35	20	35	94	10	32	41	14	14	2	113
		Juveniles.	9	45	..	..	..	5	59	1	7	7	16	31	10	7	1	..	..	..	18
		Total	80	147	..	..	..	10	237	5	42	27	51	125	20	39	42	14	14	2	131
	Females	Adults	43	22	9	71	..	55	200	14	4	3	3	24	17	16	2	1	..	..	36
		Juveniles.	5	..	14	..	..	3	22	1	..	2	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
		Total	48	22	23	71	..	58	222	15	4	5	3	27	22	16	2	1	..	..	41
Dock Misdemeanants, and Illegally Pawning	Males	Adults	101	46	..	..	..	..	147	3	13	11	5	32	6	21	45	37	25	1	136
		Juveniles.	6	4	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	1	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	7
		Total	107	50	..	..	..	..	157	4	13	11	6	34	11	23	45	37	26	1	143
	Females	Adults	20	9	4	33	..	15	81	5	1	1	3	12	15	13	1	1	1	..	29
		Juveniles.	1	..	7	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total	21	9	11	33	..	15	89	5	1	1	5	12	14	13	1	1	1	..	30
Assaults, Fighting, and Malicious Damage	Males	Adults	426	184	..	..	..	2	612	10	69	44	48	171	9	68	169	141	91	20	496
		Juveniles.	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	6
		Total	432	184	..	..	..	2	618	10	69	44	48	171	12	69	169	141	91	20	502
	Females	Adults	52	38	11	49	2	10	162	9	4	2	3	18	49	26	6	..	1	1	83
		Juveniles.	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	52	40	12	49	2	10	165	9	4	2	3	18	49	26	6	..	1	1	83
Prostitutes	Females	Adults	21	16	12	13	4	335	401	18	16	..	..	34	21	10	2	..	..	..	33
		Juveniles.	..	..	3	..	..	6	9	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Total	21	16	15	13	4	341	410	19	16	..	..	35	23	10	2	..	..	..	35
Drunkards	Males	Adults	260	146	..	..	..	..	406	49	58	29	27	163	5	52	128	90	48	9	332
	Females	Adults	28	68	4	86	..	..	186	2	1	1	4	8	54	35	7	..	..	..	96
Other Convictions	Males	Adults	151	53	..	..	28	..	232	2	25	15	27	67	4	46	70	25	21	4	170
		Juveniles.	5	4	..	..	2	..	11	1	2	1	..	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	6
		Total	156	57	..	..	30	..	243	3	25	16	27	71	8	48	70	28	21	4	179
	Females	Adults	4	3	..	..	31	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	5
		Juveniles.	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4	3	..	..	33	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	5
Excise and Customs	Males	Adults	32	8	..	..	..	2	42	1	1	1	2	5	1	10	14	1	..	..	26
	Females	Adults	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Total	Males	Adults	1215	741	..	..	28	17	2001	75	246	157	210	688	42	268	524	367	236	58	1495
		Juveniles.	41	89	..	..	2	23	155	5	11	16	24	56	39	23	1	..	..	..	63
		Total	1256	830	..	..	30	40	2156	80	257	173	234	744	81	291	525	367	236	58	1558
	Females	Adults	230	181	53	294	38	516	1312	56	34	18	22	130	202	127	31	3	4	3	370
		Juveniles.	9	7	30	..	2	10	58	2	..	3	1	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	13
		Total	239	188	83	294	40	526	1370	58	34	21	23	136	215	127	31	3	4	3	383
	Males and Females.	Adults & Juveniles	1495	1018	83	294	70	556	3526	138	291	194	257	880	296	418	556	370	240	61	1941
Military Prisoners	Males.	Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Classes		1495	1018	83	294	70	556	3526	138	291	194	257	880	296	418	556	370	240	61	1941

to the Liverpool Borough Gaol, &c.—*continued.*

12				13					14				15					16					17				
If Married or Single.				Number of Children.					Whether Parents were living or dead.				Number of Years at Day School.					Number of Years at Sunday School.					Degree of Instruction.				
Married.	Single.	Widows.	Total.	One Child.	Two Children.	Three Children.	Four and more.	Total.	One Parent living.	Both Parents living.	Both Parents dead.	Total.	One Year and under.	Two Years and under.	Three Years and under.	Four Years and more.	Total.	One Year and under.	Two Years and under.	Three Years and under.	Four Years and more.	Total.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read and Write in a superior manner.	Total.
132	188	..	320	23	23	21	23	90	66	116	138	320	48	42	22	157	269	7	3	3	11	24	79	40	158	43	320
..	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	32	26	8	66	19	10	5	19	53	7	2	1	5	15	24	7	35	..	66
132	254	..	386	23	23	21	23	90	98	142	146	386	67	52	27	176	322	14	5	4	16	39	103	47	193	43	386
63	121	28	212	34	11	15	8	68	74	38	100	212	41	31	24	72	168	25	18	8	30	81	95	70	44	3	212
..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	14	7	6	..	..	13	3	1	..	..	4	8	6	..	..	14
63	135	28	226	34	11	15	8	68	82	44	100	226	48	37	24	72	181	28	19	8	30	85	103	76	44	3	226
37	27	..	64	6	9	5	4	24	14	9	31	64	7	4	1	39	51	..	..	1	2	3	13	6	35	10	64
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	3
37	30	..	67	6	9	5	4	24	16	10	31	67	8	4	1	41	54	..	..	1	3	4	13	7	37	10	67
11	11	7	29	7	1	3	2	13	12	2	15	29	4	3	3	10	20	..	..	1	9	10	10	6	8	5	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	11	7	29	7	1	3	2	13	12	2	15	29	4	3	3	10	20	..	..	1	9	10	10	6	8	5	29
76	102	..	178	12	10	15	20	57	46	56	76	178	30	29	19	57	135	5	..	..	6	11	64	24	89	1	178
..	59	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	16	33	10	59	23	3	6	10	42	2	1	1	2	6	40	1	18	..	59
76	161	..	237	12	10	15	20	57	62	89	86	237	53	32	25	67	177	7	1	1	8	17	104	25	107	1	237
82	71	47	200	28	27	16	23	94	112	25	63	200	31	19	17	73	140	13	12	13	24	62	86	60	44	10	200
..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	..	22	9	3	3	3	18	2	2	1	3	8	15	6	1	..	22
82	93	47	222	28	27	16	23	94	119	40	63	222	40	22	20	76	158	15	14	14	27	70	101	66	45	10	222
62	85	..	147	9	17	6	18	50	50	33	64	147	17	11	12	73	113	..	..	1	1	2	48	12	86	1	147
..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	10	1	4	1	3	9	..	1	2	1	4	3	2	5	..	10
62	95	..	157	9	17	6	18	50	53	38	66	157	18	15	13	76	122	..	1	3	2	6	51	14	91	1	157
41	24	16	81	13	11	4	8	36	29	13	39	81	9	8	7	41	65	2	3	4	15	24	30	24	24	3	81
..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	8	5	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	8
41	32	16	89	13	11	4	8	36	31	19	39	89	14	8	7	41	70	5	3	4	15	27	38	24	24	3	89
268	344	..	612	56	56	37	52	201	130	237	245	612	84	43	70	283	480	3	1	1	6	11	189	76	314	33	612
..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	6
268	350	..	618	56	56	37	52	201	130	241	247	618	87	43	70	283	483	3	1	1	6	11	193	76	316	33	618
108	42	12	162	33	23	17	16	89	57	27	78	162	21	24	18	61	124	9	12	5	15	41	70	54	36	2	162
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
108	45	12	165	33	23	17	16	89	60	27	78	165	23	24	18	62	127	9	12	5	15	41	73	54	36	2	165
52	304	45	401	32	8	..	1	41	178	64	159	401	65	62	48	137	312	40	23	15	73	151	151	156	88	6	401
..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	9	2	2	2	1	7	5	..	..	..	5	5	2	2	..	9
52	313	45	410	32	8	..	1	41	183	68	159	410	67	64	50	138	319	45	23	15	73	156	156	158	90	6	410
161	245	..	406	37	32	32	27	128	131	104	171	406	56	52	44	199	351	4	2	2	5	13	129	56	210	11	406
103	52	31	186	23	30	27	10	90	67	26	93	186	22	16	17	70	125	22	16	17	70	125	94	51	39	2	186
72	160	..	232	14	14	9	2	39	44	98	90	232	40	35	40	69	184	7	1	2	7	17	86	35	106	5	232
..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	1	11	2	3	5	..	10	2	..	..	..	2	6	1	4	..	11
72	171	..	243	14	14	9	2	39	47	105	91	243	42	38	45	69	194	9	1	2	7	19	92	36	110	5	243
6	27	5	38	3	1	2	8	14	7	1	30	38	7	4	1	13	25	4	8	..	10	22	19	8	11	..	38
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2
6	29	5	40	3	1	2	8	14	8	1	31	40	7	4	2	13	26	5	8	..	10	23	19	9	12	..	40
17	25	..	42	4	3	2	3	12	19	18	5	42	9	5	6	15	35	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	25	..	42
2	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	3
825	1176	..	2001	161	164	127	149	601	500	681	820	2001	291	221	214	892	1618	26	7	10	38	81	621	251	1023	106	2001
..	155	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	56	75	24	155	49	20	17	34	120	11	4	4	9	28	77	12	66	..	155
825	1331	..	2156	161	164	127	149	601	557	756	844	2156	340	241	231	926	1738	37	11	14	47	109	698	263	1089	106	2156
468	653	191	1312	173	112	84	79	448	538	197	577	1312	201	167	135	477	980	116	93	63	246	518	564	423	294	31	1312
..	58	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	26	31	1	58	25	11	6	5	47	14	3	1	3	21	39	15	4	..	58
468	711	191	1370	173	112	84	79	448	564	228	578	1370	226	178	141	482	1027	130	96	64	249	539	603	438	298	31	1370
1293	2042	191	3526	334	276	211	228	1049	1120	984	1422	3526	566	419	372	1408	2765	167	107	78	296	648	1301	701	1387	137	3526
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
1293	2042	191	3526	334	276	211	228	1049	1120	984	1422	3526	566	419	372	1408	2765	167	107	78	296	648	1301	701	1387	137	3591

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.
Liverpool. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

TABLE No. 4.—ABSTRACT of Tables Nos. 2 and 3, containing the Total Number of Prisoners committed to the LIVERPOOL BOROUGH GAOL, between the 1st October, 1841, to 30th September, 1842.

Description of Offences.	Description of Prisoners. Males and Females.	Description of Prisoners. Adults and Juveniles.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of times previously in Prison. Never in Prison before.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times and under Ten.	Ten and under Twenty.	Twenty and upwards.	Total.
Felons	Males	Adults	416	269	59	29	15	16	23	4	1	416
		Juveniles	68	42	6	3	3	4	7	3	..	68
		Total	484	311	65	32	18	20	30	7	1	484
	Females	Adults	277	149	36	20	19	16	26	8	3	277
		Juveniles	15	5	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	15
		Total	292	154	38	22	21	18	28	8	3	292
Misdemeanants convicted at Sessions	Males	Adults	76	56	8	5	1	..	5	1	..	76
		Juveniles	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		Total	80	59	9	5	1	..	5	1	..	80
	Females	Adults	34	30	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	34
		Juveniles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	34	30	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	34
Vagrants (and reputed Thieves	Males	Adults	254	190	32	9	6	7	7	3	..	254
		Juveniles	71	60	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	71
		Total	325	250	36	13	9	7	7	3	..	325
	Females	Adults	256	176	23	21	6	8	15	4	3	256
		Juveniles	28	17	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	28
		Total	284	193	28	23	10	8	15	4	3	284
Dock Misdemeanants, and Illegally Pawning	Males	Adults	221	214	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	221
		Juveniles	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
		Total	234	227	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	234
	Females	Adults	94	69	15	3	3	1	2	1	..	94
		Juveniles	10	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	10
		Total	104	76	15	6	3	1	2	1	..	104
Assaults, Fighting, and Malicious Damage	Males	Adults	792	631	95	40	10	2	13	1	..	792
		Juveniles	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
		Total	798	636	96	40	10	2	13	1	..	798
	Females	Adults	206	151	32	12	1	3	2	4	1	206
		Juveniles	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
		Total	210	153	33	12	1	3	2	5	1	210
Prostitutes	Females	Adults	533	160	110	71	40	30	77	32	13	533
		Juveniles	10	3	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	10
		Total	543	163	110	71	40	34	80	32	13	543
Drunkards	Males	Adults	512	404	59	18	15	3	8	4	1	512
	Females	Adults	231	162	32	14	5	6	8	3	1	231
Other Convictions	Males	Adults	316	242	38	20	3	3	8	1	1	316
		Juveniles	13	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	13
		Total	329	253	39	20	3	3	9	1	1	329
	Females	Adults	42	34	1	2	1	2	..	1	1	42
		Juveniles	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Total	44	35	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	44
Excise and Customs	Males	Adults	52	47	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	52
	Females	Adults	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	Males	Adults	2639	2052	296	124	50	32	67	15	3	2639
		Juveniles	175	134	13	7	6	4	8	3	..	175
		Total	2814	2186	309	131	56	36	75	18	3	2814
	Females	Adults	1678	933	251	144	78	66	131	53	22	1678
		Juveniles	68	34	9	7	6	6	5	..	1	68
		Total	1746	967	260	151	84	72	136	53	23	1746
	Males and Females.	Adults and Juveniles	4560	3153	569	282	140	108	211	71	26	4560
Military Prisoners	Males	Adults	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
	All Classes		4660	3153	569	282	140	108	211	71	26	4660

LIVERPOOL.—Main Bridewell.

This establishment, where the whole of the prisoners are received previous to being brought before the magistrates, was clean and orderly on the day of inspection.

I annex a comparative return of the number of prisoners brought before the magistrates in the years 1842 and 1843:—

A Return showing the total Number of Prisoners brought before the Magistrates, from September 1, 1841, to August 31, 1842; and a corresponding Return for the Months in the Year 1842 and 1843.

	Mondays.			Other Days.		
	Number.	Remanded.	Total.	Number.	Remanded.	Total.
1841 and 1842 .	5820	109	5929	11,837	900	12,737
1842 and 1843 .	4822	93	4915	10,690	726	11,416
	998	16	1014	1,147	174	1,321

Mondays . . . . . 1014 } 2335
Other Days . . . . . 1321 }

	From September, 1841, to August, 1842.						
	Mondays.			Other Days.			Total Number for each Month.
	Number.	Remanded.	Total.	Number.	Remanded.	Total.	
September . . .	495	7	502	1,093	75	1,168	1,670
October	525	5	530	1,018	90	1,108	1,638
November . . .	495	6	501	873	72	945	1,446
December. . . .	423	6	429	1,079	88	1,167	1,596
January	459	12	471	814	67	881	1,352
February	370	13	383	802	54	856	1,239
March	386	6	392	1,019	70	1,089	1,481
April	376	10	386	884	93	977	1,363
May	561	14	575	970	58	1,028	1,603
June	525	8	533	1,040	74	1,114	1,647
July	515	11	526	1,121	84	1,205	1,731
August	690	11	701	1,124	75	1,199	1,900
Total . . .	5,820	109	5,929	11,837	900	12,737	18,666
	From September, 1842, to August, 1843.						
September . . .	331	5	336	833	71	904	1,240
October	433	16	449	718	51	769	1,218
November . . .	324	4	328	843	67	910	1,238
December. . . .	388	4	392	1,054	75	1,129	1,521
January	381	10	391	788	66	854	1,245
February	326	2	328	710	54	764	1,092
March	494	7	501	1,037	68	1,105	1,606
April	458	8	466	914	42	956	1,422
May	385	8	393	896	48	944	1,337
June	428	3	431	876	62	938	1,369
July	506	14	520	1,054	59	1,113	1,663
August	368	12	380	967	63	1,030	1,410
Total . . .	4,822	93	4,915	10,690	726	11,416	16,361

In addition to the other valuable registers kept in this establishment for the recognition of criminals and suspected persons, a book has been introduced, which, at a glance, shows under separate heads the whole of the transactions in connexion with the prisoner, from his reception in the bridewell to his final disposal. I annex a form which appears worthy of adoption in similar establishments.—(See pages 36 and 37.)

Since my last Report an Act has been passed by the Legislature entitled the "Liverpool Improvement Act," which, among other beneficial clauses, enacts that no public-house shall be open for the vending of beer, &c., before one o'clock on the Sunday afternoon. Having so frequently witnessed the disorderly state of the streets in the more densely populated parts of Liverpool on the Sunday mornings, and the numerous cases of drunken persons apprehended by the police and lodged in the bridewells between Saturday night and Sunday morning, and having borne testimony to these facts while the Bill was in Committee in the Lords, I have much gratification in reporting that the shutting up of the public-houses until after one o'clock on the Sabbath has been attended with most beneficial effects. Accompanied by Mr. Whitty, the chief of the police, to whose activity and intelligence the town of Liverpool is so much indebted, I visited early on the Sabbath morning the several bridewells and parts of the town which were always on this day the scene of so much disorder; the contrast was most marked.

SPECIMEN of Register kept in

Number.	Prisoner's Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Age.	Country.	Married or Single.	Read or Write.	Officer's Name and Number.	At what Hour.		Offence, &c.
									Day.	Night.	
1	W. K. .	Byrom-street .	Labourer .	21	E.	S.	R. & W.	Thomas Smith, 182 .	..	8	Charged by John Sergeant with stealing two pair of shoes in Byrom-street.
2	J. S. .	Bent-street . .	Shoemaker	30	E.	M.	N.	James Brown, 327 .	4	..	Drunk, and assaulting the officer in Williamson-sq.
3	J. H. .	Vernon-street .	Joiner . .	25	E.	S.	R. & W.	Jos. Hitchman, 318 .	..	10	Drunk, and disorderly in Vauxhall-road.

In the bridewells a remarkable reduction was observed in the number charged with being drunk and disorderly from the Saturday night to the Sunday morning; and on passing through a very considerable portion of the town scarcely a drunken person was to be seen. The beneficial consequences of this regulation are further shown in the accompanying return, by the reduction in the number of charges of drunkenness since the Act came into operation, in contrast with the previous year:—

A RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners brought before the Magistrates on each Monday on Charges of Drunkenness, commencing September 1, 1841, and ending August 31, 1842; and a corresponding one for the same Months, ending August, 1843.

Months.	Till 12 o'Clock on Saturday-night.			After 12 o'Clock on Saturday-night to 1 P.M. Sunday.			After 1 P.M. Sunday till Monday.			Total Number of Drunken Offences.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1841–1842.												
September .	49	25	74	56	46	102	56	29	85	161	100	261
October .	59	16	75	96	45	141	54	23	77	209	84	293
November .	56	24	80	63	37	100	52	22	74	171	83	254
December .	58	27	85	51	21	72	37	27	64	146	75	221
January .	57	22	79	69	40	109	40	23	63	166	85	251
February .	46	8	54	42	50	92	44	17	61	132	75	207
March . .	48	26	74	56	30	86	32	6	38	136	62	198
April . .	28	19	47	70	22	92	42	18	60	140	59	199
May . .	57	27	84	90	52	142	61	24	85	208	103	311
June . .	45	20	65	86	51	137	45	25	70	176	96	272
July . .	36	13	49	95	59	154	57	21	78	188	93	281
August. .	63	23	86	108	77	185	69	41	110	240	141	381
Grand Total	602	250	852	882	530	1,412	589	276	865	2,073	1,056	3,129
1842–1843.												
September .	34	13	47	44	21	65	23	21	44	101	55	156
October .	52	27	79	49	33	82	59	30	89	160	90	250
November .	35	19	54	41	27	68	30	20	50	106	66	172
December .	45	28	73	47	17	64	55	29	84	147	74	221
January .	43	16	59	43	19	62	33	23	56	119	58	177
February .	45	18	63	47	17	64	26	20	46	118	55	173
March . .	47	22	69	37	25	62	34	20	54	118	67	185
April . .	39	23	62	31	24	55	47	18	65	117	65	182
May . .	44	14	58	52	26	78	42	14	56	138	54	192
June . .	51	19	70	54	19	73	69	21	90	174	59	233
July . .	73	26	99	39	21	60	71	22	93	183	69	252
August .	48	15	63	50	30	80	38	23	61	136	68	204
Grand Total	556	240	796	534	279	813	527	261	788	1,617	780	2,397
1841–2. .	602	250	852	882	530	1,412	589	276	865	2,073	1,056	3,129
1842–3. .	556	240	796	534	279	813	527	261	788	1,617	780	2,397
Decrease, 1842–3. .	46	10	56	348	251	599	62	15	77	456	276	732

The several bridewells and station-houses of the police were clean and orderly, and manifesting the same able and careful superintendence which I have had the gratification of noticing on other occasions. I annex the Report of the Watch Committee of the Town Council, with a tabular statement appended thereto, illustrative of the state of crime within the borough during the year 1842:—

the Main Bridewell, Liverpool.

Where received.	By whom received.	Description of Property taken from Prisoners.	Amount.	Provisions, Bed, &c. in Bridewell.				Balance Due.	How disposed of.	By whom Paid.	Signature of Prisoners.
				Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.	Total.	Amount.			
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	£. s. d.			
Main Bridewell.	John Stewart	Knife, box, and key.	0 15 6	0 1 0	1 0	1	3 0	0 12 6	Borough House of Correction.	John Stewart	..
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Key, box, and rule.	1 2 6	0 1 0	..	..	1 0	1 1 6	Fined 15*s.*, balance 6*s.* 6*d.*	Ditto . .	James Smith
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Knife, key, and box.	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	Borough House of Correction.	Ditto . .	..

" Report.

" The Watch Committee for the borough of Liverpool, in laying before the Council the Criminal and other Police Returns for the year 1842, have great pleasure in referring to the evidence they afford of the continued efficiency of the constabulary force.

" The conduct of the police force exhibits considerable improvement. There has been during the past year fewer constables suspended or otherwise punished for disobedience of orders, or neglect of duty, than in any preceding year since the establishment of the force.

" The following table shows a comparison for the last three years :—

	1842.	1841.	1840.
Number of Constables Suspended	108	130	126
,, ,, for Drunkenness	39	64	59
,, Fined, Drunk on Duty .	115	162	189
,, Resigned	54	83	100
,, Promoted	18	13	24

" Although the number of criminal classes has increased to a small extent, the number of robberies has diminished.

" The following table shows the comparative result for the last three years :—

	1842.	1841.	1840.
Number of Thieves known to the Police . . .	940	855	914
,, ,, Transported	203	175	142
,, ,, Imprisoned	3704	2646	2310
,, Persons in Custody on charges of Felony.	6202	6267	6313
,, Men brought before the Magistrates charged with Drunkenness.	4307	4767	4417
,, Women Ditto . . .	2471	2688	2658
,, Public-houses Fined	268	86	129
,, Beer-houses Fined	192	49	
,, Offences against the Bye-Laws, Town Division.	2718	1548	2481
,, ,, ,, Dock Division.	3302	3600	4903
,, Prostitutes	2899	2683	2489
,, Brothels	569	496	568

The convictions in proportion to the number in custody this year have been greater than in 1840 or 1841, whilst the number of re-committals has decreased.

Number of Individuals in Custody for Felony, as Suspicious Characters, &c.			
Number of Times during the Year.	1842.	1841.	1840.
Once.	4123	3976	4056
Twice	534	559	500
Three times.	166	189	194
Four ,, ...	60	89	81
Five ,, ...	22	26	38
Six ,, ...	9	14	19
Seven ,, ...	4	6	2
Eight ,, ...	1	3	3
Nine ,, ...	. .	1	1

" The increase in the criminal classes has reference to prostitutes and keepers of brothels, and also to thieves of the second and third classes, who occasionally seek other modes of earning a livelihood.

" *Fire Police.*—The return of fires, the Committee regret to state, shows a great increase both in number and estimated loss as compared with the previous year. In 1842 the number was 140, and the estimated loss 517,927*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* In 1841, 109, and the loss 7,271*l.* 4*s.* It is to be hoped that the effective measures now in contemplation will, in a great degree, prevent such extensive losses as the town has unfortunately experienced during the last year.

" James Lawrence, *Chairman.*

" *Watch Committee Room, February* 25, 1843."

A Return of the Number of Offences committed within the Borough of Liverpool, which have come under the Cognizance of the Police from the 1st January to 31st December, 1842, inclusive.

Classification of Offences.	No. of Offences attempted or committed within the Borough.			No. of Offences where Offenders have been detected and apprehended at the time, or immediately afterwards.		No. of Offences detected at the time, but where Offenders have escaped.		No. of Offences attempted, but prevented, and Offenders captured.		No. of Offences attempted, but prevented, where Offenders have escaped.		No. of Offences discovered after Offenders had escaped.		Total No. of Offences committed.	Total No. of Offences attempted, but prevented.	No. of Persons subsequently apprehended.		Total No. of Persons apprehended.		Escaped after apprehension.		Results of Examinations before the Magistrates.					
																						Discharged.		Summarily Punished.		Committed for Trial.	
	In Public Places, and within view of Police.	In Private Dwellings or otherwise, not in view of Police.	Total Number attempted or committed.	By Police.	By Others.	By Police.	By Others.	By Police.	By Others.	By Police.	By Others.	By Police.	By Others.			By Police.	By Others.	By Police.	By Others.	From Police.	From Others.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Robberies on the Highways and Streets	7	..	7	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	14	1	15	3	..	..	3	..	4	..	*9	2
Breaking into by Night. — Dwelling-Houses	21	..	21	3	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	11	19	2	22	..	26	5	..	..	11	4	1	..	*12	3
Breaking into by Night. — Warehouses and Offices	18	..	18	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	8	17	1	4	..	9	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..
Breaking into by Night. — Shops	23	..	23	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	10	21	22	15	1	23	4	1	..	6	2	2	1	*13	*3
Breaking into by Day. — Dwelling-Houses	7	..	7	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	5	7	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1
Breaking into by Day. — Warehouses and Offices	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sacrilege	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. — By False Keys	13	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	12	1	7	..	7	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	2
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. — „ Lodgers	..	105	105	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	105	..	24	53	30	68	..	..	36	20	13	11	10	5
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. — „ Servants	..	88	88	8	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	43	88	..	32	15	41	53	..	..	5	38	1	12	*3	35
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. — „ Doors left open	39	..	39	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	39	..	9	..	9	4	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	5
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. — „ Windows	13	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	12	1	8	..	10	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	2	..
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. — „ Pretended Messengers	..	8	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	4	1	5	3	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	2
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. — „ Other means	..	448	448	52	184	..	2	1	8	..	..	..	201	439	9	156	72	220	295	..	..	145	115	182	97	*54	22
Stealing from Shops. — By Breaking or Lifting Windows	21	..	21	1	9	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	7	17	4	4	..	6	12	..	..	4	..	5	..	9	..
Stealing from Shops. — „ False Keys	6	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Stealing from Shops. — „ Pretended Customers	..	75	75	4	50	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	18	75	..	11	1	17	64	..	..	13	10	9	18	4	*27
Stealing from Shops. — „ Shopmen, &c.	..	49	49	5	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	49	..	11	3	16	36	..	..	26	..	9	..	*17	..
Stealing from Shops. — „ Other means	..	447	447	81	243	..	4	3	14	..	..	..	102	430	17	81	11	193	313	..	..	150	62	153	40	*90	11
Stealing from Warehouses and Offices. — By False Keys	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stealing from Warehouses and Offices. — „ Clerks and Office Boys	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Stealing from Warehouses and Offices. — „ Warehousemen	..	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
Stealing from Warehouses and Offices. — „ Other means	..	101	101	40	36	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	20	98	3	24	1	72	50	..	..	36	9	33	4	*37	3
Stealing from Public Institutions	..	15	15	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	..	5	..	10	12	..	..	7	5	4	..	5	1
Breaking into Vessels, &c. in Dock	17	..	17	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Stealing from Ditto Ditto	630	..	630	469	45	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	112	628	2	47	9	598	60	..	..	252	15	357	13	*19	2
Stealing from Dock Quays	262	..	262	233	14	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	260	2	110	1	305	18	..	..	124	28	134	31	6	..
Stealing Goods exposed for Sale in the Streets	62	..	62	13	28	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	17	59	3	4	3	25	34	..	..	22	1	19	8	*8	1
Stealing Goods negligently left in the Streets	89	..	89	49	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	89	..	17	1	82	21	..	..	43	8	34	15	3	..
Stealing from Public Market Places	86	..	86	31	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	86	..	6	2	43	57	..	..	23	14	30	28	2	3
Stealing from Carts and Carriages in the Streets	100	..	100	59	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	99	1	19	..	96	20	..	..	42	5	41	12	*15	1
Stealing from Open Yards and Sheds	216	..	216	80	52	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	81	214	2	42	12	141	77	..	..	98	14	82	6	*17	1
Stealing Lead, Glass, Tools, &c. from Unfinished Buildings	118	..	118	43	24	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	44	115	3	16	1	74	29	..	..	47	6	26	5	19	..
Stealing Clothes exposed to dry	33	..	33	11	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	11	33	..	8	1	21	10	..	..	5	4	8	7	2	5
Stealing Poultry from Outhouses, &c.	..	24	24	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	24	..	6	1	25	3	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	..
Stealing from Gardens, Orchards, &c.	..	59	59	41	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	58	1	1	1	71	26	..	..	45	14	38	3	..	..
Stealing from Letters	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Robberies from the Person.	By Pickpockets	138	..	138	13	64	..	3	22	18	..	..	..	18	98	40	21	..	78	95	..	..	40	13	86	6	27	1
	From Drunken Persons	133	..	133	13	44	..	10	2	1	..	..	..	63	130	3	67	7	85	59	..	..	67	39	16	2	13	7
	From Children	62	..	62	3	20	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	7	62	..	22	4	25	26	..	..	15	8	7	14	3	4
	By Prostitutes	..	528	528	17	327	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	178	525	3	218	15	248	381	..	..	..	453	..	90	..	*86
	By other means	..	153	153	9	74	..	34	1	3	..	..	..	32	149	4	77	5	92	91	..	..	76	21	76	18	*24	*4
Horse Stealing		..	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	4	..	5	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..
Cattle Ditto		4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	8	1	8	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..
Suspicious Characters stopped with Property supposed Stolen.		152	..	152	144	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	152	..	1	..	175	9	..	..	129	47	7	1	..	..
Suspicious Characters		712	..	712	677	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712	..	..	..	677	35	..	..	425	28	252	7	..	..
Receiving Stolen Property		..	90	90	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	76	7	90	..	107	..	113	1	..	..	46	21	2	1	13	*31
Embezzlement		..	39	39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	39	..	14	24	14	25	..	..	24	..	2	..	13	..
Fraudulent Offences	Obtaining Money and Goods under False Pretences	..	101	101	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	90	98	3	58	43	58	54	..	..	47	10	11	1	*36	7
	Obtaining Money by means of Begging Letters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Obtaining Money by other means	..	16	16	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	..	11	1	13	3	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	..
Illegally Pledging		..	114	114	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	114	..	25	93	25	94	..	..	11	33	19	55	..	1
False Registry		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1
Forging or Uttering Forged Bills or Notes		..	13	13	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	..	11	..	12	6	..	..	5	..	1	..	*6	6
Defrauding the Revenue		..	106	106	25	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	1	29	98	..	..	26	4	94	3	..	..
Murder		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter		..	6	6	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
Shooting, with intent, &c.		1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cutting and Maiming		19	..	19	3	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	6	..	11	10	..	..	1	..	5	2	*10	*3
Indecent Assaults		..	9	9	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..
Unnatural Offences		..	3	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Bigamy		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arson		..	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*2	..
Administering Poison		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Concealing the Birth of Infants		..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Personation of Voters		1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rioters		16	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	2	..
Coining or Uttering Base Coin		..	36	36	4	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	36	..	7	..	12	35	..	..	17	10	..	1	*15	4
Throwing Vitriol		..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Absconding from Creditors		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Abduction		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	2
Publishing Obscene Books		..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Wilful Exposure of the Person		17	..	17	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	2	..	15	..	..	..
Assaults, common		965	..	965	610	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	965	..	265	..	965	..	..	..	203	47	533	182	..	..
Ditto on Police Officers		406	..	406	406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	..	..	..	406	..	..	..	34	6	340	23	*3	..
Wilful Damaging Property		..	140	140	109	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	109	31	..	..	23	11	64	42	..	..
Disorderly in the Streets		776	..	776	776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	776	..	..	..	776	..	..	..	250	130	299	97	..	..
Ditto ditto Prostitutes		387	..	387	387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	387	..	..	..	387	..	..	..	..	94	..	293	..	..
Drunk and Disorderly		2,880	..	2,880	2,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,880	..	..	..	2,880	..	..	..	311	198	1,985	386	..	..
Ditto ditto Prostitutes		902	..	902	902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	902	..	..	..	902	..	..	..	..	106	..	796	..	..
Drunk		2,996	..	2,996	2,996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,996	..	..	..	2,996	..	..	..	1,806	880	205	105	..	..
Begging		334	..	334	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	..	..	..	334	..	..	..	90	87	99	58	..	..
Wilful Exposing Infants		..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1
Rescues		102	..	102	96	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	96	6	..	..	13	10	68	11	..	..
Gambling in the Streets		17	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Brothel Keepers		..	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27	..	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20
Runaway Apprentices		..	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27	..	3	24	3	24	..	..	9	..	18	..	..	..
Deserting Families		..	72	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	72	..	..	72	..	72	..	..	23	..	49	..	..	..
Bastardy		..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Deserters		..	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	39	..	1	38	1	38	..	..	3	..	36	..	..	..
Refusing to proceed to Sea		..	27	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
Other Offences		..	89	89	40	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	14	89	..	46	13	62	27	..	..	71	18	..	..	..	..
		1,2809	3,091	15,900	11,760	1,794	4	115	48	58	6	2	123	1,990	15,786	114	1,797	539	13,953	2,521	1	..	1,998	2,669	5,402	2,509	579	317
Offences committed beyond the jurisdiction of the Police		..	69	69	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	60	69	..	77	5	77	23	..	..	*24	*6	..	..	..	..

A Return of the Number of Offences committed within the Borough of Liverpool, which have come under the Cognizance of the Police from the 1st January to 31st December, 1842, inclusive—*continued*.

Classification of Offences.	Number Sentenced, or Acquitted, at the Quarterly Sessions or Assizes.												Total Number of Prisoners Acquitted or Discharged.	Total Number of Prisoners Convicted.	The Portion per Cent. of Prisoners Convicted to the Prisoners Apprehended.	Proportion of the Number of each Class to the whole number of Offences, the whole number being One.	Offences within view of the Police. Amount of Property.		Offences not in view of Police. Amount of Property.		Remarks.
	No. Prosecutions.		Acquitted by Grand Jury.		Acquitted by Petty Jury.		Imprisonment.		Transportation.		Death.						Stolen.	Recovered.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Robberies on the Highways and Streets	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	5	13	86	2,271	30 16 6	7 15 0	—	—	*2 awaiting Assizes.
Breaking into by Night. Dwelling-Houses	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	5	1	..	..	16	15	48	757	225 18 7	12 3 7	—	—	*3 awaiting Trial.
Breaking into by Night. Warehouses and Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	4	6	60	883	339 0 10	32 18 10	—	—	
Breaking into by Night. Shops	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	9	18	77	691	263 17 2	7 16 2	—	—	*4 awaiting Trial.
Breaking into by Day. Dwelling-Houses	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	80	2,271	24 19 0	1 7 0	—	—	*3 awaiting Trial.
Breaking into by Day. Warehouses and Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100	7,950	—	—	—	—	
Sacrilige	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,300	5 0 6	—	—	—	
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. By False Keys	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	5	4	44	1,223	56 2 0	6 3 0	—	—	
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. „ Lodgers	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	3	1	2	..	..	57	41	42	152	—	—	297 12 10	58 12 1	
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. „ Servants	..	2	..	..	1	3	2	27	..	3	..	..	49	45	47	19	—	—	168 12 9	64 12 4	
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. „ Doors left open	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	..	..	..	4	9	69	48	114 14 10	8 6 0	—	—	
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. „ Windows	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	20	1,123	138 14 0	2 0 0	—	—	
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. „ Pretended Messengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	50	1,987	—	—	15 13 0	4 5 0	
Stealing from Dwelling-Houses. „ Other means	2	2	1	..	4	2	24	15	20	3	..	..	271	244	47	35	—	—	817 1 2	205 6 9	*3 awaiting Trial.
Stealing from Shops. By Breaking or Lifting Windows	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	5	13	72	757	49 14 2	38 0 2	—	—	
Stealing from Shops. „ False Keys	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	100	2,650	69 16 0	50 0 0	—	—	
Stealing from Shops. „ Pretended Customers	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	17	1	5	..	..	26	55	67	22	—	—	33 6 10	22 19 0	*2 awaiting Trial.
Stealing from Shops. „ Shopmen, &c.	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	27	25	48	324	—	—	79 18 0	28 14 3	*1 awaiting Trial.
Stealing from Shops. „ Other means	2	..	..	..	5	..	46	10	32	1	..	..	219	287	56	35	—	—	351 1 9	147 15 1	*5 awaiting Trial.
Stealing from Warehouses and Offices. By False Keys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	100	5,300	48 0 0	—	—	—	
Stealing from Warehouses and Offices. „ Clerks and Office Boys	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5,300	—	—	5 6 0	—	
Stealing from Warehouses and Offices. „ Warehousemen	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	33	3,975	—	—	600 6 4	340 6 4	
Stealing from Warehouses and Offices. „ Other means	..	..	1	..	6	..	25	2	4	1	..	..	52	70	57	157	—	—	1,329 19 0	1,248 12 2	*1 awaiting Trial.
Stealing from Public Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	12	10	45	1,060	—	—	6 1 4	3 8 0	
Breaking into Vessels, &c., in Dock	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	50	935	21 13 0	1 5 0	—	—	
Stealing from Ditto Ditto	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	2	5	..	..	..	270	388	59	25	556 0 3	328 11 3	—	—	*2 awaiting Trial.
Stealing from Dock Quays	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	153	170	52	7	100 5 2	59 10 2	—	—	
Stealing Goods exposed for Sale in the Streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	23	36	61	256	32 14 8	13 3 5	—	—	*2 awaiting Trial.
Stealing Goods negligently left in the Streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	51	52	50	178	29 4 11	16 5 11	—	—	
Stealing from Public Market Places	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	38	62	62	18	16 8 5	10 9 6	—	—	
Stealing from Carts and Carriages in the Streets	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	50	68	57	159	91 7 0	16 5 0	—	—	*3 awaiting Trial.
Stealing from Open Yards and Sheds	2	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	4	1	..	..	115	103	47	73	117 10 0	34 13 4	—	—	*1 awaiting Trial.
Stealing Lead, Glass, Tools, &c., from Unfinished Buildings.	2	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	56	47	45	141	116 9 10	32 4 2	—	—	
Stealing Clothes exposed to dry	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	10	21	68	481	14 13 6	6 15 0	—	—	
Stealing Poultry from Outhouses, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	50	663	—	—	6 8 6	5 6 6	
Stealing from Gardens, Orchards, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	41	41	269	—	—	3 11 10	2 16 10	
Stealing from Letters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15,900	—	—	2 10 0	—	

Robberies from the person.	By Pickpockets	2	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	13	1	..	..	59	114	65	115	257 8 10	25 1 0	—	—	
	From Drunken Persons	2	1	..	..	5	..	4	3	2	3	..	..	114	30	21	119	361 7 6	38 15 8	—	—	
	From Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	23	28	55	256	26 14 5	11 9 10	—	—	
	By Prostitutes	..	19	..	..	..	13	..	25	..	26	..	..	485	144	22	30	—	—	1,986 6 4	280 10 9	*3 awaiting Trial.
	By other means	3	..	..	..	4	..	13	3	1	..	..	..	108	75	40	104	—	—	173 4 2	40 3 5	*3 awaiting Trial.
Horse Stealing		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	42	3,975	—	—	20 14 0	20 0 0	*1 awaiting Trial.
Cattle Ditto		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	3,975	16 5 0	8 16 0	—	—	
Suspicious Characters stopped with Property supposed Stolen.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	8	4	104	78 1 9	76 10 9	—	—	
Suspicious Characters		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	453	259	36	23	—	—	—	—	
Receiving Stolen Property		3	1	..	..	4	9	4	16	2	4	..	..	84	30	26	173	—	—	54 2 0	53 19 6	*1 awaiting Trial.
Embezzlement		..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	26	13	33	407	—	—	311 7 0	17 11 2	
Fraudulent Offences.	Obtaining Money and Goods under False Pretences.	1	..	1	2	3	1	24	5	3	1	..	..	65	47	42	157	—	—	164 18 10	27 6 9	*2 awaiting Trial.
	Ditto ditto by means of Begging Letters.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
	Ditto ditto by other means	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	18	993	—	—	94 0 6	3 4 11	
Illegally Pledging		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	44	75	63	139	—	—	123 3 1	39 10 7	
False Registry		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	15,900	—	—	—	—	*1 awaiting Assizes.
Forging or Uttering Forged Bills or Notes		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	5	13	72	1,223	—	—	123 0 0	34 17 3	*4 awaiting Assizes.
Defrauding the Revenue		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	97	76	150	—	—	—	—	
Murder		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
Manslaughter		..	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	60	2,650	—	—	—	—	
Shooting, with intent, &c.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	15,900	—	—	—	—	
Cutting and Maiming		2	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	3	18	86	836	—	—	—	—	*1 awaiting Trial.
Indecent Assaults		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	66	1,766	—	—	—	—	*1 awaiting Trial.
Unnatural Offences		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	25	5,300	—	—	—	—	
Bigamy		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15,900	—	—	—	—	
Arson		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100	3,975	—	—	—	—	*2 awaiting Assizes.
Administering Poison		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	15,900	—	—	—	—	
Concealing the Birth of Infants		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	66	5,300	—	—	—	—	
Personation of Voters		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	15,900	—	—	—	—	
Rioters		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	81	993	—	—	—	—	
Coining or Uttering Base Coin		..	..	..	..	4	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	33	14	29	442	—	—	—	—	*4 awaiting Assizes.
Throwing Vitriol		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	15,900	—	—	—	—	
Absconding from Creditors		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15,900	—	—	—	—	
Abduction		..	..	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	55	15,900	—	—	—	—	
Publishing Obscene Books		..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	7,950	—	—	—	—	
Wilful Exposure of the Person		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	88	935	—	—	—	—	
Assaults, common		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	715	74	17	—	—	—	—	
Ditto on Police Officers		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	40	366	90	39	—	—	—	—	*2 awaiting Trial.
Wilful Damaging Property		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	106	75	114	—	—	—	—	
Disorderly in the Streets		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	396	50	20	—	—	—	—	
Ditto ditto Prostitutes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	293	75	41	—	—	—	—	
Drunk and Disorderly		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	509	2,371	80	7	—	—	—	—	
Ditto ditto Prostitutes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	796	88	8	—	—	—	—	
Drunk		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,686	310	10	6	—	—	—	—	
Begging		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	157	50	47	—	—	—	—	
Wilful Exposing Infants		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	20	3,180	—	—	—	—	
Rescues		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	79	77	156	—	—	—	—	
Gambling in the Streets		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	935	—	—	—	—	
Brothel Keepers		..	..	..	..	4	10	3	10	..	..	..	..	14	13	48	588	—	—	—	—	
Runaway Apprentices		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	18	66	588	—	—	—	—	
Deserting Families		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	49	68	221	—	—	—	—	
Bastardy		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	20	3,180	—	—	—	—	
Deserters		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	36	92	407	—	—	—	—	
Refusing to proceed to Sea		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	100	588	—	—	—	—	
Other Offences		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	180	—	—	—	—	
		22	25	9	3	70	46	289	172	143	60	..	..	7,842	8,632	52	..	3,199 17 4	846 5 9	6,758 6 3	2,679 18 10	
Offences committed beyond the jurisdiction of the Police		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. .	. .	. .	. .	*The remaining 70 were sent to County Magistrates.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.

NEW BAILEY HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE HUNDRED OF SALFORD.

Inspected March 31, 1843, and several subsequent days. I annex Returns of the number, employment, and distribution of the prisoners in the House of correction at the time of my inspection:—(See below.)

The interior of the prison was altogether cleaner than was the case on any of my preceding visits.

Upon inspecting the prisoners, it appeared that the necessary means had not been supplied for the regular cleaning of their feet.

Complaints.—Several prisoners complained of harsh expressions having been made use of at times by two of the under officers. The particulars were investigated, and the facts to a certain extent admitted by the officers, who urged that they were provoked by the prisoners continued acts of misconduct. The cases appeared to require no further notice than a suitable caution to the officers. Other complaints respecting the insufficiency of the food, and of its not being of the stipulated weight, were made by certain of the male and female prisoners, which were inquired into, and recommendations made to the justices in consequence, as will appear in other portions of this Report.

Health.—The surgeon having been for some time in a state of declining health, the justices have permitted his duties to be performed by a competent substitute. He states:—

"I have undertaken the responsibilities of surgeon to the establishment in consequence of Mr. Ollier being in a declining state of health. There have been no directions from the justices that the prisoners in solitary confinement should be seen daily by the surgeon. I have not seen the soldier this week. I had not been informed there were any prisoners in solitary confinement. I have occasionally been obliged to take them out of solitary in consequence of the debility resulting from the closeness of the confinement. The prisoners are examined upon coming in, but no entry is made of their state of health or capability for labour. I do not think the diet is of the description I should select as most proper to keep prisoners in health during so long an imprisonment as twelve months. With respect to the women, I do not think they have a sufficient quantity of solid food, either of bread or meat. I have not noticed any particular debility as resulting therefrom, but it is, from personal examination, of the small quantity allowed. I frequently examine the articles of food to satisfy myself of their quality. The soldiers give way in health sooner than other prisoners. The prisoners when examined upon committal are not stripped before me; I have no means of ascertaining whether or not they are ruptured. I have noticed the want of cleanliness in the prisoners' feet. There was a slight epidemic in the prison last August; it prevailed equally in the town: there were two fatal cases among the prisoners. I always, when in my power, have a post mortem examination. No house medicine is permitted to be given without my directions. The brandy and wine for the use of the patients are now procured through the storekeeper. A prisoner acts as servant in the hospital. I attend all corporal punishments; they are ordinarily inflicted about a week previous to discharge. I do not see every prisoner twice during the week."

[For Return of Sick and Deaths, see p. 46.]

No. 1.—RETURN of Prisoners confined in the New Bailey House of Correction, Salford, April 3, 1843, the day of inspection.

Date.	Prisoners for Trial.									Prisoners convicted at Sessions.											
	Felons.				Misdemeanants.				Total.	Felons (exclusive of Transports).				Transports.				Misdemeanants.				Total.
	M.		F.		M.		F.			M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		
	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.		Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	
1843. April 3.	15	86	3	32		11	..	1	148	11	105	10	37	..	2	..	6	..	12	..	2	185

Date.	Summary Convictions.																				Total.
	Military.				Fines and other Misdemeanants to Hard Labour.				Fines and other Misdemeanants not Hard Labour.				Want of Sureties.				Vagrant Act.				
	Court M.		Deserters.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		
	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	16 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.	
1843. April 3.	..	35	..	..	..	71	..	9	..	31	..	4	..	57	..	5	39	79	3	49	382

Date.	Totals of Males and Females.				Grand Total.	Boroughs or County.						Grand Total.
	M.		F.			Manchester.	Bolton.				County.	
	Under 17.	17 and above.	Under 17.	17 and above.								
1843. April 3.	65	489	16	145	715	363	60	..	..	..	292	715

No. 2.—Return of the Employment of the Male Prisoners in the New Bailey Prison, Salford, April 3, 1843, the day of inspection.

Monday, April 3, 1843..	For Trial.		Convicted at Sessions.			Summary Convictions.							Total.
	Felons.	Misdemeanants.	Felons (exclusive of Transports).	Transports.	Misdemeanants.	Court Martial.	Deserters.	Fines, and other Misdemeanants to Hard Labour.	Fines, and other Misdemeanants not to Hard Labour.	Want of Sureties.	Vagrants. under 17.	Vagrants. 17 and above.	
Tread-mill	..	..	9	..	1	10	..	4	..	..	4	4	32
Heading pins	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	2	13	21	43
Weaving	..	..	15	1	..	1	..	7	1	1	..	12	38
Winding	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Twisting-in warps	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
In the warehouse	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Picking wool	82	11	33	..	4	17	..	42	25	44	1	25	284
Picking oakum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
Clogging and shoe-making	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mat-making	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Joiners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Coopers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Plumbers and Glaziers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricksetters & Masons	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whitewashing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labouring	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
Pumping water	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Cleaners	..	..	10	..	1	1	..	5	1	1	..	4	23
Cook-house	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	7
School	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	37
Hospital	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	12
„ nurses	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Solitary, by sentence	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Solitary, by governor	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Wool sorting	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Mat-weaving	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Not employed	..	..	..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
In attendance at sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
To be discharged this morning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	10
Total	101	11	116	2	12	35	..	71	31	57	39	79	554

Return of the Employment of the Female Prisoners in the New Bailey Prison, Salford, April 3, 1843, the day of inspection.

Monday, April 3, 1843.	For Trial.		Convicted at Sessions.			Summary Convictions.				Total.
	Felons.	Misdemeanants.	Felons (exclusive of Transports)	Transports.	Misdemeanants.	Fines, and other Misdemeanants to Hard Labour.	Fines, and other Misdemeanants not to Hard Labour.	Want of Sureties.	Vagrants.	
Weaving	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	4
Winding	..	1	5	1	..	1	1	1	12	22
Picking wool	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	7
Picking oakum	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6	9
Sorting bristles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Sewing for hire	8	..	8	1	..	..	1	1	6	25
„ for the prison	23	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	38
Wash-house	..	..	6	1	..	3	..	..	6	16
Cook-house	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cleaners	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	5	13
Hospital	2	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	9
„ nurses	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
With children	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	9
Solitary, by sentence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary, by governor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Not yet put to work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In attendance at sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
To be discharged this morning	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	35	1	47	6	2	9	4	5	52	162

* A bankrupt on prison diet.

No. 3.—Return of the Distribution of Prisoners in the several Wards of the New Bailey House of Correction at Salford on the 3rd of April, the day of inspection.

Date. 1843.	Males.	For Trial.					Convicted Felons.						Fines, not Hard Labour.	Court Martial and Deserters.	Fines, H. L., Breach of Contract, Game Laws, &c.	Neglect of Family, Stealing from Gardens, Bastardy.	Want of Sureties.	Convicted Misdemeanants.	Vagrants.		Total
																			17 Years and above	Under 17 Years	
	Ward Nos.	1	2	3	4*	5*	4*	5*	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	No. of Cells 433, viz.	32 1 Bed Cells.	23 1 Bed Cells.	23 1 Bed Cells.	23 1 Bed Cells.	29 1 Bed Cells.	23 1 Bed Cells.	29 1 Bed Cells.	23 1 Bed Cells.	23 1 Bed Cells.	23 1 Bed Cells.	32 1 Bed Cells.	23 1 Bed Cells.	23 1 Bed Cells.	23 1 Bed Cells.	23 1 Bed Cells.	29 Cells.	29 Cells.	25 3 Bed and 3 1 Bed Cells.	21 3 Bed and 3 1 Bed Cells.	
Monday, April 3.	No. on the Books this morning .	38	31	24	19	..	..	25	19	27	24	23	31	35	50	21	57	12	79	39	554
	Actual number sleeping in each Ward . . .	36	31	24	18	..	..	24	20	25	24	21	29	21	45	19	56	20	74	51	538
	No. in Hospital from each Ward	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	5	..	16
	Total number booked to sleep in each Ward .	36	31	26	19	..	..	25	20	26	24	23	29	22	46	20	57	20	79	51	554

Date. 1843.	Females.	For Trial.		Convicted Felons.		Sureties and Convicted Misdemeanants	Fines, &c.	Vagrants	Total.	Grand Total.	From what Wards discharged. Nos.	
	Ward Nos. continued.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
	No. of Cells 86, viz.	9 3 Bed Cells.	9 3 Bed Cells.	9 3 Bed Cells.	9 3 Bed Cells.	14 Cells.	10 Cells.	26 Cells.				
Monday, April 3.	No. on the Books this morning .	30	5	40	13	8	13	52	161	715	1 to 5 (for Trial) .	These corresponding with the wards in charge of the several ward officers respectively.
	Actual number sleeping in each Ward . . .	28	5	27	21	11	17	42	151	689	4 to 9 (Convicts) .	
	No. in Hospital from each Ward	2	..	3	2	2	..	1	10	26	10 to 13. . . .	
	Total number booked to sleep in each Ward .	30	5	30	23	13	17	43	161	715	14 and 15 . . .	
											16 and 17 . . .	
											18 to 24 (Female) .	

The foregoing Return exhibits, viz.,—

1st. The number of prisoners upon each ward, corresponding with the numbers and classes in No. 1 Return.

2nd. The actual number sleeping in each ward, prisoners being occasionally removed to another ward to sleep, in cases where the number is unusually high upon one ward and the reverse on another.

3rd. The number sleeping in hospital belonging to each ward; and,

4th. The actual numbers that would have slept in each ward if none were in hospital, *i. e.*, as entered in the locking-up roll books.

N.B. The extent of sleeping accommodation is specified in the heading. The cells in Nos. 14, 15, 22, 23, and 24 (comprising the old prison) are larger than what are called "single-bedded cells," but not so large as the "three bedded."

* Wards 4 and 5 are sometimes occupied by the untried, and sometimes by convicted felons, as the respective numbers preponderate.

Return of Prisoners under sentence of Court-Martial in the New Bailey Prison, Salford, April 3, 1843.

When Committed.	Name.	Regiment.	Sentence.
1842.			
April 6 .	G. H. . .	60th Rifles . . .	2 years; last 28 days solitary, remainder hard labour.
Sept. 3 .	D. B. . .	Ditto	9 months' hard labour.
Oct. 25 .	P. R. . .	1st Royal Dragoons .	6 months; first and last month solitary.
,, 31 .	H. N. . .	Ditto	6 months' hard labour.
Nov. 7 .	W. M'D. .	72nd Highlanders .	6 months; second and sixth solitary, remainder hard labour.

Return of Prisoners by sentence of Court-Martial in the New Bailey Prison, &c.—*continued.*

When Committed.	Name.	Regiment.	Sentence.
1842.			
Dec. 5 .	J. E. . .	60th Rifles . . .	6 months; first, third, and fifth solitary, remainder hard labour.
,, 16 .	J. S. . .	65th Foot . . .	6 months; first and last solitary, remainder hard labour.
,, 16 .	G. S. . .	60th Rifles . . .	6 months; first and last solitary, remainder hard labour.
,, 23 .	J. B. . .	72nd Highlanders .	4 months; first solitary, remainder hard labour.
,, 31 .	J. D. . .	15th Foot . . .	5 months' hard labour.
1843.			
Jan. 3 .	R. M. . .	60th Rifles . . .	6 months; first and last solitary, remainder hard labour.
,, 4 .	T. B. . .	Ditto	4 months; first, second, and third hard labour, fourth solitary.
,, 11 .	J. T. . .	72nd Highlanders .	3 months; second solitary, remainder hard labour.
,, 11 .	S. S. . .	Ditto	3 months; second solitary, remainder hard labour.
,, 16 .	R. A. . .	65th Foot . . .	6 months; first and last solitary, remainder hard labour.
,, 24 .	J. C. . .	1st Royal Dragoons .	3 months' hard labour.
,, 24 .	J. Q. . .	65th Foot . . .	6 months' hard labour.
,, 28 .	S. S. . .	Ditto	6 months; first and last solitary, remainder hard labour.
,, 31 .	J. P. . .	3rd battalion Royal Artillery.	12 months' hard labour.
Feb. 9 .	T. S. . .	15th Foot . . .	56 days' hard labour.
,, 14 .	J. H. . .	65th Foot . . .	2 months' hard labour.
,, 24 .	R. J. . .	60th Rifles . . .	3 months; first and second hard labour, third solitary.
,, 28 .	G. W. . .	1st Royal Dragoons .	6 months' hard labour.
March 4 .	H. E. . .	60th Rifles . . .	40 days' hard labour.
,, 6 .	J. G. . .	Ditto	4 months; first three hard labour, fourth solitary.
,, 11 .	C. M'D. .	65th Foot . . .	40 days' hard labour.
,, 13 .	J. W. . .	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 8 .	J. P. . .	15th Foot . . .	56 days' hard labour.
,, 15 .	L. C. . .	60th Rifles . . .	6 months; first, third, and fifth hard labour, remainder solitary.
,, 27 .	S. G. . .	Ditto	3 months; first and third solitary, second hard labour.
,, 25 .	J. A. . .	65th Foot . . .	50 days' hard labour.
,, 23 .	E. G. . .	Ditto	5 months; first, third, and fifth solitary; remainder hard labour.
,, 25 .	P. B. . .	Ditto	40 days' hard labour.
,, 25 .	J. M'E. .	60th Rifles . . .	Ditto.
,, 30 .	A. D. . .	65th Foot . . .	30 days' hard labour.

RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the New Bailey Prison, April 3, 1843.

Name.	Male or Female.	Disease.	Length of Time in Hospital.
J. G. . .	M.	Dropsy	4 week.
T. S. . .	M.	Asthma	13 days.
T. C. . .	M.	Ulcerated legs	8 days.
J. C. . .	M.	Ditto	8 days.
J. C. . .	M.	Quinsey	10 days.
S. G. . .	M.	Debility and dyspepsia .	10 days.
J. D. . .	M.	Jaundice	5 days.
T. L. . .	M.	Debility	3 days.
C. L. . .	M.	Imbecility	5 days.
M. M. . .	F.	Epilepsy	11 weeks.
A. F. . .	F.	Disease of the heart . .	4 weeks.
M. A. B. .	F.	Indigestion.	8 weeks.
And 3 infants in arms.			

Of the above { 7 were receiving the ordinary diet, and 5 ,, hospital diet.

EXTRA Diet by Order of the Surgeon.

None.

RETURN of Deaths in the New Bailey Prison for the Year ending April 8, 1843.

Name.	Age.	Male or Female.	Disease.	Length of Imprisonment.	Health when Committed.	Length of Time in Hospital.	Date of Death.
							1842.
J. L.	57	M.	Inflammation of the lungs and diseased heart.	40 days	Impaired from intemperance.	3 days	May 13.
A. R.	48	F.	Consumption	42 days	Ditto	16 days	,,
T. A.	47	M.	Effusion in the chest and diseased liver.	34 days	Ditto	9 days	June 9.
A. A.	61	M.	Water in the chest.	76 days	Ditto	6 days	June 19.
E. W.	26	F.	Low fever	40 days	Ditto	6 days	June 20.
J. S.	40	M.	Water in the chest.	52 days	Dropsical	50 days	July 6.
W. T.	33	M.	Hydrophobia	22 days	Apparently good	32 hours	September 23.
							1843.
F. P.	40	M.	Effusion within the brain.	69 days	Impaired from intemperance.	39 days	March 6.
W. M.	40	M.	Abcess in the brain and chronic disease.	104 days	Good	7 days	March 8.
And in addition the following, not being a committed prisoner:—							
W. L.	..	M.	Diseased brain.	Remanded for further examination, and brought into the hospital from the lock-up.	Deranged, and cut his throat in the lock-up severely, but without dividing any principal vessels.	12 days	January 12.

1st Memorandum.—A. T.'s infant born on the 22nd November, died on the 26th, from feeble organization.
2nd Memorandum.—B. T.'s child died on the 12th February, from scarlet fever.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—I attended Divine service in the prison chapel; the prisoners were attentive and appeared to have made considerable progress in psalmody. The chaplain states:—

"I spend from three to five hours daily in the prison; employed during that time in reading prayers, visiting the hospital, prison schools, and seeing prisoners in private, and those undergoing solitary confinement. I visit the prisoners in solitary confinement, as enjoined by the Rules; there is no instruction imparted to those in solitary confinement. When a prisoner desires to see the minister of his particular persuasion, he reports his wish not to me, but to the officer in charge of his class, and the application is laid before a justice, there being one or more daily presiding in the adjoining court. This desire is always complied with, it being mere matter of form to lay it before a justice. The sacrament is administered four times a year, generally to about a dozen at each time; I do not encourage it, for this reason, as their sentences are short they are easily able to partake of it when out; I should say four-fifths are rejected. The officers attend Divine service regularly. Instruction in the school is only given to boys under 17; when a boy has been committed more than three times, he is excluded from the school. The prisoners are classed for instruction as follows:—the felons and misdemeanants are divided into two classes; the boys for trial and misdemeanants for the first time in prison attend the school daily; the other class every other day. If I expel a boy from school for idleness, he is remitted to his sentence of hard labour, and placed upon the tread-wheel. The first lessons of instruction are to make them learn the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, their Duty towards God and their Neighbour. This goes on at the same time with elementary instruction, reading in the Bible, and in committing portions of the Scripture to memory. The prison has latterly, or indeed for these last two years, been benefited by the humane attentions of Mr. Wright, an individual residing in the town of Manchester, who, from the purest and most humane of motives, occupies himself with the interests of discharged prisoners, procuring them employment, re-uniting them with their friends, visiting them, and supplying them from his own pecuniary resources. I should say he has found situations for fifty, and in some most striking instances has brought about reconciliations between the outcast prisoner and his friends. He has been in the habit of attending the prison for two years, and although himself a Dissenter, the only condition with which he expects compliance from the objects of his benevolence is that they shall attend some place of Divine worship. In the great majority of instances his endeavours for their permanent interest have been crowned with success, and not five out of fifty cases have relapsed into crime.*

"The books circulated in the prison are a selection from the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Religious Tract Society. I always exercise a discretion in the selection, in order to guard against injury being done to any prisoner's feelings, and I have given instructions to the turnkeys who superintend the reading aloud to avoid anything calculated to give offence. One of the prisoners, who objected to attend chapel, a Roman Catholic, also objected to the reading of the School History of England, published by the Christian Knowledge Society, or rather that portion of it relating to the reign of Queen Mary. I have books of a superior class, which I reserve for special cases."

* The Inspector has great satisfaction in confirming by his own observation the testimony of the chaplain with respect to this benevolent individual. His simple, unostentatious, but earnest and successful labours on behalf of discharged prisoners are above all praise.

A LIST of Books used in the New Bailey Prison, Salford, April, 1843. List A. contains the Books in general Circulation (a sufficient number of Copies being provided); List B. those which are lent by the Chaplain to Individuals who may desire to read them.

N.B.—"R. T. S." signifies Religious Tract Society, and "S. P. C. K." Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

LIST A.

Holy Bible.
Common Prayer Book.
Selection of Psalms and Hymns.
Ancient History.—R. T. S.
Annals of the Poor.—R. T. S.
Alleine's Call to the Unconverted.—R. T. S.
Anxious Inquirer.—R. T. S.
Barth's General History.—R. T. S.
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.—R. T. S.
Baxter's Saint's Rest.—R. T. S.
Bunyan's Holy War.—R. T. S.
Bunyan's Broken Heart.—R. T. S.
Bunyan on the Fear of God.—R. T. S.
Civil History of the Jews, 2 vols.—R. T. S.
Combination, by Charlotte Elizabeth.
Christian Armed.—R. T. S.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress.—R. T. S
Extracts from Travellers.—S. P. C. K.
Female Excellence.—R. T. S.
Farmer Goodall.
Force of Truth.—R. T. S.
Gurney's Evidences.—R. T. S.
Gregory's Letters.—R. T. S.
History of England, by Dr. Goldsmith, 2 vols.
History of Scotland (Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather), 2 vols.
Houlston's Tracts, 3 vols.
Jesus showing Mercy.—R. T. S.
Keith on Prophecy.—R. T. S.
Ludlow's Class Book.—S. P. C. K.
Loss of the Rothsay Castle Steamer.
Loss of the Kent East Indiaman.—S. P. C. K.
Modern Infidelity (Rev. Robert Hall).
Manual for the Aged.—R. T. S.
Miscellaneous Reading Book.—S. P. C. K.
Macnish on Drunkenness.—R. T. S.
More's (Mrs. Hannah) Cheap Repository Tracts.—S. P. C. K.
Monthly Visitor, 8 vols.—R. T. S.
Old Humphrey's Addresses.—R. T. S.
Old Humphrey's Observations.—R. T. S.
Old Humphrey's Thoughts.—R. T. S.
Orphan's Friend.—R. T. S.
Persian Fables.—S. P. C. K.
Pilgrim's Progress.—R. T. S.
Reading Books, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd books.—S. P. C. K.
School History of England, 2 vols.—S. P. C. K.
Sinner's Friend.—R. T. S.
Slade's Sunday Lessons.—S. P. C. K.
Sermons on Intemperance.
Stories from Switzerland.—R. T. S.
Tracts, in covers, various.—R. T. S.
Three Weeks in Palestine.—S. P. C. K.
Two Apprentices.—S. P. C. K.
The Church in the Army.—R. T. S.
The Traveller.—R. T. S.
Volume for a Lending Library.—S. P. C. K.
Watkins's Tracts.—4 vols.
Way of Life.—R. T. S.

LIST B.

Abbot's Young Christian.—R. T. S.
Andrews' (Bishop) Devotion.—S. P. C. K.
Abbot's Advice to a Young Christian.—R. T. S.
Bible Word Book.—S. P. C. K.
Bost's History of the Moravians.—R. T. S.
Barth's Church History.—R. T. S.
Bogue's Essay on the Divinity of Christ.—R. T. S.
Burder's Pleasures of Religion.—R. T. S.
Beveridge's Sermons.—R. T. S.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels.—R. T. S.
Bunyan's Jerusalem Sinner.
Biography, 15 vols.—R. T. S.
Bread of Deceit (Mrs. Cheap).
Complete Duty of Man (Venn).—R. T. S.
Case on Affliction.—R. T. S.
Connexion of the Old and New Testaments.—R. T. S.
Charnock's Christ Crucified.—R. T. S.
Charnock's Christ's Death and Exaltation.—R. T. S.
Companion to the Bible.—R. T. S.
Columbus and his Times.—R. T. S.
Comfort in Affliction (Buchanan).
Explanation of the Parables.—R. T. S.
Faithful Servant.—R. T. S.
Family Book.—R. T. S.
Going to Service (Mrs. Cheap).
Guide to Young Disciples (Pike).—R. T. S.
Garden Meditations.—R. T. S.
Green's (Bishop) Discources.—S. P. C. K.
Gastrell's (Bishop) Institutes.
Guilty Tongue (Mrs. Cheap).
Husbandman's Calling.—R. T. S.
Homilies, the Book of.
Haweis' Spiritual Communicant's Companion.
Hanway's Domestic Happiness.—S. P. C. K.
House of the Thief (Mrs. Cheap).
Horne on the Psalms.—S. P. C. K.
Harte's Lectures.—S. P. C. K.
Holy Week (Stanhope).—S. P. C. K.
History of Jesus Christ.—R. T. S.
Happy Christian.—R. T. S.
Improvement of Affliction (Buchanan).
Jones on the Trinity.—S. P. C. K.
Jones' Book of Nature.—S. P. C. K.
Life of Neff.
Lucilla, or the Reading of the Bible.—R. T. S.
Lewis and Wake on the Catechism.—S. P. C. K.
Law's Serious Call.—S. P. C. K.
Milner's Church History, 6 vols.—R. T. S.
Mason's Spiritual Treasury.—R. T. S.
Memoirs of Oberlin.
Missions in Labrador.
Malan's Tracts.—R. T. S.
Mann (Bishop) on the Gospels.
My Station and its Duties (Mrs. Cheap).
Nelson's Devotions.—S. P. C. K.
Nelson's Fasts and Festivals.—S. P. C. K.
Parental Care.—R. T. S.
Pott on Comfirmation.—S. P. C. K.
Osterwald's Arguments.—S. P. C. K.
Rose and Crown Lane.—R. T. S.
Relics of Elijah the Tishbite.
Scripture Similitudes.—R. T. S.
Sellon's Abridgment.—S. P. C. K.
Thornton's Fruits of the Spirit.—R. T. S.
The Week (Mrs. Cheap).
Todd's Lectures.—R. T. S.
Tract Magazine, 9 vols.—R. T. S.
Trimmer's Help to the Unlearned.—S. P. C. K.
Trimmer on the Old and New Testaments.—S. P. C. K.
Trimmer's Teacher's Assistant.—S. P. C. K.
Usher's Sermons.—R. T. S.
Wrestling of Jacob.
Wells' Geography of Old and New Testaments.—S. P. C. K.
Wilson's (Bishop) Sacra Privata.—S. P. C. K.
Wilberforce's Practical View.—R. T. S.
Young's Companion.—S. P. C. K.
Young Folks of the Factory.—R. T. S.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.

RETURN of Prisoners who have applied to be visited by a Minister of their own Religious Persuasion, within the Year ending April 8, 1843.

Date.	Names.	Male or Female.	Class.	Religious Profession.
1842.				
May 2	G. W.	M.	For trial	Roman Catholic.
June 4	The same (subsequently convicted).	M.	Transport	,,
August 26	M. S.	F.	,,	,,
,,	A. T.	F.	,,	,,
,,	A. K.	F.	,,	,,
September 1	The same three, and	F.	,,	,,
	A. C.	F.	,,	,,
September 6	The same four.	F.	,,	,,
October 11	F. D.	M.	Assault	,,
October 24	The same	M.	Fine	,,
1843.				
January 30	J. D.	M.	Excise	,,
,,	J. M.	M.	,,	,,

Schools.—A new schoolmaster has been appointed since my last inspection.

The number of prisoners present in the boys' school on the 5th of April, the first day of my examination, were—

Untried	18
Convicted of felony	2
Misdemeanants	21
	41

Out of this number 19 were examined, and answered tolerably well to questions put to them in explanation of the 44th chapter of Genesis.

On the day following I further examined them as to their progress in reading and committing passages to memory. They also answered very pertinently to questions put to them in explanation of the 15th chapter of St. John. I also examined the females under instruction, with similar results.

From the statement of the schoolmaster it appears they make considerable progress during their stay in prison, but that what they have acquired is generally very quickly effaced from the mind, so that in most cases, on re-commitment, they have to begin again.

Punishments.—The keeper states—

"I daily, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, go through the several wards, taking an officer with me, and receive the reports of misconduct in the prison. The prisoner charged is immediately brought before me and heard. I do not stop the meals of prisoners for repeated acts of misconduct, but a portion only of the gruel or other food, and if the irregularity is persisted in or reoccurs, I resort to some other description of punishment."

Each turnkey has a book, arranged under the following heads :—

Date.	Name.	No. of Ward.		Where the Offence was Committed.	Offence.	Punishment.
		Under 17.	17 and above.			

Upon the examination of any offence, the officer inserts the name and other particulars of the case, and the book is laid before the keeper when he hears the reports. The keeper inserts under the head of punishment his sentence, which he signs.

On the 1st of April I was present at the corporal punishment of a prisoner, ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions to be inflicted one week previous to his discharge. The punishment was properly but not severely inflicted.

I examined the scourges, and recommended one to be destroyed as too heavy, which was done.

I annex a return of the punishments inflicted for breaches of prison regulations for the space of one month :—

RETURN of Punishments inflicted for Breaches of Prison Regulations during the Month ending April 8, 1843.

N.B. Those marked thus (*) are Solitary Confinement in Bed Cell; all others in the Refractory Cells.

Date.	Name.	Class.		Where the Offence was Committed.	Offence.	Punishment.
		Under 17.	17 and above.			
1843.						
March 9	T. P.		Transport	Tread-mill	Disobedience of the rules	1 day extra on tread-mill.
,,	P. L.	Trial		School	Disorderly	Half a day solitary.
,,	T. S.	Vagrant		,,	Talking and idling	No supper.
,,	J. S.	Trial		,,	Repeated misconduct	1 day solitary.
,,	J. B.		Trial		Went into the following prisoner's cell at locking-up	No supper.
,,	J. H.	Trial			Concealing the above prisoner in his cell.	,,
,,	T. B.		Convict	Wool-room	Very disorderly	Two-thirds of a day solitary.
,,	J. E.	Vagrant		Pin-room	Disorderly	No supper.
,,	J. H.		Vagrant	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. H.		Sureties	Wool-room	Abusive language to another prisoner.	,,
,,	W. P.		Deserter	Yard	Disorderly	Gruel stopped.
,,	M. G. Female.		Vagrant	Winding-room	Talking, repeated offence	No supper.
,,	T. H.	Vagrant		Yard	Disorderly	,,
,,	T. J.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	R. B.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. R.	,,		,,	,,	,,
March 10	J. B.	Vagrant		School	Disorderly, repeated offence	,,
,,	J. F.	Transport		Tread-mill	Repeated disobedience of the rules.	1 day extra on tread-mill.
,,	J. F.	,,		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	T. P.		Transport	,,	Various misconduct (punished yesterday also).	2 days extra on tread-mill.
,,	S. Y.	Vagrant		Pin-room	Wasting pin-shanks; throwing them at another prisoner.	1 day solitary.
,,	T. H.	,,		,,	Repeatedly talking	No supper.
,,	E. L.		Vagrant	,,	Talking; taking advantage of the officer, who is rather deaf.	,,
,,	R. B.	Vagrant		,,	Singing; taking advantage of the officer, who is rather deaf.	,,
,,	J. G.	,,		Bed-cell	Shouting to some one outside the prison.	,,
,,	C. H.	Convict		School-room	Talking and disobedient	,,
,,	A. M'P.		Vagrant	,,	Repeated disobedience, and impertinence to an officer.	,,
March 11	J. E.	Vagrant		Yard	Disorderly	,,
,,	W. R.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. W.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	M. F.	Convict		School	Exchanging braces with prisoner of a different class.	,,
,,	P. L.	Trial		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	C. F.	,,		,,	Wilfully tearing a primer	,,
,,	T. S.	Vagrant		,,	Disorderly conduct	,,
March 12	R. L.	,,		Yard	Impertinent to his turnkey	,,
,,	J. B.	,,		,,	Disobeying his turnkey	,,
,,	C. F.	Trial		Chapel	Disorderly	Dinner partly stopped.
,,	G. T.		Convict	Yard	Repeated misconduct	No supper.
,,	S. H.		Transport	Bed-cells	Very noisy; repeatedly talking. (The untried shouting to the convicted prisoners.)	,,
,,	M. D.		,,	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	A. O.	Convict		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	E. H.		Trial	,,	,, ,,	,,
March 13	J. K.		,,	,,	Shouting	,,
,,	G. H.		Misdemeanant	,,	,,	,,
,,	W. W.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. M.		Vagrant	Yard	Impertinent to his turnkey	1 week on tread-mill.
,,	T. H.	Vagrant		,,	Misconduct (a very bad boy)	2 days solitary.
,,	T. C.	,,		Day-house	Disobeying orders	No supper.
,,	E. C.	,,		Yard	Repeated talking	,,
,,	J. W.		Vagrant	,,	Disorderly	,,
,,	S. L.	Vagrant		Wool-room	Continued idleness	,,
,,	T. P.		Transport	Tread-mill	Refusing to work	Two-thirds of a day solitary.
,,	J. H.		,,	,,	,,	,,

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Class.		Where the Offence was Committed.	Offence.	Punishment.
		Under 17.	17 and above.			
1843.						
March 13	F. M'N.	. .	Transport .	Tread-mill . .	Refusing to work . . .	Two-thirds of a day solitary.
,,	J. F. .	Transport .	. .	,,	Repeated misconduct . .	1 day solitary.
,,	J. F. .	,,	. .	,,	,,	,,
,,	M. F. .	Convict .	. .	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. F. .	. .	Convict .	Bed-cells . .	Shouting	No supper.
,,	B. D. .	. .	Trial . .	,,	,,	,,
,,	W. R. .	Vagrant .	. .	School . . .	Repeatedly talking . . .	,,
,,	J. G. .	,,	. .	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. B. .	,,	. .	,,	Various and repeated misconduct.	1 day solitary
,,	J. A. .	,,	. .	,,	Repeatedly talking . , .	No supper.
,,	E. A. .	. .	Convict .	,,	Neglecting her work, and wasting sewing-cotton.	,,
,,	C. W. .	. .	Trial . .	Yard . . .	Filthiness	,,
March 14	D. T. .	. .	Sureties .	Bed-cell . . .	Spitting on the walls . .	1 day solitary.
,,	T. D. .	Vagrant .	. .	Dining-room .	Purloining food from another prisoner.	No supper.
March 15	J. G. .	,,	. .	Pin-room . .	Ill-treating another prisoner	1 day solitary.
,,	W. D. .	. .	Misdemeanant	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. H. .	Trial . .	,,	Bed-cells . .	Very disorderly	No supper.
,,	C. F. .	,,	. .	,,	,,	,,
,,	T. B. .	. .	Convict .	Day-house . .	Ill-treating another prisoner, and for repeated misconduct	2 days solitary.
March 16	T. C. .	Vagrant .	. .	School . . .	Purloining waste-paper which the schoolmaster had provided for the use of the privy.	Dinner partly stopped.
,,	E. C. .	,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. A. .	Convict .	. .	,,	Various disorderly conduct .	No supper.
,,	W. W. .	,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	G. L. .	,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. S. .	,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	R. G. .	,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	E. M. .	,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	W. H. .	,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	N. R. .	Vagrant .	. .	Bed-cell . . .	Committing a most abominable nuisance most artfully.	3 days solitary.
,,	W. G. .	,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. H. .	,,	. .	Yard . . .	Disorderly and disobedient .	No supper.
,,	J. W. .	,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. M. .	,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. F. .	. .	Vagrant .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. H. .	Vagrant .	. .	Dining-room .	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. W. .	. .	Trial . .	Bed-cells . .	Shouting	,,
,,	G. S. .	. .	Convict .	,,	,,	,,
,,	R. M. .	Convict .	. .	Tread-mill . .	Repeated misconduct . .	1 day solitary.
,,	J. H. .	Vagrant .	. .	Dining-room .	,,	Sent to tread-mill.
,,	G. T. .	Convict .	. .	Yard . . .	Disorderly	No supper.
,,	J. M'C.	,,	. .	,,	,,	,,
,,	F. O'H.	,,	. .	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. H. .	. .	Sureties .	Wool-room . .	Stealing a piece of candle out of the lantern.	1 day solitary.
,,	M. H. .	. .	,,	,,	Concealing the same . .	,,
March 17	J. A. .	Vagrant .	. .	School . . .	Kicking each other . . .	No supper.
,,	T. C. .	,,	. .	,,	,,	,,
,,	W. R. .	,,	. .	,,	Disorderly	,,
,,	R. H. .	,,	. .	Pin-room . .	Neglect of work	,,
,,	R. L. .	,,	. .	Wool-room . .	Teasing another prisoner .	,,
,,	R. F. .	,,	. .	Day-house . .	Striking another prisoner .	,,
,,	J. L. .	. .	Convict .	. .	Having some tobacco in his possession.	3 days solitary.
March 18	J. B. .	Trial . .	. .	School . . .	Disorderly	No supper.
,,	W. R. .	Vagrant .	. .	Wool-room . .	Picking a prisoner's pocket .	,,
,,	P. M'Q.	,,	. .	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. G. .	,,	. .	,,	Talking	,,
,,	J. G. .	,,	. .	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. A. .	,,	. .	,,	,,	,,
,,	R. L. .	,,	. .	Dining-room .	,,	,,
,,	T. P. .	. .	Transport .	Wool-room . .	Bad language	,,
,,	R. R. .	. .	Trial . .	Day-ward . .	Disorderly	,,
,,	W. R. .	Convict .	. .	,,	,,	,,
,,	E. M. .	,,	. .	,,	,,	,,
,,	B. K. .	. .	Convict .	Cook-house . .	Insolent language . . .	,,
,,	A. G. .	. .	Vagrant .	Work-room . .	Disorderly	,,

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Class.		Where the Offence was Committed.	Offence.	Punishment.
		Under 17.	17 and above.			
1843.						
March 18	A. L.		Vagrant	School	Refractory conduct; insolence to an officer.	1 day solitary.
March 19	S. M.		,,	Day-yard	Obscene language	No supper.
,,	J. F.	Transport		,,	Disorderly	,,
,,	F. M'A.		Transport	Bed-cells	Shouting	,,
,,	S. E.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	E. G.		Convict	,,	Bad language	,,
,,	E. P.		Trial	,,	Shouting	,,
,,	R. P.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	A. L.	Trial		Day-yard	Disorderly	,,
,,	T. C.	Vagrant		,,	Assaulting a prisoner	1 day solitary.
,,	R. L.	,,		,,	Repeated misconduct	,,
,,	J. A.	,,		,,	Disorderly	No supper.
,,	J. B.	Trial		,,	Fighting	1 day solitary.
,,	J. F.	,,		,,	,,	,,
March 20	S. S.		Vagrant	School	Very disorderly	,,
,,	B. B.		,,	Work-room	Insolence	No supper.
,,	W. B.		,,	Day-ward	Fighting	1 day solitary.
,,	E. H.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	T. G.	Vagrant		Bed-cell	Dancing	No supper.
,,	E. C.	,,		Dining-room	Talking	,,
,,	J. H.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	W. R.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	T. A.		Vagrant	Day-ward	Assaulting a prisoner	,,
,,	M. F.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	E. S.		Convict	Bed-cell	Singing	,,
,,	P. L.		Trial	Bed-cells	Shouting	,,
,,	J. W.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	P. L.	Trial		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. B.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. H.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. B.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. H.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	C. F.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. F.	Vagrant		School	Disorderly	,,
,,	G. T.	Convict		,,	,,	,,
,,	W. R.	Vagrant		,,	,,	,,
March 21	J. A.	,,		,,	Marking the seats	,,
,,	T. C.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. M'A.	Convict		,,	Very disorderly	1 day solitary.
,,	W. W.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. R.		Trial	Day-yard	,,	,,
,,	W. R.	Vagrant		,,	Feigned sickness	No supper.
,,	J. B.	,,		Dining-room	Taking worsted from a prisoner.	,,
March 22	M. A. D.		Vagrant	Winding-room	Obscene language	,,
,,	B. B.		,,	,,	Talking and idle	,,
,,	M. G.	Convict		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. B.	Trial		School	Disorderly	,,
,,	J. B.	Vagrant		,,	,,	,,
,,	E. C.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	E. G.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	E. K.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. A.	Convict		Bed-cell	Going into a wrong cell	,,
,,	T. R.	Vagrant		,,	Dancing	,,
,,	J. K.		Vagrant	Day-yard	Disorderly	,,
,,	C. F.	Trial		,,	,,	,,
March 23	R. L.	Vagrant		Dining-room	Singing	,,
,,	J. F.	,,		Day-yard	Disorderly	,,
,,	J. H.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	E. K.	,,		Bed-cell	Whistling	,,
,,	J. F.	Convict		School	Disorderly	,,
,,	C. F.	,,		,,	Repeated misconduct	1 day solitary.
,,	J. A.	Vagrant		,,	Disorderly	No supper.
,,	G. J.	,,		,,	Striking each other	,,
,,	J. B.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. K.		Trial	Day-yard	Fighting	1 day solitary.
,,	B. F.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	R. K.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	T. S.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	E. M.	Convict		,,	Abusing another prisoner	2 days solitary.
,,	M. D.	Vagrant		School	Disorderly	No supper.
,,	J. D.		Convict	Wool-room	Talking	,,

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Class.		Where the Offence was Committed.	Offence.	Punishment.
		Under 17.	17 and above.			
1843.						
March 23	R. H.	Vagrant		Pin-room	Very disorderly	1 day solitary.
,,	J. H.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. M.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	T. J.	,,		,,	Disorderly	No supper.
March 24	T. J.		Vagrant	Day-yard	Disobedience and insolence	,,
,,	E. L.		,,	Bed-cell	Defacing the walls	,,
,,	J. H.		Misdemeanant	,,	,,	,,
,,	S. C.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. H.	Trial		School	Disorderly	,,
,,	J. B.	,,		,,	Exchanging braces	,,
,,	J. F.	Convict		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. B.	Trial		,,	Making grimaces	,,
,,	F. R.		Trial	Wool-room	Disorderly	,,
,,	M. M.		,,	School	Talking repeatedly	,,
,,	A. C.	Convict		Day-yard	,,	,,
,,	A. F.		Trial	Bed-cell	Obscene language	,,
,,	A. J.		,,	,,	Disorderly	,,
,,	J. F.	Vagrant		Wool-room	Teasing a prisoner	,,
,,	P. H.		Trial	,,	Disorderly	,,
March 25	T. S.		Vagrant	Pin-room	,,	,,
,,	T. H.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	T. L.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	T. A.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	A. R.		Trial	Wool-room	Very disorderly and indecent	1 day solitary.
,,	R. M.	Convict		Day-yard	Disorderly	No supper.
,,	G. H.		Convict	Bed-cells	Shouting	,,
,,	S. S.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	F. O. H.	Convict		,,	Very disorderly the night before his discharge.	1 day solitary.
,,	J. M'G.	,,		,,	Shouting	No supper.
March 26	W. P.	Trial		,,	Disorderly	,,
,,	T. N.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. B.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	T. C.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. H.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	C. F.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. M. G.		Convict	Chapel	Very disorderly	1 day solitary.
,,	J. F.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. S.	Convict		Day-yard	Disobedience to his turnkey	No supper.
,,	T. A.		Vagrant	Bed-cell	Defiling his bed	1 day solitary.
,,	G. J.	Vagrant		,,	Disorderly	Dinner partly stopped.
,,	J. J.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. A.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	T. R.	,,		,,	Defacing the walls	,,
,,	J. F.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. B.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	S. C.		Misdemeanant	Day-yard	Disorderly	No supper.
,,	J. S.		,,	,,	,,	,,
March 27	C. J.		,,	Bed-cell	Defacing the walls	,,
,,	J. A.	Vagrant		School	Repeated misconduct	1 day solitary.
March 28	S. D.		Misdemeanant	Wool-room	Repeatedly talking and laughing.	Gruel stopped.
,,	S. S.		,,	,,	Talking and neglect of work.	,,
,,	E. T.		,,	,,	Repeatedly talking and laughing, and impertinent when reported.	No supper.
,,	J. H.		Sureties	Bed-cell	Removing his bed from its proper place.	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. S.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	T. D.		Convict	Day-house	Fighting	No supper.
,,	R. H.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	R. M.		Soldier	Bed-cell	Defacing the wall	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. D.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	R. J.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. G.	Vagrant		Yard	Striking another prisoner	1 day solitary.
,,	T. C.	,,		Privy in the Yard	Swearing	,,
,,	J. W.		Vagrant	Bed-cell	Disorderly	Gruel stopped.
March 29	T. H.	Vagrant			Trafficking with a pocket handkerchief.	No supper.
,,	J. L.	,,			,,	,,
,,	W. K.	Trial		School	Indecency	,,
,,	W. G.	Vagrant		,,	Repeated misconduct	1 day solitary.
,,	J. O. N.	,,		,,	Incorrigible idleness	Expelled school and sent to tread-mill.

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Class.		Where the Offence was Committed.	Offence.	Punishment.
		Under 17.	17 and above.			
1843.						
March 29	F. F.		Convict		Trafficking with a pair of stockings.	3 days on tread-mill.
,,	T. B.		,,			
,,	T. F.		,,		For repeated misconduct	1½ week on ditto.
,,	T. B.		,,		Purloining a piece of sheep-skin from the wool-room, and for repeated misconduct (unable to tread the wheel, having lost an arm).	2 days solitary.
March 30	J. S.	Convict		School	Repeatedly talking and changing clogs with another prisoner.	No supper.
,,	J. A.	Vagrant		Tread-wheel	Refusing to work	1 day extra on tread-mill.
,,	S. L.	,,		,,	Repeated misconduct	1 day solitary.
,,	J. G.	,,		,,	Repeated offences against the rules.	No supper.
,,	W. R.	,,		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. G.	,,		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. W.		Soldier	Chapel	Disorderly	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. J.		Misdemeanant	Bed-cell	Spitting on the floor	,,
,,	M. C.		,,	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	G. B.		,,	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	W. W.		,,	Wool-room	Throwing a bag at another prisoner.	2 days solitary.
,,	J. W.	Vagrant		Yard	Disorderly	2 days on tread-mill.
,,	J. H.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. J.	,,		Bed-cell	,,	Ditto and no supper.
,,	G. J.	,,		,,	,,	No supper.
,,	E. C.	,,			Repeatedly destroying his clothing.	1 day solitary.
,,	J. J.	,,		Yard	Very disorderly	,,
,,	A. F.		Vagrant	Bed-cell	Cutting open the stitching	2 days on tread-mill.
,,	J. F.		,,	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. L.		Convict	,,	Not emptying his pot	,,
,,	T. B.		Sureties	Yard	Disobedience	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. B.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	P. C.		,,	Bed-cell	Defacing the wall	1 day solitary in bed-cell.
,,	M. G.	Convict		Dining-room	Talking to an untried prisoner	Gruel stopped.
,,	M. G.	,,		Winding-room	Repeated misconduct	* 1 day solitary.
,,	M. S.		Convict	School	Assaulting another prisoner	3 days solitary (1 day in black-cell, 2 days in bed-cell).
,,	B. B.		Vagrant	Winding-room	Disobedience	Gruel stopped.
,,	E. W.		,,	Dining-room	Repeatedly talking	,,
,,	A. D.		Convict	School	,,	,,
,,	M. D.		Trial	Nursery	Putting her can on the fire	1 day solitary on full diet.
March 31	J. C.	Trial		School	Repeated misconduct	No supper.
,,	J. F.	Vagrant		,,	Repeated talking and idling.	,,
,,	J. C.		Misdemeanant	Yard	Disorderly, and using insolent language to his turnkey.	1 week on tread-mill.
,,	W. G.	Vagrant		,,	Disobedience	Gruel stopped.
,,	T. F.		Vagrant	,,	Disorderly	,,
,,	J. W.		,,	,,	Disorderly, and subsequently threatening to report to the prison inspector now visiting	1 day on tread-mill.
,,	T. M.		,,	Pin-room	Repeatedly talking	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. W.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. P.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	W. C.		,,	,,	Indecency	No supper.
,,	J. A.	Vagrant		Wool-room	Disorderly, and disrespect to an officer.	,,
,,	J. B.	Trial		Yard	Disobedience	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. B.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	P. L.	,,		,,	,,	,,
April 1	T. J.	Vagrant		Chapel	Various disorderly conduct	Dinner partly stopped.
,,	J. E.	,,		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. A.	,,		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. F.	,,		Tread-mill	,, ,,	Gruel stopped.
,,	T. W.	,,		Chapel	,, ,,	Dinner partly stopped.
April 2	J. H.	Trial		Day-house	Disorderly	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. B.	,,		,,	Disorderly (this boy impertinent to his turnkey also).	1 day solitary.
,,	T. R.	,,		,,	Disorderly	Gruel stopped.
,,	C. F.	,,		,,	,,	,,

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Class.		Where the Offence was Committed.	Offence.	Punishment.
		Under 17.	17 and above.			
1843.						
April 2	J. B.	Trial		Day-house	Quarrelling	Gruel stopped.
,,	W. K.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	B. B.		Vagrant	Chapel and yard	Ill-behaved, impertinent to an officer.	* 1 day solitary.
,,	F. M.	Trial		Chapel	Ill-behaved	Gruel stopped.
,,	E. J.		Vagrant	Yard.	Striking another prisoner	1 day solitary.
,,	J. H.	Vagrant		,,	Various misconduct	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. J.	,,		,,	Disorderly	,,
,,	J. J.	,,		,,	,,	,,
April 3	E. C.	Vagrant			Two offences, viz., striking another prisoner and going into a wrong cell.	1 day solitary.
,,	J. F.	,,		Yard.	Striking another prisoner and insolent to his turnkey.	,,
,,	W. R.	,,		,,	Disorderly and making signs to another prisoner.	No supper.
,,	J. W.	,,		,,	Disorderly	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. H.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	T. W.	,,		Chapel	Repeated misbehaviour	Dinner partly stopped.
,,	E. K.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	A. T.	,,		Bed-cell	Filthy and obscene conversation	* 1 day solitary.
,,	E. G.		Vagrant	,,	Disorderly	Gruel stopped.
,,	A. S.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	G. H.		Misdemeanant	Wool-room	Repeated talking	,,
,,	J. S.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	E. T.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	T. W.		,,	Dining-room	Disorderly	,,
,,	E. G.		Convict	Chapel	,,	Part of dinner stopped.
,,	T. H.		,,	,,	,,	,,
April 4	J. S.		Sureties	Yard.	Swearing	Gruel stopped.
,,	T. M.		Misdemeanant	Bed-cell	Defacing the walls	* 1 day solitary.
,,	J. B.		Sureties	Yard	Disorderly	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. C.		,,	,,	Eating his food before grace was said.	,,
,,	T. R.		,,	,,	Disobedience	,,
,,	W. T.		Convict	Terrace of wool-room.	Making motions to some men on top of a building outside	4 days on tread-mill.
April 5	J. J.	Vagrant		Back-yard	Very disorderly	No supper.
,,	J. F.	,,		Bed-cell	Shouting	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. B.		Vagrant	Yard.	Disobedience of an officer	,,
,,	J. J.		,,	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	G. W.		,,	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	W. R.		,,	Bed-cell	Communicating with a female prisoner through the window shutter.	Sent to tread-mill.
,,	J. O.		,,	Yard.	Teasing another prisoner	,,
,,	P. K.		Sureties	Wool-room	Repeated talking	Gruel stopped.
,,	T. W.		Misdemeanant	,,	,,	,,
,,	J. B.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	T. C.		Sureties	,,	Neglect of work	,,
,,	W. A.		Trial	Wool-room	Throwing burrs at another prisoner.	,,
,,	P. L.	Trial		Yard	Disorderly	,,
,,	A. L.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	T. C.	,,		,,	,,	,,
,,	J. E.		Trial	Wool-room	Insolence to an officer, and afterwards impertinent to governor.	1 day solitary.
,,	S. K.	Vagrant		Winding-room	Very refractory, ordered into solitary confinement in a bed-cell, where he was afterwards very disorderly.	1 day solitary, and 1 day solitary in bed-cell.
,,	A. C.	,,		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	M.A.J.		Vagrant	,,	Very refractory; assaulted another prisoner.	1 day solitary in black-cell and 2 in bed-cell.
,,	A. O.	Convict		,,	Idleness and wasting weft	*Three-fourths of day solitary.
,,	E. A.		Convict	School	Disrespectful to the chaplain going out in the morning.	No supper.
,,	E. C.	Vagrant		,,	Repeatedly idling and laughing	,,
,,	T. C.	,,		,,	Making signs to prisoners of another class.	Dinner partly stopped.
,,	J. G.	,,		,,	Disorderly	,,

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Class.		Where the Offence was Committed.	Offence.	Punishment.
		Under 17.	17 and above.			
1843.						
April 6	J. B.		Misdemeanant	Bed-cells	Disorderly	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. S.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	T. W.		,,	Yard	,,	,,
,,	E. T.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	R. P.		Soldier	Bed-cell	Spitting on the walls	*1 day solitary.
,,	P. L.	Trial		Chapel	Striking another prisoner	No supper.
,,	J. B.	,,		,,	Told an untruth with reference to the last mentioned.	Gruel stopped.
,,	M. H.		Sureties	Wool-room	Repeated talking and general carelessness.	,,
,,	R. H.		,,	Yard	Disorderly	,,
,,	T. C.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	W. F.		Convict	Wool-room	Repeated indecency	1 week on Tread-mill.
,,	T. S.		,,	,,	Disorderly	Gruel stopped.
,,	T. B.		,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	C. F.	Trial		School	Disorderly and disobedient	,,
,,	J. W.	,,		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. B.	Vagrant		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. A.	,,		Tread-mill	Repeated misconduct, and, when reported, refusing to work.	Gruel stopped and 1 day solitary.
,,	J. L.		Vagrant	Dining-room	Disobedience of orders	Gruel stopped.
,,	T. A.		,,		When reported for an offence, told the officer, in the presence of the governor, that he told a lie.	1 day solitary.
,,	R. L.		Convict	Bed-cell	Putting rags into the ventilating hole.	Gruel stopped.
April 7	M. G.	Convict		Ward	Ill-treating another prisoner, and for repeated misconduct.	*1 day solitary.
,,	A. H.	Trial		Yard	Disorderly and very impertinent	No supper.
,,	F. M.	,,		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	M. A. C.	,,		School	Very impertinent to an officer	,,
,,	M. M.	,,		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. B.		Convict	Bed-cell	Disorderly after being punished last night.	Dinner partly stopped.
April 8	J. S.		Trial	Wool-room	Filthiness in the privy	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. A.	Vagrant		Dining-room	Repeated misconduct	1 day solitary.
,,	W. H.	,,		Day-house	Insolent to his turnkey	No supper.
,,	J. H.	,,			Booking himself for the surgeon, nothing ailing him.	Gruel stopped.
,,	W. R.	,,			,, ,,	,,
,,	J. W.	,,		Dining-room	Disorderly	,,
,,	G. B.		Misdemeanant	Yards	Disorderly or disobedient	,,
,,	J. G.		,,	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	R. B.		,,	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	W. O.		,,	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. G.		,,	Bed-cell	Spitting on the walls	*1 day solitary.
,,	P. F.		,,	,,	,, ,,	* ,,
,,	P. C.		Sureries	Yard	Using bad language to another prisoner.	Gruel stopped.
,,	M. E.	Convict		,,	Using very improper language	No supper.
,,	M. T.		Convict	Bed-cell	Repeatedly talking	Gruel stopped.
,,	J. H.		,,	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	R. G.	Convict		School	,, (this boy disrespectful to the schoolmaster).	No supper.
,,	J. B.	Trial		,,	Repeatedly talking	Gruel stopped.
,,	W. P.	,,		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. W.	,,		,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	J. M.	Convict		,,	,, ,,	,,

Labour.—The male prisoners are employed at the tread-mill, and in heading pins, weaving, winding, picking wool, mat-making, tailoring, and shoe-making; the females, in weaving, winding, picking wool or oakum, sewing, and washing.

The tread-wheel has lately been applied more as a punishment for misconduct in prison than for regular labour.

Expenditure, Books, Accounts.—The accounts of the prison are made up by the treasurer every three months, in the following form:—

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Lancashire.* New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.

Amount of Prisoners' Earnings, and Cost of Provisions consumed in the New Bailey Prison, from January to April Sessions, 1843.

	£.	s.	d.
Gross amount of earnings and cost Materials manufactured and sold	424	13	6½
	424	13	6½
Deduct amount of work done for the hundred £156 9 10			
,, paid prisoners when discharged 4 7 6			
	160	17	4½
Balance	263	16	2
The total cost of provisions in this quarter was	£654	4	3¾

This quarter contained 13 weeks, and the average number of prisoners per day was $682\frac{69}{91}$, namely, $548\frac{35}{91}$ males and $134\frac{34}{91}$ females. The cost of maintaining a male prisoner per week in the early part of the quarter was 1*s.* $6\frac{15}{64}$*d.*, and of a female, 1*s.* $1\frac{15}{64}$*d.*

Cost of maintaining a Male Prisoner per Week in the latter part of the Quarter.

		s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
7 loaves of bread, of 20 oz. each	at	0	$1\frac{5}{64}$	per lb.	0	$9\frac{288}{64}$		
$31\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of meal	at	23	8	per load	0	$2\frac{177}{64}$		
5 lbs. of potatoes	at	5	0	,,	0	$1\frac{16}{64}$		
1 pint of peas	at	5	3	per bushel	0	$0\frac{63}{64}$		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of salt	at	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$	,,	0	$0\frac{8}{64}$		
1 lb. of beef					0	$3\frac{32}{64}$		
1 quart of stew					0	$0\frac{48}{64}$		
							1	$6\frac{15}{64}$

Cost of maintaining a Female Prisoner per Week in the latter part of the Quarter.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
7 loaves of bread of 16 oz. each	at	0	$1\frac{5}{64}$	per lb.	0	$7\frac{355}{64}$
$17\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of meal	at	23	8	per load	0	$1\frac{17}{64}$
7 lbs. of potatoes	at	5	0	,,	0	$1\frac{48}{64}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of salt	at	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$	per bushel	0	$0\frac{8}{64}$
7 pints of stew					0	$2\frac{40}{64}$
					1	$1\frac{15}{64}$

Average cost per Week throughout the Year.

Quarter ending	Of Males. s.	d.	Of Females. s.	d.
July, 1842	2	$0\frac{12}{64}$	1	$5\frac{17}{64}$
October, 1842	1	$10\frac{28}{64}$	1	$4\frac{23}{64}$
January, 1843	1	$6\frac{15}{64}$	1	$1\frac{15}{64}$
April, 1843	1	$6\frac{15}{64}$	1	$1\frac{15}{64}$
	4) 6	11	4) 5	$0\frac{6}{64}$
Weekly cost	1	$8\frac{48}{64}$	1	$3\frac{1}{64}$

The Treasurer of the New Bailey Prison in Account with the Hundred of Salford, from January to April Sessions, 1843.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance brought down from last quarter	20,356	13	9
To Cash from the Corporation of Manchester for the maintenance of Prisoners from October to January Sessions last	965	13	5
To ditto ditto from the Corporation of Bolton	143	11	10
To ditto for the maintenance of Soldiers, committed under sentences of Courts-Martial	91	14	0
To ditto for bones, &c., sold	44	17	0
To Balance of Prisoners' Earnings, from January to these Sessions	263	16	2
Carried forward	£21866	6	2

Cr.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
SALARIES.						
By the Governor's Salary	125	0	0			
Chaplain's ditto	100	0	0			
Surgeon's ditto	50	0	0			
Retired Governor's Pension	50	0	0			
Steward's Salary	12	10	0			
Taskmaster's ditto	25	0	0			
Matron's ditto	21	0	0			
Ditto for servant, at £25 per annum	6	5	0			
Governor's Assistant's ditto	50	0	0			
Bookkeeper's ditto	25	0	0			
Second Bookkeeper, 13 weeks, at £1. 5*s.* per week	16	5	0			
Principal Lodgekeeper, 13 weeks, at £1. 12*s.* 6*d.* per week	21	2	6			
Seventeen Turnkeys, 13 weeks, each £1. 5*s.* per week	276	5	0			
Schoolmaster, 13 weeks, at £70 per annum	17	7	0			
Six Female Turnkeys, 13 weeks, each at 15*s.* per week	58	10	0			
One ditto Overlooker of Weavers, 13 weeks, at 16*s.* per week	10	8	0			
Schoolmistress, 13 weeks, at 20*s.* do.	13	0	0			
Hospital Nurse, 13 weeks, at 15*s.* per week	9	15	0			
One Day Watchman, 13 weeks, at £1. 5*s.* per week	16	5	0			
Two Night ditto, 13 weeks, each at £1. 5*s.* per week	32	10	0			
				936	2	6
FOOD.						
By Jos. Roberts for bread, meal, peas, &c.	443	18	0			
Wm. Higginson for butchers' meat	166	4	0			
Samuel Alderley for potatoes	52	7	6			
				662	9	6
HOSPITAL.						
J. Brereton for medicines	23	11	0			
R. Wilson for groceries	7	5	0			
T. Chapman for milk	9	2	0			
				39	18	0
Carried forward				£1638	10	0

The Treasurer of the New Bailey Prison in Account with the Hundred of Salford—*continued.*

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . .	21,866	6	2

TASKMASTER'S ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Amount of Earnings and Materials sold	424	13	6½
Deduct Work done for the Hundred .	156	9	10½
Paid Prisoners when discharged . .	4	7	6
	160	17	4½
Balance . .	£263	16	2

New Bailey Court-House.

15*th April*, 1843.

Examined by me,

H. H. BIRLEY.

	£21,866	6	2

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .				1,638	10	0
SESSIONS' EXPENSES.						
Attendants at February sessions	13	15	0			
Ditto these sessions	11	5	0			
				25	0	0
BUILDINGS.						
W. and H. Southern, joiners and builders . .	59	5	0			
Livingston and Co. for plumbing and glazing .	37	16	0			
Thomas Goadsby for paint	14	5	0			
John Jones for slating	7	3	0			
S. Blakeley for masons' work	7	0	0			
				125	9	0
CLOTHING AND BEDDING.						
J. and B. Pearson for blankets	130	10	0			
J. Norris for woollen cloth	38	15	6			
Samuel Alderley for straw	14	12	0			
G. Deane and Co. for leather	9	15	0			
T. Handley for clog soles	6	7	6			
Smith, Hill and Co. for cloth	6	5	0			
T. Taylor for sacking	5	16	0			
J. and N. Philips for tape, thread, &c. . . .	3	4	0			
John Ashworth for dyeing cloth	9	12	0			
				224	17	0
FURNISHING AND REPAIRS.						
Peter Leigh for ironmongery	121	6	0			
Thomas Slater for brushes	16	7	0			
John Powner for cooperage	8	13	0			
Samuel Spencer for upholstery	2	3	0			
Johnson and Brother for needles and pins . .	2	0	6			
T. Armitt for earthenware	1	5	0			
W. Kay for repairing chairs	0	12	0			
J. Mills for repairing shears and razors . . .	0	17	0			
				153	3	6
MANUFACTORY.						
Samuel Locke for coil-rope, &c.	41	18	0			
Adam Winter for cocoa-rope, &c.	26	15	0			
Turnbull and Lund for materials for mats . .	4	5	0			
Henry Jepson for ditto	4	8	6			
Walter Patterson for shuttles, &c.	1	12	0			
James Steele for cartage	1	8	6			
Taskmaster for sundries for manufacture . .	0	12	4			
Old Quay Co. for carriage of goods	0	6	7			
William Dickinson for twine and cording . .	7	14	6			
				89	0	5
WASHING AND CLEANING.						
J. Crosfield and Co. for soap	25	5	0			
Adam Burgess for sandstone	4	12	0			
D. Bowes for ditto	2	3	6			
John Clayton for lime	2	2	0			
John Colton for hair cutting	1	9	6			
George Savage for brooms	0	10	0			
				36	2	0
LIGHTING AND FIRING.						
Blundell and Sons for coal	60	3	0			
William Hulton for ditto	49	6	0			
Elizabeth Smith for coke	10	16	0			
				120	5	0
STATIONERY.						
D. Roberts and others for printing	140	13	6			
T. Sowler for stationery, &c.	59	2	0			
Ditto for calendars	12	8	6			
Ditto for Corporation account books	24	16	6			
Heyward and Co. for law books	24	0	0			
Josiah Leicester for advertising, &c.	3	9	0			
J. and T. Crompton for paper	2	9	0			
Love and Barton for books	1	18	0			
				268	16	0
SUNDRIES.						
Milne and Sons for law charges	47	2	0			
C. Carrington for interest of money paid by High Constable to Messrs. Jones and Co. in mistake for the Bridgemaster	52	19	0			
Manchester Insurance	7	0	10			
Water Works Co. for water rent	5	0	0			
Poor rates	3	1	9			
E. Slater for coffins	2	6	0			
T. Wrigley for sundries	1	6	2			
Ditto for expenses to Preston and other places on the business of the Hundred	1	0	3			
Benjamin Pickering for sundries	0	18	1			
Postage stamps	1	6	0			
Receipt stamps	1	12	6			
T. Underhill for thermometer	0	4	0			
C. Walker for salary, as lodgekeeper, up to 25th March last	16	5	0			
Ditto for assistant, 13 weeks, at 8*s.* per week .	5	4	0			
Gas Co. for gas	31	19	9			
Gorst and Birchall for law charges	92	10	8			
Charles Walker for prisoners' maintenance . .	2	10	0			
				272	6	0
				2,953	8	11
Balance				18,912	17	3
				£21,866	6	2

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.

The daily average number of prisoners from the three jurisdictions of the Hundred of Salford and the boroughs of Manchester and Bolton, for the quarter ending in April, were—

Manchester.	Bolton.	Salford Hundred.
342	42	297

The boroughs of Manchester and Bolton contract with the Hundred of Salford for the maintenance of all prisoners sentenced to less than six months' imprisonment; those for longer periods are sent to Lancaster Castle.

The debts of those boroughs to the Hundred for the maintenance of prisoners were, on April 4, 1843—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Manchester, including a disputed claim of £1,030. 10*s.* 1*d.* . . .	12,816	3	4½
Bolton	1,530	10	0
	14,346	13	4½

The boroughs pay the Hundred interest, at the rate of 4 per cent., on their unliquidated debt.

In connexion with the subject of accounts, it may be proper to advert to a difficulty which is felt in this establishment, where the manufacturing operations are of some magnitude, and which, I fear nothing short of legislative interference can remedy. The steward states "very great difficulty arises in the collecting of outstanding debts due for prisoners' labour, in consequence of there being no legal means by which they may be recovered. Neither the visiting justices nor the Hundred of Salford are recognizable as a corporate body: they can neither sue nor be sued for debt."

Upon examining the treasurer's books, I found that the balances for work done by the prisoners, although credited to the hundred in his quarterly accounts, had not been regularly paid to him by the taskmaster; and upon examination, he stated:—

"The taskmaster's books are produced before me every quarter, and the items on his ledger are taken out, made into a summary, and re-debited by me, with the amounts then appearing due to the hundred. The taskmaster must necessarily be one quarter in arrear, he having to collect the amount of the bills quarterly from the employers. The last amount received by me was for the April quarter ending 1842, amounting to 202*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, so that he is nine months in arrear, with the following balances against him:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
"July, 1842.	240	6	2
October	205	19	0
January	180	12	6
	£626	17	8"

The taskmaster, upon being called upon, declared it was out of his power to account for the deficiency, and he could only suppose that it must arise from errors in the accounts. He had but 40*l.* in his possession, received on account of the hundred, which he delivered over, at my suggestion, to the treasurer. I lost no time in communicating this information to the visiting justices, at the same time recommending that a skilful accountant should at once be employed to elucidate the real state of his accounts. This was assented to, and after giving the taskmaster credit for every item he was entitled to, the accountant found the actual deficiency to amount to 327*l.* 15*s.*

In my Sixth Report of this prison I made the following recommendation:—"I recommend that the transactions of the taskmaster should be placed under the supervision of the steward, who should himself collect all money due for labour done by the prisoners, and frequently inspect and check his books." There can be no question that had this recommendation been carried into effect, no such deficiency would have occurred.

The duties of superintending the prisoners' labour in this large establishment are quite sufficient to occupy the entire time of the taskmaster of this prison, and I have much satisfaction in reporting that the sum then found to be deficient has been since recovered, and that regulations which will prevent the possibility of a recurrence of such circumstances are about to be introduced, as appears in the following communication to me from the keeper:—

"You wished me to inform you of what might be done in the taskmaster's case. Since you left, he has paid up the whole of the deficiency, and at a meeting of the visiting justices, on the 25th April, the following order was passed:—

"'The taskmaster having paid over the balance appearing to be due on his accounts, and the visiting justices feeling that there is no conclusive reason to believe that he has fraudulently disposed of that which appeared by Mr. Broome's report to be the balance against him, and also seeing that the business of the taskmaster's department of the prison requires immediate attention, it is ordered, that the suspension under which the taskmaster was placed be at present withdrawn; and if the visiting justices shall find his conduct will warrant a report in his favour to the next Quarter Sessions, the visiting justices will be disposed to deal as favourably as the facts may justify; arrangements being made for the payment and receipt of all monies in the mean time by the steward, according to the order of 6th April instant.'

"He has accordingly resumed his duties as taskmaster; but I have laid down a system for keeping stock accounts in reference to materials for manufacture and manufactured goods belonging to the hundred, which will effectually put it out of the power of the taskmaster to act dishonestly by them. The hundred will be credited—

"1st. With materials received for manufacturing purposes, the consumption of which will be accounted for, showing a certain balance on hand at the end of the quarter corresponding with the account in the book; and, 2nd., the hundred will be credited with the mats, &c., received into stock

in a manufactured state, the disposal of which will in like manner be accounted for, leaving a certain stock on hand at the quarter's end.

"All entries of receipts and deliveries to be made by the taskmaster in the day-book or journal, which will be posted into the ledger and stock-books by the clerks, and not by himself, as formerly. Cloth, &c., for prison use will be delivered into stores, as usual; but Mr. Davies, as storekeeper, will see that all materials are properly accounted for in the manufacture.

"A thorough 'stock taking' has been made this week under the superintendence of Mr. Davies, and the new system is now in operation."

The keeper appointed since my last inspection appears to have paid very praiseworthy attention to the prison books, and to the details of the discipline connected therewith—a subject of great importance in facilitating the management of a large establishment. I annex the Forms and instructions for writing letters and receiving parcels:—

New Bailey Prison, Salford, _____ _____, 1843.

The friends of prisoners in the New Bailey are requested to notice particularly the following regulations respecting their writing and receiving letters:—

Prisoners for trial are allowed to write once before trial; but in cases where they conduct their own defence, or employ an attorney, a more extended intercourse is permitted.

Convicted prisoners are not allowed either to write or receive a letter until three months of their sentence have expired; except in cases of sickness and death, or under other urgent circumstances, when special permission will be given by the governor.

Transports are, however, permitted to write a letter after conviction, and to be visited by their friends once before they are removed.

Vagrants are not allowed to write, unless under the cases aforenamed; but prisoners committed for want of sureties, or for non-payment of penalties, will have permission to write on the subject of procuring their release.

Letters must not contain any irrelevant matter, as the news of the day, account of public affairs, improper advice or hints, or unbecoming language, and must be as brief as possible, inasmuch as every letter has to be read by the governor. All letters must be post-paid, or deposited in the letter-box which is affixed inside the front gates, and must be directed to the prisoner, stating the number of his (or her) ward or offence. Unpaid letters will be refused.

Prisoners for trial are allowed to be seen by their friends any day in the week preceding the Sessions at which they are to be tried—the males at one and the females at ten o'clock.

Prisoners' Ward, No. _____.

These directions are printed on the margin of the sheets of paper issued to the prisoners for writing letters.

Form of Letter sent by Prisoners Committed for non-payment of Fines, &c.

New Bailey Prison, Salford, _____, 184 .

I am sorry to inform you that I am committed here for _____ calendar months, for non-payment of a fine and costs, amounting to £_____, and I should be very thankful if you would use your best endeavours to obtain my liberation.

The amount which I have specified may be paid either to the governor of the New Bailey, who will immediately set me at liberty, or to the magistrates' clerk, at _____ Court, who will thereupon procure an order for my discharge from prison.

If you cannot succeed in obtaining my liberation, I will thank you to inform me as early as possible, addressing your letter to me.

No. Ward.

[Space left to write any particular instructions to friends.]

Form for Prisoners Committed for want of Sureties.

New Bailey Prison, Salford, _____, 184 .

I am sorry to inform you that I am confined here for want of two sureties in £_____ each, to be bound with me to keep the peace for _____ calendar months, and I should be very thankful if you would use your best endeavours to obtain my liberation.

Every information as to the terms of my commitment, and the expense of effecting my liberation, may be obtained from the magistrates' clerk, at _____ Court; and I should wish you to apply to the following persons, who, I have reason to hope, would be willing to become sureties.

If you cannot succeed in procuring bail for me, I will thank you to inform me as early as possible, and address your letter to

_____

No. 14 *Ward.*

[Space left to write any particular instructions to friends.]

_____

Take Notice,—That no article will be received which is not specified on this ticket.

New Bailey Prison, _____, 184 .

_____, of No. _____ ward, is permitted by the rules to receive

[In cases where the prisoner is allowed to write a letter, more particularly those for trial, this ticket is filled up and enclosed.]

The above may be delivered at the front gate, any day at one o'clock, with this ticket attached to the parcel.

William H. Boult, *Governor.*

_____

New Bailey Prison, Salford, _____, 184 .

_____, a prisoner of No. _____ ward, wishes his friends to send him

which he is permitted by the rules to receive.

The above must be plainly directed for the prisoner, stating the No. of his ward, and may be delivered at the front gates, any day at one o'clock, with this letter attached to the parcel.

William H. Boult, *Governor.*

Take Notice,—That no article will be received which is not specified above.

[Filled up for a prisoner when he wants stockings, flannels, handkerchief, &c., and is not entitled by the rules to write a letter. A similar form for the females, with the matron's name.]

Diet.—I examined the prisoners' food, and found the articles of good quality, but some dissatisfaction was expressed by several of the prisoners, who complained of the shortness of weight, which, upon investigation, appeared to be not altogether without cause. On one occasion, in my presence, a prisoner complained of a short allowance of potatoes, which, when weighed, proved to be very deficient in weight, and upon requiring the deficiency to be made up, it appeared that there were none left. The dietary, as at present constituted, is on the following scale:—

Diet Table.

Male Prisoners.—20 ozs. per day of bread.
Breakfast and Supper.—1 quart of oatmeal pottage, made from 2¼ ozs. to each quart.
Dinner, on Sunday.—½ lb. of beef, 1 lb. of potatoes.
,, Monday.—1 quart of pea-soup.
,, Tuesday.—1½ lb. of potatoes.
,, Wednesday.—½ lb. of beef, and 1 lb. of potatoes.
,, Thursday.—1 quart of pea-soup.
,, Friday.—1½ lb. of potatoes.
,, 1 quart of stew.
Female Prisoners.—16 ozs. of bread per day.
Breakfast and Supper.—1 pint of oatmeal pottage, made from 1⅛ oz. of oatmeal.
Dinner.—1 pint of stew, with potatoes boiled in it, each day, made from cows' heads; 1 cow-head for 40 women, with 1 lb. of potatoes for each prisoner.

Untried prisoners refusing to work shall have the same diet, with the exception of the dinners, provided for Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 5th Geo. IV., c. 85, ss. 16 and 17.

With reference to the prisoners' complaints of their allowance of food being deficient in weight, the deputy keeper, who has the custody and superintendence of the stores and provisions, states:—

"The allowance of beef before cooked is half a pound without bone, which, by cooking, we calculate is reduced to five ounces for each prisoner. The allowance of potatoes is also considered as 1 lb. uncooked; and to furnish this we allow 12 lbs. for dirt and loss in a load. I think a little more ought to be allowed to make up, especially at this time of the year, when the potatoes are so bad. There is also very considerable difficulty in adjusting with accuracy the allowance of bread, the loaf being divided into three portions. It would be a decided improvement, and prevent much of the discontent which now prevails, if a very trifling addition in weight was added to each loaf."

"W. B.—Generally superintends the cook-house, particularly on a Sunday, when the cook is absent. The quantity of food cooked has occasionally been short, there not being sufficient to give every prisoner his regular allowance. Sometimes on the Sundays, having more beef that day in store, we have been able to make up the deficiency. I have also noticed once or twice that the potatoes were deficient. We know nothing about the weight; that is settled by the store-keeper; we only allot the gross quantity delivered out."

G. J., a prisoner, states:—

"I come to complain of irregularity in the food. I complained to Mr. C., the turnkey, that I had not the regulated quantity; he admitted I had not. He said he would bring me more if there was any; but I heard no more of it. I made no further complaint."

W. C., officer, states:—

"I recollect the prisoner bringing me his food last Sunday, and I acknowledged it was short; I went over to the cook-house, but there was none left to make it up."

Discipline.—Evidence of Officers.

W. R.—I am overlooker at the tread-wheel. The heavy men care for it—the others do not. The boys have no dread of it. The prisoners, when off the wheel, take the cold water that is provided in the tread-wheel cage to any extent they please. They drink a deal of cold water when in a state of perspiration.

R. R.—I am over the soldiers. I see no difference in the conduct of the soldiers and the other prisoners in the day-rooms; it is equally bad. The soldiers used to be on the mill every day, but are now only worked on alternate days, and that subject to the surgeon's opinion. Since this relaxation the conduct of the soldiers has certainly improved; there have not been so many reports of misconduct.

W. C.—I have the superintendence of the wards numbered from six to nine. The prisoners are generally very noisy, using bad language and playing at games. Sundays form no exceptions. We keep them in the yards as much as possible on Sundays, that we may the easier overlook them and prevent disorderly conduct.

A. W.—I am over the untried prisoners in the wool-room. The untried prisoners are brought daily into the wool-picking-room, and the quantity of work they choose to perform left to their option; they all do a little. They are not reported for talking, nor unless very disorderly. They take their meals in their day-rooms. I also superintend the letter-writing of this class. When a prisoner requires to write, and has received permission, and is able to do so himself, he is given a sheet of paper and placed at a desk in the same room; and if unable to write, either the officer or another prisoner, at his request, does it for him. I know of no instance of unconvicted prisoners being refused permission to write. They do not receive anything in the shape of earnings if acquitted.

W. G.—I overlook the prisoners employed at pin-heading. They are tasked to do a certain quantity; two pounds of the larger size, and one pound one ounce of the smaller.

R. W.—I am the officer who receives the prisoners. The first thing I do is to take down the man's name, sentence, and class he belongs to, and then pass him into the receiving-room from the adjoining lock-up; I then take an inventory of the clothing and articles in his possession, which I enter in a book, which is attested by the prisoner's signature; he is then stripped, thoroughly searched, and bathed. When he comes out of the bath, if convicted, he receives the prison clothing, with the exception of misdemeanants, who only receive linen, if their own clothing is sufficient. They are then ready for the surgeon's examination. I report any eruption I may observe on the skin to the surgeon. I have not, until the Inspector's visit, reported prisoners when ruptured, but have now received the surgeon's directions to do so. There are many cases of ruptures. The prisoners have occasionally reported themselves to me as ruptured, but I have taken no notice of it, and referred them to the turnkey of their ward. I always give the prisoners their flannels and belts to wear in the prison. After the prisoners have been seen by the surgeon, I deliver them over with their commitments to the turnkeys of their respective wards. I also discharge all prisoners. They get their breakfasts before the others, and are discharged, at this time of the year, about seven in the morning. I also superintend the visits of prisoners' friends. The governor has no knowledge of the persons who come to see prisoners; I have sent back and refused notoriously disreputable people. I enter the names of the prisoners who are visited, but not the names of those who come to visit them.

W. W.—I am day watchman. I overlook the prisoners who are under punishment in the refractory cells. I visit the cells every three hours, but only open the doors at meals.

The matron states:—

"Two female prisoners go out of the prison in the morning to clean the court-house; at the sessions time they are sometimes kept till half-past ten at night in cleaning, but never later. The female prisoners are behaving very well; they get plenty of work. I think the behaviour of the females is better than what it used to be. Six cells have lately been fitted for solitary confinement on this side of the prison. They are heated with hot air, and the windows are glazed. We received on Monday, the 3rd of April, the following old offenders, all at the same time:—

M. I., age 21, vagrancy; one calendar month. Six times before in prison.

E. B., age 32; trial. Five times before.

M. A. M., age 19; trial. Seventeen times before.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Lancashire.* New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.

M. P., age 30, vagrancy; one calendar month. Six times before.

E. F., age 34, disorderly; six days. Three times before.

A. H.; two commitments—1, assault; two calendar months, sureties—2, vagrancy; one month. Nineteen times before.

E. G., age 20; trial. Twice before.

M. N., age 22; one calendar month. Never before.

E. L., age 18, vagrancy; fourteen days. Never before."

Observations.—The general management of this prison has essentially improved since the appointment of the present governor; but the crowded state of the wards render the application of any rigorous system of penal discipline quite impossible. The prisoners in numerous instances, contrary to law, are sleeping two in a cell; and the prison buildings are wholly inadequate for the prisoners; and I feel myself bound to report the same to the Secretary of State. The continued occupation of the day-rooms by certain classes of prisoners also exercises a baneful influence on the discipline. The evidence of the officers is strongly corroborative of the mischievous effects of the unrestrained intercourse prevailing in them. On the Sunday, shortly after attending divine service in the chapel, I walked round the back part of the prison, and the noise, bad language, and idle games which proceeded from the day-rooms was most revolting. I strongly recommend the justices to convert a further portion of the unoccupied weaving-shops into rooms where the prisoners may take their meals and remain under constant superintendence, allowing them sufficient exercise at intervals in the yards. I recommend that the surgeon be directed to examine every prisoner upon being received into the prison, and report upon his fitness for labour; also that trusses should be provided for those requiring their use. That the surgeon should also see every prisoner twice a-week; and that the governor should be required to make the necessary arrangements for his doing so conveniently.

That, as the dietaries for this prison were only framed for periods of imprisonment not exceeding six months, that all soldiers whose sentences exceed this time should, upon committal, be placed upon an improved diet. That the food for the females be also increased, in conformity with the surgeon's suggestion.

That a more commodious visiting place for prisoners be provided, and that visits to prisoners be subjected to the approval of the governor, and not left so much to the discretion of the receiving turnkey. That means be provided for enabling the prisoners to wash their feet at least once every week, and that the officer of each ward be required to report that such direction is complied with.

That the issue of provisions to the prisoners be strictly in accordance with the rules, and that the weights there laid down as the allowance of prisoners be considered as intended to apply to articles of food when cooked. That to supply the deficiency caused by waste in cutting the loaves, a trifling addition be made to the aggregate weight of bread delivered daily for the use of the prison.

That, as an inducement to prisoners for trial employing themselves in some work, they be allowed some small sum as the earnings of work performed by them in case of acquittal or no bill.

That the recommendations contained in the circular of the Secretary of State, dated November 16, 1841, relating to solitary confinement by order of court, be carried into effect; and the surgeon be required to visit prisoners daily while under such sentence.

That the practice of permitting the prisoners to drink cold water while at labour on the mill and in a state of perspiration be placed under some restriction.

I recommend that more attention be paid to the temperature of the male hospital. A paid officer to superintend it is much wanted. The prisoners, at the time of my visit, had, by overloading the fires with coals, caused the thermometer to mark 78°.

I am of opinion that the cleaning of the court-house by female prisoners after the regulated hour of locking up is unsafe and improper.

Also that the attention of the schoolmaster should be extended to adults, and particularly to the soldiers, who are so frequently sentenced to solitary confinement.

I am also of opinion that the official Code of Prison Regulations, with the dietaries, might be advantageously adopted in this establishment.

MANCHESTER.—Borough Court-house and Lock-up.

Manchester. Borough Court-house and Lock-up.

I have in a former Report pointed out the imperfect accommodation for prisoners while detained in the lock-up attached to the court-house awaiting their trial at the sessions, or at the daily hearing of their cases before the sitting magistrate. On the 3rd of April, the number of prisoners in custody awaiting to have their cases brought before the magistrate amounted to 55 persons, viz., 45 males and 10 females. The confusion and disorder which prevailed among the prisoners in consequence of the defective accommodation was most discreditable.

PRESTON.—House of Correction for the County.

[Inspected June 14, 1843, and subsequent days.]

I annex returns of the numbers, distribution, and employment of the prisoners at the time of inspection.

State of Prisoners in Preston House of Correction, the day of Inspection, June 15, 1843.

Offence.	Tread-Wheel.		Breaking Stones.		Weaving.		Picking Cotton.		Tailors and Stitchers.		Carpenters.		Repairing Clogs.		Net-Making.		Knitting.		Labourers.		Cooks.		Washing.		Cleaner.		Nurses.		Sick.		Not Employed.		Solitary, as per Sentence.		Refractory Cells.		Barber.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F
Sentence of Court—																																						
Transports	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	
Felons	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	
Misdemeanants	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	3	
For Trial—																																						
Felons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	
Misdemeanants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Soldiers	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	
Summary Conviction	25	..	3	..	1	..	35	14	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	3	13	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	116	17
Further Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Children with their mothers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4		
Total	28	..	5	..	1	..	48	24	4	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	10	..	6	..	..	..	5	19	3	..	2	10	2	32	1	..	..	3	1	5	..	180	43

The daily average Number of Prisoners for the past year was 312.

Distribution of Prisoners July 5, 1843, the day of Inspection.

No. of Ward.	Class.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cells in Ward.
	Males.		
1	Misdemeanants	51	51
2	2 Felons, 13 Misdemeanants	15	15
3	10 Misdemeanants, 6 Itch Patients	16	16
4	Felons	12	12
5	Misdemeanants	14	12
6	5 Soldiers, 9 Convicted Misdemeanants	14	9
7	Misdemeanants	10	9
8	Felons for Trial	24	16
9	8 Misdemeanants for Trial, and 6 Cooks	14	13
	Hospital	5	..
	Females.		
10	5 Transports, 11 Felons	16	10
11	2 Convicted Misdemeanants, and 12 Summary	14	9
12	Felons for Trial	6	4
13	Misdemeanants for Trial	2	2
	Hospital	4	..
		217	178

Return of Prisoners employed otherwise than at Hard Labour and Re-committals, July 15, 1843.

Names.	Offences.	Recommittals.	How Employed.
Males.			
G. S.	Felony	1	Picking Cotton.
S. J.	,,	..	,,
J. C.	,,	..	Knitting.
W. B.	,,	..	Breaking Stones.
G. W.	,,	..	Picking Cotton.
J. H.	,,	..	Knitting.
R. O.	,,	..	Cleaner.
J. M.	,,	..	Breaking Stones.
H. H.	,,	..	Picking Cotton.
W. M.	,,	..	Tailor.
G. M.	,,	..	Cleaner.
W. S.	,,	..	,,
J. H.	,,	..	Knitting.
W. P.	,,	1	Picking Cotton.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Preston.
County House of Correction.

Return of Prisoners employed otherwise than at Hard Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Offences.	Recommittals.	How Employed.
MALES.			
W. T. L.	Assault	..	Carpenter.
J. J.	,,	4	Tailor.
D. M'C.	,,	..	Picking Cotton.
J. H.	,,	..	Cook.
J. B.	Base Coin	..	Cleaner.
R. W.	Assault	..	Picking Cotton.
T. P.	Base Coin	..	Cleaner.
R. C.	Riot	..	,,
G. E.	Felony (Transport)	3	Knitting.
W. B.	,,	1	Picking Cotton.
J. M'D.	Begging	..	Breaking Stones.
R. W.	,,	..	,,
J. H.	Idle and disorderly	..	,,
T. W.	Want of Sureties	..	Weaving.
W. B.	,,	..	Picking Cotton.
J. D.	,,	..	,,
W. H.	Non-payment of Costs	..	,,
T. H.	,,	..	,,
J. H.	,,	3	,,
T. K.	Want of Sureties	..	,,
T. C.	,,	..	,,
S. W.	Begging	..	,,
G. S.	Rogue and Vagabond	..	,,
C. T.	Want of Sureties	..	,,
T. H.	,,	..	,,
J. J.	Begging	..	,,
T. N.	Non-payment of Fine and Costs	..	,,
T. R.	Breach of Excise Laws	..	,,
J. F.	Poaching	..	,,
S. C.	Non-payment of Costs	..	,,
T. K.	,,	..	,,
J. S.	Begging	..	,,
T. L.	Rogue and Vagabond	..	,,
S. M.	Want of Sureties	..	,,
S. S.	Poaching	..	,,
J. C.	,,	..	,,
R. N.	,,	..	,,
T. R.	Want of Sureties	1	,,
R. A.	,,	..	,,
J. P.	Assault	..	,,
W. J.	,,	..	,,
J. J.	,,	..	,,
W. G.	Want of Sureties	..	,,
J. H.	,,	..	,,
H. K.	,,	..	,,
T. D.	,,	..	,,
R. W.	Non-payment of Fine and Costs	..	,,
T. C.	Breach of Excise Laws	..	,,
T. L.	Non-payment of Costs	..	,,
D. S.	,,	..	Tailor.
J. B.	,,	1	,,
J. P.	Begging	..	Cleaner.
J. W.	Rogue and Vagabond	..	,,
J. C.	Non-payment of Costs	1	,,
C. E.	,,	..	,,
R. H.	Poaching	..	,,
J. V.	Disorderly Apprentice	..	,,
R. S.	,,	..	,,
H. T.	Bastardy	..	,,
J. H.	Embezzlement	..	,,
W. H.	Neglect of Work	..	,,
E. W.	Breach of Excise Laws	..	,,
J. B.	Disorderly Apprentice	..	,,
J. M.	Neglect of Work	..	,,
T. B.	Breach of Excise Laws	..	Cook.
J. M.	Assault	..	,,
W. H.	Removing Goods	..	,,
J. W.	Poaching	1	,,
T. E.	Trespass	..	,,
D. B.	Assault	..	Carpenter.
C. A.	Embezzlement	..	Repairing Clogs.
J. M.	Poaching	..	Net-Making.
J. S.	Begging	..	Sick.
W. H.	Idle and Disorderly	..	,,
J. G.	Non-payment of Costs	1	,,

Return of Prisoners employed otherwise than at Hard Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Offences.	Recommittals.	How Employed.
MALES.			
T. W.	Begging	..	Itch.
T. H.	,,	..	,,
P. F.	Want of Sureties	..	,,
P. F.	Idle and Disorderly	..	,,
J. G.	Rogue and Vagabond	..	,,
J. C.	Misbehaviour in Workhouse	2	Refractory Cell.
M. P.	Poaching	..	,,
T. W.	Rogue and Vagabond	..	,,
W. R.	Want of Sureties	2	Barber.
J. B.	Poaching	..	,,
W. H.	Breach of Excise Laws.	..	,,
J. H.	Neglect of Work	..	,,
J. D.	Begging	..	Picking Cotton.
D. H.	Breach of Articles of War	..	,,
G. C.	Deserter	..	,,
T. L.	Soldier, Embezzlement	..	,,
J. C.	Breach of Articles of War	..	,,
F. P.	Further Examination	..	Not Employed.
FEMALES.			
M. C.	Felony (Transport)	..	Nurse.
M. R.	,,	2	Cleaner.
J. S.	,,	2	Sick.
F. N.	,,	..	Picking Cotton.
P. T.	,,	2	,,
J. H.	,,	..	Stitching.
E. E.	,,	..	,,
A. L.	Felony	..	Picking Cotton.
E. W.	,,	..	,,
G. S.	,,	..	,,
S. J.	,,	..	,,
J. C.	,,	..	,,
M. T.	,,	..	Stitching.
M. N. D.	,,	..	,,
M. S.	,,	..	Washing.
M. A. E.	,,	..	,,
P. F.	,,	..	Sick.
M. B.	,,	2	Cleaner.
B. R.	,,	..	,,
J. G.	Rogue and Vagabond	..	Picking Cotton.
J. S.	Begging	..	,,
A. H.	Unlawful Pawning	..	,,
J. L.	Want of Sureties	..	,,
A. D.	Rogue and Vagabond	..	,,
S. W.	Prostitute	3	,,
J. M.	Want of Sureties	4	,,
A. P.	Non-payment of Costs	..	,,
S. N.	Prostitute	..	,,
J. C.	Rogue and Vagabond	..	,,
J. W.	Begging	..	,,
H. W.	,,	..	,,
A. M.	Want of Sureties	..	,,
F. M'C.	Begging	..	,,
M. F.	Riot	..	Refractory Cell.
H. W.	Rogue and Vagabond	..	Washing.
E. E.	Assault	..	,,
A. F.	Want of Sureties	..	,,
M. F.	Assault	..	Picking Cotton.
A. H.	Want of Sureties	..	,,
B. S.	,,	..	,,
M. A. C.	Prostitute	6	,,
B. C.	,,	3	,,

The interior of this prison was extremely clean and neat at the time of my inspection, the only exception being the place appropriated for prisoners under treatment for the itch. In a dark, dirty cell, with the door left open for the admission of light and air, a fire in a stove, the thermometer marking 97°, I found three adults and two boys, one nine years of age, and the other ten, all naked, under treatment for the itch. It is almost impossible to describe the disgusting condition of these human beings. Upon referring to the surgeon, he stated, "We have had as many as eight at a time in the itch cell. It is very bad. It is shocking beyond anything. They inoculate themselves with it while there. They are generally in the cell about five days, but have been, in some cases, as long as six or seven." The visiting justices being in the prison at the time, afforded me the opportunity of bringing the case at once before them, and

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Preston. County House of Correction.

immediate directions were given for the separation of the prisoners, and the appropriation of a sufficient number of cells for the purposes of an itch ward.

The only complaints to the Inspector were from two female convicts, who had been rejected as unfit for a penal colony, and who expressed a wish to be sent to the Penitentiary.

New Buildings.—At the period of my visit, very material alterations and additions to the prison were in progress, and indeed near completion; comprising a building containing 72 cells, intended for separate confinement, work and reception rooms, bath, stores, hospital for females, and residence for matron. Upon examining the new buildings, I regret to report that I felt it my duty to express dissatisfaction with the details of their construction and their general unfitness for their purposes. The cells in the large block were defective in light and ventilation, and being deficient in such important requisites they could not be certified. By some faulty arrangement the female hospital and the ward for women with children were placed together, with one yard in common. The new erections were also very generally wanting in light, and the soil from the privies, instead of being diverted into the common sewer away from the prison, is left to accumulate in clumsily constructed cesspools close to the several buildings.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

"The health of the prisoners has been good: there has been no epidemic. The only death that has occurred was occasioned by an insane prisoner kicking a boy in the day-room, who died in 24 hours of rupture of the intestines. Attends corporal punishments; it is inflicted on the back; the utmost number of lashes given is 50. The punishment is not very severe. The Acts of Parliament, and rules regulating the surgeon's duties, are complied with. Prisoners in solitary confinement are visited daily. There are three female transports, who have been returned as unfit for transportation; E. T., who is perfectly well in health, but has no teeth, J. S., with disease of the heart, and M. C., with chronic disease of the uterus. Have never found it necessary to order extra diet out of hospital. Has not been consulted on the situation of the new female hospital. The smell from the cesspools is very offensive at times, and particularly when emptying, which is obliged to be done about once a-month."

RETURN of the Names, Diseases, and Date of Admission to Hospital, or otherwise, of Prisoners under Medical Treatment, on the day of Inspection.

Male Hospital.

J. S., aged 13 years, admitted June 13, 1843, with ulcer of toe, and slight attack of simple fever.
W. H., aged 27 years, admitted June 14, 1843, for fissures of anus.
J. G., aged 22 years, admitted June 14, 1843, for phymosis.
R. M., aged 10 years, admitted June 13, 1843, with scald head.

Female Hospital.

F. N., aged 27 years, admitted June 7, 1843, suffering from violent excitement of the brain.
M. F., aged 36 years, admitted June 16, 1843, with spasm of the stomach.
J. K.'s child, aged three months, admitted June 13, 1843, with catarrh.

Cases not requiring to be admitted into Hospital.

J. H., aged 33 years, pain of the side; admitted on books June 16, 1843.
J. G., aged 19 years, bruised finger; admitted on books June 16, 1843.
P. D., aged 22 years, dyspepsia; admitted on books June 16, 1843.
J. D., aged 33 years, syphilis; admitted on books June 16, 1843.
I. S., aged 41 years, dyspepsia; admitted on books June 5, 1843.

Prisoners under Medical Treatment for the Itch.

T. W., aged 17 years, admitted June 15.
T. H., „ 24 „ „ June 16.
P. F., „ 17 „ „ June 10.
P. F., „ 8 „ „ June 12.
J. G., „ 9 „ „ June 12.
J. P., „ 67 „ „ June 16.

RETURN of Prisoners who have died during the last Two Years, with Names, Dates of Committals, Admission to Hospital, Disease, and Date of Decease; together with a Return of Prisoners who have received Her Majesty's Pardon, upon Medical grounds, with the result to their Health as far as can be ascertained.

Name.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other Cause of Death.
J. P.	15	Waiting his trial for felony.	August 16, 1842.	Good	August 20, 1842.	Five days	Received a kick upon the abdomen, which ruptured the intestines.

PRISONERS who have needed and received Pardon upon Medical grounds.

Name.	Age.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Disease, and Cause of Recommendation for Pardon.	Result.
J. F.	37	May 4, 1841	Scrofulous	May 22, 1841	Severe scrofula, and disease of the leg.	Unknown.
T. D.	13	January 30, 1843	Delicate	March 27, 1843	Consumption	Unknown.

The above J. F. and T. D. received Her Majesty's free pardon April 15, 1843.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Name.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to, Admission.	If Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
W. W.	44	One calendar month.	June 15, 1842.	Good .	Insane on admission.	Unknown .	July 16, 1842.	Lancaster County Lunatic Asylum.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

"My duties are carried on in precisely the same manner as described on former occasions. I have not administered the sacrament; I anticipate that a time will come when I shall be able to do so, from the greatly improved discipline of the prison. The conduct of the prisoners, both male and female, has greatly improved of late. The chapel is not sufficiently large for the number of prisoners. The great proportion of the schoolmaster's time is taken up with the untried, who are in school from half-past 9 until 12, and again in the afternoon, when there are no prisoners in solitary confinement. The schoolmaster acts as clerk in the chapel, circulates the books and tracts among the prisoners, and superintends the writing of their letters when they receive permission. The ignorance of many of the prisoners is extreme. There are, I believe, at present, thirty men in the prison who do not know the day of the month or year. One man I asked if he knew where iron came from; he said 'No.' Do you not know that, like coal, it comes out of the earth?—'Yes, I have heard it said so, but I never believed it.' There is no instruction in writing in the school; the general degree of intelligence does not warrant our introducing it. The attendance of the prisoners at school is voluntary; it is a privilege to be allowed to attend."

I annex a copy of the questions ordinarily put by the chaplain in his examination of ignorant prisoners, with the answers given by a prisoner.

Questions put in the Examination of Ignorant Prisoners.

1. Age?
2. Trade?
3. Parents living?
4. Legitimate?
5. If at school—how long?
6. Able to read, or know the alphabet?
7. Able to repeat the Lord's prayer?
8. Saviour's name?
9. What is meant by the Scriptures?
10. What are the Bible and Testament about?
11. Where do we go after death?
12. Have *you* been good?
13. Where do *you* expect to go?
14. How often do you go to a place of worship?
15. How often do you go to the public-house?
16. How often do you go to the play, &c.?
17. } What is the meaning of *virtue*, *vice*, *iniquity*,
18. } *righteousness*, *holiness*, *repentance*?
21. Did you ever hear of France? Where is it?
22. London? In England? Who lives there?
23. Ireland? Do people go to it by land or water?
24. Dublin? What country is it in?
25. Wales? What country is it in?
26. Indies?
27. Which of these places is farthest off?
30. Ever hear of the Duke of Wellington? Is he living? What is he?
31. Ever hear of Lord Nelson? Living? What was he?
32. Ever hear of Jack Sheppard? Dick Turpin? What were they?
33. Ever hear of the battle of Waterloo? Who fought there?
34. Queen's name?
35. Her husband's name?
36. Last king's name?
37. What are the Chartists?
38. What are the Tories?
39. What are the Whigs?
41. Half-pence in one shilling?
42. Farthings in one shilling?
43. Shillings in a guinea?
44. How far can you count?
45. How many are two and two, three and three, four and four, &c.?
46. How many are twice two, three times three, &c.?
47. Where does woollen come from?
48. Where does linen come from?
49. Where does cotton come from?
50. Where does iron come from?
51. Where does coal come from?
52. Name of this month?
53. Name of this year?
54. How many months in a year? Name them?
55. Days in a year?
56. What day of the month is New Year's Day?
57. What day of the month is Christmas Day?

12*th June*, 1843.—*Examination of T. H.—Married, with* 6 *children—Committed for* 1 *Month for selling Ale without Licence.*

1. 35.
2. Labourer.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. Two or three years.
6. Neither.
7. No.
8. No.
9. Bible and Testament.
10. About another world.
11. Some go to the good spot, and some to the bad one.
12. Pretty fair.
13. I can't tell how things will be, but if I don't mend I sha'n't go to the better spot.
14. Very seldom.
15. Too often.
16. No.
17. } Aye, I've heard of good '*vice* (advice), *igno-*
18. } *rant of all the rest.*
21. Heard tell of it; don't know where it is.
22. In England.
23. Its under England government.
24. Same.
25. No.
26. No.

27. Don't know.
30. Only heard his name; don't know if alive.
31. Heard of him; was a great soldier.
32. Heard books read about 'em: they were thieves—clever chaps.
33. Heard the name, but don't know who fought there.
34. No.
35. No.
36. No.
37. Men as stands up for their rights, and for sending who they like for parliament-men.
38. They are gentlemen; they are against the poor.
39. Same way as Tories.
41. Twenty-four.
42. Forty-eight.
43. Twenty-one shillings.
44. Imperfectly.
45. Imperfectly.
46. Imperfectly.
47. Don't know.
48. Don't know.
49. Don't know.
50. I've heard 'em say they get it out of the ground, but I never believ'd 'em.
51. From the pits.
52. No.
53. No.
54. Twelve—can't name them.
55. Ignorant.
56. Ignorant.
57. Ignorant.

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal, and annex various tables from his annual report for 1842, illustrative of the habits and condition of the prison population :—

"Monday, May 23rd.—Two boys committed for trial, for perpetrating a robbery in the Court House during the sessions! Both of these children were liberated only a few months ago; both had obtained work in the factories; one of them threw himself out of employ by his own folly, and the other was thrown out of work by his father's, who removed him from the factory because he did not think his earning (3*s*. a-week) sufficient.

"Friday, July 22nd.—A poor child of seven years old committed to-day for illegally pawning! He had stolen a shirt exposed to day and then pawned it; having been taught how to pawn by his mother, who, a short time previous, had sent him to pledge a pair of his own trousers which she had obtained from charity!

"Tuesday, August 2nd, 1842.—Two boys committed yesterday for stealing a watch from a canal-boat. It appears that they found the watch hanging up in the cabin of the boat; and the elder of them, a ragged and dirty child of 12 years old, pawned it for 15*s*.! and divided the proceeds with the other little felon, aged 10! The money was spent in fruit and cakes, &c., except a small sum which one boy laid out in a pair of clogs and the other in a cap. No inquiries were made by the respective parents as to where these articles came from, or, at least, the inquires were not properly followed up, although they must have known that the articles could not have been properly obtained. But what must be said of practices which enables children so young, and of such an appearance as these, to pledge watches with such perfect facility!

"August 10th.—On visiting the females this morning, I found 25 of the misdemeanor class, under summary conviction, engaged in picking cotton, and listening most attentively to the recently appointed female officer, who was reading to them one of the publications of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Ever since her appointment this officer has been placed in constant superintendence over the class named above; but the women comprizing it (some of the most abandoned and violent characters) have been restless and insubordinate; talking, quarrelling, and leaving the room under the most trifling pretences. This plan of reading aloud to them, either a portion of the Scriptures or one of the books which I have selected for the purpose, produces the best effect. All is quiet and attention; and their task-work proceeds far more regularly, and is much sooner completed. The matron informs me that, a few days ago, The History of Joseph having been begun, the women entreated to hear the whole of it, and were occasionally affected to tears. It may appear that this proceeding may very materially diminish the irksomeness of imprisonment, which, to some, may not seem desirable; but, on the other hand, the good effects on their present conduct, and the possible good effects for the future are, I trust, sufficient reasons for continuing to the prisoners (females) this wholesome indulgence. I hope as soon as circumstances will allow to be enabled to adopt similar plans with the men.

"September 30th.—A prisoner named Humphrey Marsh, sent from the workhouse, and whose good conduct had attracted my notice, being about to be discharged, came to thank me for 'the benefit he had received in the chapel,' and to request that I would write to the magistrates of his neighbourhood, about having a minister in their workhouse, where, he said, there were generally 600 persons. The poor man was very earnest on the point; and he wept much at being deprived of his regular opportunities of attending Sabbath worship (his act of insubordination had been leaving the workhouse on a Sunday to attend church). I did not think myself authorized to write to any magistrate on the subject, but I requested Marsh to call upon the vicar of his district, who, I am sure, will interest himself in the matter, if Marsh pleads his case to him with any of the homely but forcible eloquence which he used with me.

"Friday, November 4th, 1842.—Upon visiting the female wards to-day, I received some information from the matron, respecting a female prisoner just committed on a charge of felony, which induced me to inquire into the matter. It appeared that S. S., a rather interesting but simple-minded young woman, had been requested or told by the police officer who had her in charge, to write to him and inform him of the day of her discharge, and that he would come and meet her and 'take a room for her.' She also stated that during her journey to this place he had treated her to some gin. The girl's statement was made very unwillingly, and with many tears; and it is to some extent corroborated by the matron having found upon her person a slip of paper on which the police officer had written his address. It was indeed the discovery of this paper that led the matron to make further inquiries. The governor came in during my conversation with the prisoner, and stated his intention of bringing the matter before the chief constable.

"Monday, February 6th, 1843.—Upon visiting the hospital this morning, I found, among other patients, a man named Nightingale, committed on the 3rd. He stated that the illness of which he complained arose from of his being deprived of his flannel vest and belt, to which he had been habituated all his life. It is desirable, on the score of cleanliness, that prisoners wearing flannel should possess a change, and it appears to be the practice to deprive prisoners of their flannels unless they

possess this change. I mentioned this circumstance to Mr. Gibbs, who will remedy the inconvenience.

"Wednesday, February 8th, 1843.—I have had several conversations with a prisoner awaiting his trial, named J. A., who seems earnestly and sincerely affected by a sense of his guilt. He appears to have received a religious training when young, and the seeds then planted are now, I trust, showing their vitality. A. gives a deplorable account of the general conduct of the men awaiting their trials; their language and demeanor, and their brutality towards any one who may appear depressed or serious. He states nothing more than I had been aware of as the prevailing character of the 'trial yard;' but he offers additional evidence of a state of things which can only be remedied by the separation of the prisoners, or by the perpetual presence of an officer. I trust that in a short time the improvements now in progress will permit one of these plans to be adopted.

"Thursday, March 16th.—I was sent for this afternoon to visit a female prisoner named W., whose sudden illness appeared not unattended with danger. I found the poor woman in a state of extreme bodily weakness, and labouring under great apprehensions as to her spiritual state. I record this more particularly as the first instance in which, during my 21 years' chaplaincy, it has been necessary to bring me from home on such an occasion.

"Friday, March 31st.—Among the patients in the hospital, the boy D. appears to be the only one whose case is serious. My attention has been called to his appearance for some weeks, and I have from time to time mentioned his case to the surgeon, who has always promptly attended to him, the boy himself making little or no complaint. The offence for which he is now imprisoned being a second one, the magistrates before whom he was tried anxiously considered whether the usual sentence for a relapse into crime should not be passed in his case. Under all the circumstances, it was determined to give him three months' imprisonment, the first and last to be in separate confinement, and to be twice whipped. The first whipping, which took place some little time after the passing of his sentence, was, owing to his delicate appearance, and under the direction of the surgeon, merely nominal. The chairman of the Court in which he was tried saw him in the chapel on the 26th inst., and on the same day informed the poor boy that measures should be taken to save him from a second whipping. I have been particular in these details, because I consider the boy's health in a most precarious state.

"Monday, April 24th, 1843.—Upon going my rounds among the prisoners in separate confinement, I took the occasion to inquire into their comprehension of yesterday's sermons. Several of them admitted that they only understood 'a bit' of what had been said to them; others, I am thankful to say, proved that they attended to my addresses and had comprehended them. One of them, C., said, while tears rolled down his face, 'I think I know the difference betwixt worldly sorrow and godly sorrow.'"

"The conversations which I here allude to are only additional evidence of what has been pressing on my mind for some years, viz., that to those who have been entirely uneducated and uninstructed in the elements of religious truth, it is, humanly speaking, impossible to address language which can be clearly understood: it is not merely that they are ignorant of the meaning of words, but they have no apprehension of the thing signified.

"Thursday, May 11th, 1843.—One of the women under sentence of transportation, named E., requested a few days ago that I would 'christen' her. She said she believed she had not been baptized, unless it was by the midwife who attended her mother. In the course of the conversation which followed, this poor woman's ignorance of the most elementary religious truths was painfully evident. She appeared to know that she was responsible for her conduct—that 'Christ died for us all,'—yet she did not know that he was 'our Saviour.' She appears to be actuated by proper motives in making this request, and very solemnly declares her intention of leading a better life in future. To-day I had another interview with her: she had forgotten the name of our Saviour. I requested her to repeat the Lord's Prayer, which she said she had frequently used. She began in these words, 'Our father, church in Heaven, I'll be wed i'thy name.' I could scarcely believe that these were the expressions she uttered, but the matron's quicker ears caught them, and the poor woman repeated them more slowly and distinctly when desired to do so.

"Saturday, May 20th.—The father of S. called to speak about his son. He admits that he has entirely neglected him, and that he himself, although he has a large family, has not entered a place of worship for many years. I found this man, who is 55 years of age, entirely ignorant of the purport or meaning of the rite of which he wishes his son to partake. I had a long conversation with the boy himself afterwards; he does not know his own age, but he guesses it to be about 17. He can read a little, having been taught here upon former occasions; and I am glad to find that he has also acquired during his previous imprisonment such a knowledge of the elementary truths of religion that I feel myself authorized in administering to him the sacrament which he wishes to partake of."

Statistical Tables for the Year ending July, 1842.—Extracted from the Report of the Chaplain.

Convictions.

	Sessions.		Summary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First conviction	104	89	642	84
Second ditto	80	14	234	31
Third ditto	14	6	91	20
Fourth and upwards	4	..	102	39
Total . . .	502	109	1,069	174

Ages of Prisoners.

	Sessions.		Summary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 12	8	1	5	2
12 to 15	38	9	33	6
16 to 20	130	19	193	30
21 to 30	160	34	387	46
31 to 40	92	20	207	25
41 to 50	34	13	104	17
51 and upwards	23	10	65	10
Total	485	106	994	136

Domestic Condition.

	Sessions.		Summary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Married	155	44	424	36
Single	308	48	527	93
Widowed	22	14	43	7
Total	485	106	994	136

The legitimate children belonging to the *male* offenders amount to 2,048, and those to the *females* to 241.

	Sessions.		Summary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Labourers and wives	114	7	249	3
Weavers { Hand-loom	62	20	226	23
Weavers { Power-loom	28	4	30	2
Factory operatives	81	22	134	41
Joiners	15	..	13	..
Spinners	14	..	33	..
Colliers	12	2	29	..
Employed in canal boats	12	1	8	..
,, in print works	9	1	15	1
Mechanics	8	..	23	..
Employed in husbandry	7	1	3	..
Shoemakers	7	..	12	..
Blacksmiths	6	..	14	..
Tailors	6	1	14	..
Painters	6	..	1	..
Bailiffs' followers	5	..	..	..
Sweeps and wives	2	..	5	1
Flaggers	4	..	4	..
Stonemasons	4	..	5	..
Ironfounders	4	..	..	..
Hawkers	1	5	15	3
Potsellers	2	1	3	1
Watchmakers	3	..	3	..
Carters	3	..	17	..
Bricksetters	3	..	2	..
Shopmen	3	..	..	..
Ostlers	2	..	3	..
Seamen	2	..	15	..
Wheelwrights	2	..	3	..
Sawyers	2	..	6	..
Coopers	2	..	2	..
Coachmakers	2	..	1	..
Policemen	2	..	3	..
Fishsellers	2	..	1	..
Rag-dealers	2	..	1	1
Dyers	2	..	1	..
Shopkeepers	2	..	..	..
Machine engravers	2	..	..	..
Fruitsellers	2	..	..	..

Table—*continued.*

—	Sessions.		Summary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Butchers	..	..	10	..
Reedmakers	..	..	4	..
Farmers	..	..	4	1
Other handicraft trades, one each	15	..	17	4
Children	6	3	6	..
Tramps	17	6	11	14
Washing, &c.	..	11	..	5
Prostitutes	..	11	..	19
Domestics	..	7	..	13
Dressmakers, &c.	..	3	..	4
Soldiers (court martial)	..	..	19	..
Nailmakers, warpers, cloggers, saddlers, flaxdressers, plumbers, brickmakers, woolcombers, each three	..	..	24	..
Bakers, turners, sizers, pipemakers, chairmakers, corkcutters, grocers, millers, two each	..	..	16	..
Total	485	106	994	136

General Habits and Modes of Living.

—	Sessions.		Summary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Trained thieves and pickpockets	..	..	3	..
2. Tramps—beggars or pilferers	16	11	197	37
3. Known bad characters, living near the scene of their offences	80	14	75	6
4. Careless profligates	354	67	669	51
5. Prostitutes	..	7	..	34
6. Comparatively respectable	35	7	50	8
Total	485	106	994	136

Predominant in Character and Condition.

—	Sessions.		Summary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Profligacy	438	93	709	93
Ignorance	23	..	121	18
Poverty	23	13	164	25
Insane	1	..	..	..
Total	485	106	994	136

Education of Prisoners.

Education.	Sessions.			Summary.		
	Males.	Females.	Per Cent.	Males.	Females.	Per Cent.
Unable to read	321	72	67·	625	97	64·
Read only	53	29	14·	143	21	15·
Read—write ill	98	5	17·	213	18	20·
Read and write well	12	..	2·	12	..	1·
Superior education	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total	485	106	..	994	136	..

It will be necessary to explain, in reference to this table, that I have classed "as unable to read" not only such as were ignorant of their letters, and those incapable of pronouncing the easier words of the book put into their hands, but all those who, although able to pronounce many of the words before them, miscalled others in such a way as proved that whatever *sounds* might be associated with the characters they were looking at, no *ideas* whatever were conveyed to the mind.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Preston. County House of Correction.

Religious Knowledge of Prisoners.

Religious Knowledge.	Sessions.			Summary.		
	Males.	Females.	Per Cent.	Males.	Females.	Per Cent.
Ignorant of the Saviour's name, and unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer	185	36	38·	323	48	33·
Knowing the Saviour's name, and that He died "to save us," but nothing more; able to repeat the Lord's Prayer more or less imperfectly	223	51	46·	495	63	49·
Acquainted with the simple outlines of our Lord's history	70	17	15·	159	24	15·
Having that knowledge of religion level to the capacities of the poor and unlettered	6	2	1·	12	1	1·
Acquainted with the Scriptures and well instructed in Christian doctrine	1	..	..	5	..	0·5
Total	485	106	..	994	136	..

Offences of Persons earning High Wages at the Time of their Criminality.

Offences.	Persons earning 18*s.* to 20*s.*	Persons earning 20*s.* to 25*s.*	Persons earning 26*s.* and upwards.
Robberies of employers	5	1	2
,, exposed property	4	..	1
,, public-houses after drinking	2	2	..
,, fowls and pigeons	2	1	..
Burglary	1	..	2
Highway robbery	2	..	..
Obtaining by fraud	2	..	..
Shop-breaking	..	..	2
Assaults on police, and riot	1	3	1
	19	7	8
Total	34		

The following tables relate to the 96 persons committed for participating in the "Chartist" riots. Having been indicted since the Midsummer sessions, they are consequently unconnected with the previous tables:—

Trades, &c.

Employed in factories	18
Labourers	14
Hand-loom weavers	11
Railway labourers	10
Calico printers	11
Power-loom weavers	6
Spinners	5
Dyers	5
Mechanics, colliers, and shoemakers, each two	6
Saddler, turner, rag-dealer, carpenter, plumber, cooper, stonemason, bleacher, canal boatman, flagger, each one	10
Total	96

Weekly Wages received at the Time of the Outbreak.

Under 5*s.*	5
5*s.* to 8*s.*	21
9*s.* to 11*s.*	10
12*s.* to 15*s.*	18
16*s.* to 20*s.*	13
21*s.* to 25*s.*	6
26*s.* to 30*s.*	1
Unemployed	22
Total	96

Education.

		Per Cent.
Unable to read	60	62·5
Read only	15	16·0
Read—write ill	20	21·0
Read and write well	1	1·0
Total	96	

Religious Knowledge.

		Per Cent.
1. Entirely ignorant	34	36·
2. Know the Saviour's name, and repeat the Lord's Prayer more or less imperfectly	55	57·
3. Acquainted with the simple outlines of our Saviour's history	5	5·
4. Avowed infidels	2	2·
Total	96	

I have subsequently received the report made by the chaplain, at the October sessions, 1843, and annex the Tables compiled by him in illustration of the habits and condition of the criminal population of the prison for the year previous:—

No. 1.—Comparative view of Committals and Recommittals for the respective Years 1841, 1842, and 1843.

Years.	Committals.				Recommittals.				Total.	
	Sessions.		Summary.		Sessions.		Summary.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ending Midsummer, 1841	378	94	868	152	12	1	33	28	1,291	275
Ending Midsummer, 1842	485	106	994	136	17	3	75	38	1,571	283
Ending Midsummer, 1843	501	105	1165	151	11	3	78	36	1,755	295

No. 2.—Return of Indictments, &c., for the Year ending June 30th, 1843, and for the Year ending June 30th, 1842.

Offences.	1843.		1842.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Offences against the person:—				
Stabbing, &c.	..	..	..	..
Assaults, common	9	..	7	..
Ditto on police	9	1	13	..
Ditto with intent, &c.	..	..	11	..
Bigamy	..	..	1	..
Offences against property, committed with violence:—				
Housebreaking	27	2	9	1
Burglary	..	..	29	..
Breaking into shops, &c.	17	1	9	..
Highway robbery	4	..	9	1
Offences against property committed without violence:—				
Cattle and sheep-stealing	2	..	6	..
Horse-stealing	1	..	4	..
Fowl-stealing, &c.	25	2	31	..
Larceny in dwellings	32	13	21	9
,, in shops	30	15	53	31
,, in out-buildings	20	2	18	..
,, in lodgings	15	19	18	12
,, in public-houses	15	1	27	4
,, from the person	9	1	22	2
,, by prostitutes	..	17	..	11
,, by operatives from employers	42	4	40	7
,, by domestics	6	11	4	7
,, with Chartist mob from shops	3	..	..	..
,, of exposed property	79	8	103	16
,, from children	1	..	1	1
,, by picking pockets	..	..	5	1
Receiving	7	3	2	1
Obtaining goods or money	14	2	22	2
Malicious offences against property:—				
Riot	3	..	13	..
Setting fire to factories	..	..	1	..
Uttering base coin	8	1	7	2
Other offences:—				
Keeping disorderly houses	..	..	..	..
Disobeying orders in bastardy	14	.	13	..
Chartist riot	118	5	..	..
Poaching	2	..	..	..
Other misdemeanors	..	..	3	1
Total	512	108	502	109

No. 3.—Return of the Number of Persons indicted at the Sessions during the Eight Years ending with the Midsummer Sessions, 1843, with the Centesimal Increase from Year to Year.

——	Years ending Midsummer							
	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Persons indicted	183	293	324	361	435	485	611	620
Centesimal annual increase .	..	60·	10·6	11·4	20·5	12·2	26·	1·5

No. 4.—Results of Trial, &c., for the Year ending Midsummer, 1843.

——	Males.	Females.
Transported for 20 years	1	0
,, 14 and 15 years . . .	21	0
,, 7 and 10 years . . .	55	8
Imprisoned 1 year and upwards . . .	41	8
,, 6 months to 12 months . .	72	19
,, 3 months to 6 months . .	74	21
,, under 3 months	168	40
Acquitted	38	5
Evidence	5	1
Bills ignored	12	5
No prosecution	20	1
Entered into recognizances	4	0
Bailed, but not surrendered	1	0
Total . . .	512	108

In addition to the above are 19 cases of alleged felony, and 8 of misdemeanor, in which the parties on surrendering at the sessions were acquitted; and 7 cases of misdemeanor, in which the parties were discharged upon entering into recognizance, &c.

No. 5.—Return of the Number of Persons Sentenced to Transportation in each of the Twelve Years ending Midsummer, 1843.

——	Years.											
	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Transportation.	36	34	57	32	22	38	53	36	29	71	79	77

No. 6.—Reconvictions within the Year, distinguishing the Ages of the Criminals, and without reference to their previous Summary Convictions.

——	Males.	Females.
Under 15	1	0
15 to 17	0	0
18 to 20	3	0
21 to 30	3	1
31 to 40	3	1
41 to 50	0	1
50 and upwards	1	0
Total . . .	11	3

A comparison of the above with the corresponding Table in my last Report shows a decrease of 6 in the reconvictions of males; those of females are the same in amount.

No. 7.—Previous Characters of Persons Indicted.

——	Males.	Females.
Sober	262	70
Drunken	250	38
Industrious	172	53
Idle	340	55
Orderly	171	53
Vicious.	341	55

It may be necessary to repeat here the observation made in my last Report, "that 'orderly,' 'vicious,' &c., are mere terms of comparison applied to persons among whom, with some few exceptions, the best are bad."

No. 8.—General Inducements to the Commission of Offences.

	Males.	Females.
Desire of gain {Profligacy	455	93
Desire of gain {Distress	28	15
Sexual desire	14	0
Wantonness	5	0
Other causes	10	0
Total	512	108

No. 9.—Proximate Causes of Offence, showing a Comparison with the preceding Year.

	1842		1843	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Drunkenness {Of offenders	109	8	59	5
Drunkenness {Of persons injured	6	6	2	7
Drunkenness {Of both parties	9	17	10	1
Temptation	113	37	101	51
Profligacy	258	41	329	43
Other causes	7	0	11	1
Total	502	109	512	108

No. 10.—Actual Earnings of Persons in Employ at the time of committing their Offences.

	Males.	Females.
Under 5*s.*	32	7
5*s.* to 8*s.*	94	18
9*s.* to 11*s.*	63	10
12*s.* to 15*s.*	72	7
16*s.* to 20*s.*	34	2
21*s.* to 25*s.*	15	4
26*s.* to 30*s.*	1	1
	311	49
Unemployed at the time of offence	201	59
Total	512	108

The above corresponds very closely with the Table of last year, which gave 293 males and 60 females employed, and 209 males with 49 females unemployed.

No. 11.—Usual Residence of Offenders, and Places where Offences committed.

Persons living at	Number.	Offences.	Persons living at	Number.	Offences.
Preston	158	167	Charnock	2	2
Blackburn	109	138	Hoghton	2	3
Burnley	41	45	Eccleston	2	2
Chorley	33	26	Ribchester	2	1
Accrington	23	14	Barrowford	2	..
Darwen	16	13	Balderstone	1	2
Haslingden	15	17	Broughton	1	3
Bacup	9	16	Blackpool	1	2
Colne	9	11	Wrightington	1	2
Oswaldtwistle	9	2	Withnell	1	2
Clitheroe	8	8	Lytham	1	3
Rossendale	7	9	Pendle	1	3
Walton-le-Dale	6	34	Marsden	1	2
Leyland	6	4	Claughton, Mellor, Cuerden, Inskip, Weeton, Foulridge, Salesbury, Parbold, Bispham, Catteral, Crawshaw Booth, Layton, Clayton-le-Moors, each one	13	13
Padiham	6	1			
Farington	5	..			
Whittle	4	2			
Rawtenstall	4	2			
Habergham Eaves	4	4			
Euxton	4	3			
Standish	4	5	Garstang	..	4
Kirkham	3	3	Myerscough	..	3
Marton	3	3	Anderton	..	3
Pleasington	3	3	Longridge, Ashton, Treales, each two	..	6
Blackrod	3	2			
Brindle	3	4	Other places, each one	9	11
Clayton	3	2	Other hundreds	31	9
Penwortham	2	2	Tramps	54	..
Fleetwood	2	1			
Poulton	2	3	Total	620	620

No. 12.—Summary Convictions.

	Males.	Females.
Vagrancy	353	45
Disorderly	219	30
Assaults, common	113	13
Assaults on police	7	..
Poaching, &c.	107	..
Insubordinate in workhouse	90	13
Neglect of work	57	..
Neglect of family	56	1
Embezzling	36	2
Trespass	35	..
Rioting	26	..
Illicit still	26	9
Fruit-stealing	25	..
Bastardy	14	..
Hawking without licence	14	..
Attempts to commit felony	5	2
Illegal pawning	5	2
Disorderly apprentices	5	..
Illegally removing goods	3	3
Careless driving	3	..
Selling beer illegally	3	1
Sundries	8	5
Soldiers by court-martial	28	..
Deserters	5	5
Prostitutes	..	63
Total	1,243	187

No. 13.—Causes of Offence. (Summary Conviction.)

	Males.	Females.
General ignorance and irreligion	566	68
Previous bad habits	283	87
Drunkenness	228	12
Distress, &c.	131	19
Other causes	35	1
Total	1,243	187

No. 14.

	Males.	Females.
Employed at the time of committing offence	561	64
Unemployed	682	123
Total	1,243	187

The proportion of the unemployed to the employed is as 1·28 to 1. Last year it was in the smaller proportion of 1·1 to 1.

No. 15.—Birth-place and general Residence of Parties under Summary Conviction.

	Birth-place.	Residence.
Lancashire	998	1,019
Other English counties	187	9
Ireland	94	..
Scotland	14	..
Wales	4	..
Tramps	..	255
Soldiers	..	33
Continent of Europe	19	..
Total	1,316	1,316

The following Tables comprise both the sessions and summary cases, except when the contrary is expressed:—

No. 16.—Committals.

	Sessions.		Summary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
First committal . . .	449	95	840	107
Second ditto . . .	53	11	226	30
Third ditto . . .	8	1	86	19
Fourth and upwards . .	2	1	91	31
Total . . .	512	108	1,243	187

A comparison between the above Table and the corresponding one in my last report brings to light a favourable circumstance, viz., the diminution of relapses into criminality. The absolute amount of reconvictions, or rather of recommittals, appears above to be 76 to the sessions and 483 summary. In the preceding year they were 118 sessions and 517 summary. If we regard the comparative rate of relapse, as shown by the proportion which recommittals bear to first committals, the circumstance appears yet more favourable, inasmuch as that proportion, as shown in my last report, amounted (combining sessions and summary cases together) to 34·2 per cent.; the Table given above indicates a proportion amounting only to 27·2 per cent.

The great discrepancy which appears between the recommittals to the sessions and those under summary conviction arises from this, that in the former case previous convictions at sessions alone are taken into the account; in the latter every previous offence is reckoned.

No. 17.—Ages of Prisoners. (Persons.)

	Sessions.		Summary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 12	4	3	10	..
12 to 15	25	2	45	..
16 to 20	111	20	210	31
21 to 30	209	42	462	69
31 to 40	93	19	256	32
41 to 50	40	13	106	13
51 and upward . . .	19	6	76	6
Total . . .	501	105	1,165	151

There is a satisfactory circumstance developed in the above Table, viz., the lessened proportion of prisoners committed to the sessions under 21. It appears to be now 27·2 per cent.; last year it was 34·7.

No. 18.—Domestic Condition.

	Sessions.		Summary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Married	173	43	452	49
Single	312	52	654	86
Widowed	18	10	59	16
Total . . .	501	105	1,165	151

The legitimate children belonging to the male offenders amount to 1,895, and those to the females to 271.

No. 19.—Trades of Offenders.

	Sessions.		Summary.			Sessions.		Summary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Labourers and wives .	139	9	241	7	Canal boatmen . .	6	..	6	..
Weavers { Hand-loom .	78	12	210	30	Wheelwrights . .	6	..	1	..
Weavers { Power-loom .	17	10	66	6	Blacksmiths . . .	5	..	13	..
Factory operatives . .	61	21	122	43	Hawkers	6	1	27	2
Calico-printers . . .	21	..	25	..	Painters	3	..	4	..
Spinners	19	..	66	..	Bailiffs' followers .	3	..	..	..
Stone-masons . . .	12	..	10	1	Engine "tenters" .	3	..	..	..
Flaggers	4	..	7	1	Tailors	3	1	19	..
Colliers	11	1	23	2	Sawyers	3	..	9	..
Mechanics	11	..	19	..	Bricksetters . . .	2	..	3	..
Husbandry	9	1	21	1	Brickmakers . . .	2	..	1	..
Joiners	9	2	20	1	Gardeners . . .	2	..	1	..
Carters	8	..	7	..	Bookkeepers . . .	2	..	..	..
Ostlers	8	..	7	..					
Shoemakers . . .	8	..	14	..	Carried forward .	461	58	942	96

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Preston.
County House of Correction.

No. 19—Trades of Offenders—*continued*.

	Sessions.		Summary.			Sessions.		Summary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward .	461	58	942	96	Comb-makers, reed-makers, wool-combers,				
Saddlers	2	..	1	..	and rag gatherers,				
Glaziers	2	..	4	1	each one	4	..	4	..
Seamen	2	..	23	..	Engravers, warpers, sail-				
Fulling millers . . .	2	..	3	..	makers, sizers, cloth-				
Grocers	2	..	..	..	dressers, and rope-				
Braziers	2	..	4	..	makers, each two .	..	..	12	..
Skinners	2	..	..	..	Other trades, each one .	18	7	30	7
Flax-dressers . . .	1	..	17	..	Children	2	3	12	..
Butchers	..	..	13	..	Tramps	..	4	13	9
Cutlers	..	..	6	..	Washing, &c. . . .	..	6	..	7
Moulders	..	..	5	..	Sewing, &c. . . .	..	8	..	5
Fish-sellers	1	..	5	..	Domestics	..	15	..	15
Pot-sellers	..	..	5	..	Prostitutes	..	4	..	13
Farmers	..	..	4	..	Soldiers	..	..	33	..
Bobbin-turners . . .	..	..	4	..	Idiots, deaf and dumb .	..	..	5	..
Sweeps	..	..	4	..					
Nail-makers . . .	..	..	4	..					
Hatters, curriers, chair-makers, and file cutters, each three . .	..	..	12	..	Total . . .	501	105	1,165	151

No. 20.—General Habits and Modes of Living.

	Sessions.		Summary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Trained thieves and pickpockets . . .	..	..	24	1
2. Tramps, beggars, or pilferers	33	7	262	30
3. Known bad characters, living near the scene of their offences	87	7	110	7
4. Careless and disorderly characters . . .	354	67	741*	61
5. Prostitutes	..	18	..	48
6. Comparatively respectable	27	6	28	4
Total . . .	501	105	1,165	151

The apparently remarkable circumstance of the non-appearance of "trained thieves and pickpockets" at the session, and the frequency of their summary conviction, is accounted for by the occurrence of the Preston Guild, which attracted a large number of sharpers; 24 of whom, being soon recognised as such, were committed as rogues and vagabonds. No session cases arose out of that festival.

* Including two idiotic and three deaf and dumb.

No. 21.—Predominant in Character and Condition.

	Sessions.		Summary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Profligacy	347	94	818	111
Ignorance	42	4	163	17
Poverty	12	7	182	23
Idiotic	..	..	2	..
Total . .	501	105	1,165	151

No. 22.—Education of Prisoners.

Education.	Sessions.			Summary.		
	M.	F.	Per Cent.	M.	F.	Per Cent.
Unable to read . . .	304	67	61·2	707	110	62·08
Read only	68	26	15·5	195	29	17·
Read; write ill . . .	122	12	22·1	255	12	20·28
Read and write well . .	7	..	1·2	6	..	0·46
Superior education . .	..	..	..	2	..	0·17
Total . .	501	105	..	1,165	151	..

No. 23.—Religious knowledge of Prisoners.

	Sessions.			Summary.		
	M.	F.	Per Cent.	M.	F.	Per Cent.
Ignorant of the Saviour's name, and unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer	175	27	33·33	49	77	43·
Knowing the Saviour's name, and that He died "to save us," but nothing more—able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, more or less imperfectly	302	70	61·4	632	71	53·4
Acquainted with the simple outlines of our Lord's history	21	8	4·8	43	3	3·5
Having that general knowledge of religion level to the capacities of the poor and unlettered	2	..	0·33	..	..	0·1
Acquainted with the Scriptures and well instructed in Christian doctrine	1	..	0·16	1	..	0
Total	501	105	..	1,165	151	..

No. 24.—Showing the Comparative Amount of Recommittals under ordinary Imprisonment and Solitary Confinement.

Age.	Sentenced to ordinary Imprisonment in the four years ending July, 1835.			Sentenced to Solitary Confinement in the four years ending July, 1843.		
	Sentenced.	Recommitted.	Per Centage of Recommittals.	Sentenced.	Recommitted.	Per Centage of Recommittals.
Under 16	87	29	33·3	129	40	31·
16 to 20	251	72	28·6	174	24	13·8
21 to 30	318	45	14·1	131	17	13·
31 to 40	161	23	14·3	56	2	3·6
41 to 50	83	9	10·8	15	..	..
51 and upwards	68	16	23·5	5	..	..

I examined the progress made by the prisoners in the school, and found it upon the scale ordinary to these establishments.

Punishments.—The former unsatisfactory practice of inflicting punishment for prison offences has been discontinued since the appointment of the present keeper, and a much milder and more judicious course pursued. I annex a return of the punishments inflicted during the space of one week :—

RETURN of Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences, for One Week, in the House of Correction, Preston.

Names.	Offences.	Punishments.
R. R.	Irregular at exercise	Bread and water for breakfast.
J. C.	,, ,,	,, ,,
P. L.	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. B.	,, ,,	Two days extra on wheel.
W. S.	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. F.	Dirty cells	Bread and water for supper.
H. W.	,,	,, ,,
W. W.	,,	,, ,,
J. W.	,,	,, ,,
W. R.	,,	,, ,,
J. H.	,,	,, ,,
S. R.	,,	,, ,,
W. S.	,,	,, ,,
W. H.	,,	,, ,,
J. M.	,,	,, ,,
P. L.	,,	,, ,,
W. A.	Talking in work-room	,, ,,
E. F.	,, ,,	,, ,,
C. A.	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. W.	Irregular at exercise	,, ,,
H. H.	,, ,,	,, ,,
M. R.	Climbing the buildings	Three days solitary.
J. H.	Irregular in yard	Reprimanded.
J. E. S.	Irregular at exercise	Bread and water for breakfast.
W. S.	Dirty cells	,, ,,

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Preston. County House of Correction.

Return of Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences for One Week, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Offences.	Punishments.
J. S.	Irregular in dining-room	Bread and water for breakfast.
J. S.	Talking at exercise	Reprimanded.
W. H.	,,	,,
A. P.	Talking on wheel	Bread and water for supper.
W. M.	,,	,, ,,
J. K.	Talking on wheel, and impertinent	Forty-eight hours solitary.
M. A. E.	Defacing cell walls	Bread and water one day.
J. H.	Talking at work	,, for breakfast.
A. P.	Not completing work	,, ,,
T. N.	,,	,, ,,
E. E.	,,	,, ,,
J. F.	,,	,, ,,
J. H.	Talking, and irregular at exercise	Bread and water one day.
H. K.	,, ,,	,, ,,
R. R.	Irregular in dining-room	Bread and water for dinner.
W. C.	Not completing work	Reprimanded.
J. M.	,,	Bread and water for supper.
P. T.	Dirty cells	,, ,,
H. S.	,,	,, ,,
R. W.	,,	,, ,,
W. A.	Talking at exercise	Bread and water for dinner.
S. S.	,,	,, supper.
J. E.	Irregular in going to work	,, ,,
W. M.	Talking in work-room	,, ,,
J. F.	,,	,, ,,
J. S.	Disorderly in work-room	Bread and water one day.
J. P.	,,	,, ,,
R. N.	Stealing, and insolent to officers	Three days solitary.
J. J.	Talking in cell	Bread and water for supper.
S. J.	Irregular in chapel	,, dinner.
C. W.	,,	,, ,,

Labour.—The grinding of corn at the mill, and the consequent retailing of flour at the gate, have, with great propriety, been discontinued. The only application of the power of the tread-mill is the pumping of water. The treadwheel sheds are very deficient in ventilation, and the prisoners appear to suffer much therefrom. I recommend that louvre boards should be inserted in the roofs; and also that some restriction should be placed on the drinking of cold water by the prisoners, while engaged in mill labour, and in a state of perspiration.

The principal employment of the prisoners is in picking wool, the earnings thereby were, in the quarter ending January, 1843, 15*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; in the April quarter 14*l.* 19*s.* The task-master states—

"The account of the cotton picked is kept by the owners; they weigh the material, and allow the specified amount for the quantity picked. I receive the money, and pay it over to the governor. Men who are in good health pick about 1¼ lbs. of cotton a-day, the infirm half a lb.; the women pick 2 lbs., but it is not well done. We labour under great disadvantages in working, from the rooms being so dark. I attend on Sundays, and take my share in the business of the prison."

The officer acting as superintendent over the prisoners at the mill state—

"There is no ventilation in the mill boxes; the men perspire there very much—some more than others—the heavy men in particular; they do not talk there, at least not to any extent. They are allowed to drink as much cold water as they please."

The wheel was moving at the rate of 48 steps in a minute.

Books, Accounts, &c.—I inspected the books, and was satisfied with their general accuracy. I examined the provisions, and found them of the proper weight and quality.

EXPENDITURE of the House of Correction, Preston, from the 30th June, 1842, to 30th June, 1843.

Salaries.	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
Keeper	250	0	0				
Ditto retired annuity	100	0	0				
Chaplain	350	0	0				
Surgeon	60	0	0				
Matron and assistants	121	17	0				
Clerk	62	18	4				
Turnkeys	246	10	8				
Taskmaster	63	4	0				
Schoolmaster	45	10	0				
Night, day, and mill watchmen	216	8	0				
Store keeper	15	18	0				Appointed 5th April, 1843.
Porter	52	16	0				
Carried forward				1,585	2	0	

Expenditure of the House of Correction, Preston, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				1,585	2	0
Provisions.						
Bread, oatmeal, and salt	815	14	9			
Beef and stew	259	7	8			
Potatoes, pease, and cheese	190	3	2			
				1,255	5	7
Clothing and Bedding.						
Cloth and blankets	475	11	9			
Straw	7	13	9			
Clogs and shoes	51	0	8			
				534	6	2
Hospital.						
Milk	11	14	1			
Bread, butter, tea, sugar, &c.	74	19	6			
Drugs and leeches	84	3	5			
				170	17	0
Washing and Cleaning.						
Soup	10	13	6			
Cleaning Court-house	15	0	0			
				25	13	6
Lighting and Fire.						
Coals, gas, and candles				183	14	1
Messrs. Gorst and Birchall's law expenses				107	7	9
Printing, stationery, and advertising				160	11	9
Sundries.						
Repairs of clock	7	14	0			
Cartage	16	14	7			
Sessions' expenses and Labourers' allowances	182	0	11			
Labourers' wages	32	1	9			
Keepers' disbursements	22	18	7			
Assistants at sessions	46	6	10			
Taxes	16	8	8			
Twist ropes, and cord	27	0	6			
Sundries, gravel, &c.	15	11	3			
Mops, brushes, and brooms	29	7	11			
Tin ware and braziers' work	6	9	11			
Wooden spoons, coopering, &c.	12	8	2			
Soldiers' expenses, (riots)	174	19	3			
Water-works' Company for water	11	17	2			
Banker's commission and interest	5	5	10			
				607	5	4
				4,630	3	2
Repairs, alterations and additions				11,050	9	5
			£	15,680	12	7

Debtors.—I have great satisfaction in reporting that the justices have given effect to my repeated recommendation of no longer receiving debtors in the House of Correction. I extract the following resolution from the visitors' book:—

"*January* 4, 1843.

"Resolved,—That no more debtors be received into the House of Correction from this day, and that the Corporation be requested to remove the prisoners of this description by the 28th day of February next."

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is as follows:—the bell rings at a quarter before 6 to rouse the prisoners. The officers assemble at 6. The keys are then obtained from the governor, and delivered to them in the lodge. The unlocking is proceeded with, and the prisoners come out of their cells as they are unlocked. They go down to the airing-yards of their respective classes, wash, and then fall in for the officer's inspection. The names of prisoners requiring to see the governor, medical officer, or chaplain, or requesting permission to write letters are then taken down and the roll called. They are then marched at two paces distance from each other to the mill and workrooms. They continue to work until 10 minutes before 8, when the bell rings, and they leave off work. Those at sedentary labour walk round the yards for exercise, while the men from the mill sit down to rest. At 8 they fall in for breakfast, and then proceed to chapel. The service there lasts about half an hour, after which they resume their work until 10 minutes before 12; at this hour they fall in, and are

marched to dinner in the same order as to other meals. They are allowed one hour for dinner, after which they go again to work until half-past 5. They remain in their yards until 10 minutes before 6; take their supper, and are marched to their cells. The locking up is completed by half-past 6, and the watchmen take charge of the interior of the prison. The watchmen retain the keys of the cells until lodged in the governor's hands at 10 o'clock. On Sundays the prisoners do not rise until 7, when they are unlocked, and let down to wash; they take their meals in the day-rooms; they are read to aloud until a quarter after 9; return to their yards and take exercise under the superintendence of the officers until a quarter to 10, when they fall in for the inspection of the governor and surgeon. At 10 they proceed to chapel; at 12 to their dinners; and after dinner exercise in the yard until a little before 3, when they go to chapel, where they remain until a quarter or half-past 4. After chapel they resume their exercise until a quarter before 6; take their supper at 6, and are locked up at the ordinary hour. At this time the watchmen come on, and take the entire control of the interior.

Observations.—The management and discipline of this prison has materially improved since the appointment of the present governor. It, however, can only be described as in a state of transition, until the completion of the various alterations and additions now in progress.

During the period of my inspection, a prisoner convicted of an offence against the revenue, while employed in whitewashing the lodge, made his escape from the prison through the passage leading to the governor's house; he was, however, retaken some time afterwards. I recommend that the employment of prisoners at the lodge, and also one as a messenger, should be discontinued. Also that stockings should be issued to prisoners who have been previously in the habit of wearing them; I am also of opinion that the application of the official code of rules and regulations would be beneficial.

Preston.
Borough Police Lock-ups.

PRESTON.—Borough Police Lock-ups.

[Inspected June 13, 1843.]

Upon visiting these lock-ups, to my extreme surprise, I found they had been appropriated to the reception of debtors. The following prisoners were confined there at the time of my visit, and had been from the dates annexed to their names:—

Date when Imprisoned.	Name.	Debt.	Costs.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
June 9, 1843	W. E.	0 19 6	2 8 6
March 3, 1843	T. T.	1 5 0 8 5 0	3 10 0
March 10, 1843	J. E.	4 11 7	2 7 2
April 21, 1843	J. N.	4 15 3	1 10 3

One of the prisoners, being a pauper, was supplied with food from the workhouse.

The superintendent of police made the following replies to questions put by me:—

"We have had female debtor prisoners, and when prostitutes or females upon criminal charges have been brought in, for want of proper accommodation, we have been obliged to place them together. There are no means of separation. The males and females were together in the yard. The place was never intended for anything but a lock-up. There is no matron, no medical officer, chaplain, nor provision of food for the prisoners. There were 25 debtors here at one time, 22 men and 3 women. Prostitutes and women charged with felony, and as disorderly, were of necessity placed with the female debtors. Ten or twelve of these prisoners were receiving food from the poor-house as destitute. One prisoner was brought in on the 25th of February, and being ill, was taken to the House of Recovery on the 23rd of March, and was discharged therefrom on the 8th of April. One of the attorneys acknowledged to me that many of the cases were got up with the view of obtaining what they could from the Thatched House. It is quite impossible to keep these debtors from communicating with the criminal prisoners."

I felt it my duty to communicate with the mayor on this conversion of a police lock-up into a gaol for debtors, which was the more extraordinary, from the circumstance of the corporation having entered into a contract with the county justices for the maintenance of their debtors in Lancaster Castle.

The lock-ups were as clean and orderly as could be expected under such circumstances.

Subsequently to drawing up the above Report, I have received the following letter from the town clerk of Preston:—

"Sir, *Preston, October* 17, 1843.

"In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I beg leave to inform you that your letter to the mayor of Preston was submitted by him to the council, and the council having entered into con-

tract with the county justices for the maintenance in the county gaol of the Borough Court prisoners for debt, the lock-up station at Preston has ceased to be a gaol for the confinement of prisoners for debt, who are now sent to the County Gaol at Lancaster.

"I have the honour to be,
"Your most obedient Servant,
"RICHARD PALMER,
"*Town Clerk of Preston.*

"*Captain Williams,*
Inspector of Prisons."

LANCASTER CASTLE.—COUNTY GAOL FOR LANCASHIRE.

Lancaster Castle. County Gaol for Lancashire.

[Inspected the 18th of November and subsequent days.]

I annex various returns showing the state of the gaol at the period of inspection :—

STATE of the County Gaol on the day of Inspection, 18th November, 1843.

Distribution of Prisoners with reference to Classes.

Debtors.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Want of Sureties.		Trial.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
194	13	174	48	59	1	6	..	5	..	438	62

Total of Crown Prisoners	Males	244
	Females	49
		293
Grand Total of Crown Prisoners and Debtors		500

DISTRIBUTION and Employment of Prisoners.

	Males.	Females.
Tread-wheel	50	..
Weaving	22	..
Making hammocks	1	..
Shoemaking and clogging	3	..
Tailoring	3	..
Cotton-picking	80	6
Cleaning and shaving	25	5
Weft-winding	2	..
Sewing	..	16
Sick or infirm	8	3
Breaking sand	1	..
Cooking	4	1
Washing	..	6
Knitting and rug-making	44	..
Beaming-on	1	..
Teazing hair	..	8
Nursing	..	4
Total	244	49

DISTRIBUTION of Crown Prisoners during the Night.

	Males.	Females.
One prisoner in a cell, including persons in solitary confinement	63	..
Three prisoners in a cell	75	15
Two ditto ditto	..	30
Number in large room G, (separate beds)	44	..
,, H, (ditto)	49	..
In hospital, in separate berths*	9	4
In the cook-house, ditto	4	..
Total	244	49

* Including cleaners.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

Lancaster Castle. County Gaol for Lancashire.

RETURN of Prisoners Employed as Cleaners.

Name.	Offence.	Before Convicted.
John J.	*For trial*, for felony	Not.
Richard E.	*Sureties*, for drunkenness	5 times.—Assaults, &c.
Joseph C.	Misdemeanour	Not.
John T.	,,	Not.
James T.	,,	7 times.—Poaching.
Robert T.	Felony	Once.
James B.	,,	Once.
Samuel H.	,,	Not.
Henry S.	Misdemeanour	Once.
Randall B.	Felony	Once.
James P.	Misdemeanour	Once.
John V.	Felony	Not.
Ellis H.	,,	Not.
Robert M.	,,	Not.
John F.	,,	Not.
James M.	,,	Not.
Thomas R.	Misdemeanour	Once.
James L.	Felony	Not.
Andrew K.	,,	Once.
Jane S.	,,	Twice.
Elizabeth L.	,,	Once.
Mary Ann C.	,,	Not.
Mary M.	,,	Not.
Margaret M.	,,	Twice.

RETURN of the present Establishment of Officers in the County Gaol, Lancaster Castle.

Rank.	Name.	Age.	Salary.		
			£.	s.	d.
Keeper	James Hansbrow	55	600	0	0
Chaplain	Joseph Rowley	69	350	0	0
Deputy Keeper	Arthur Hansbrow	22	100	0	0
Surgeon	J. V. Harrison	47	100	0	0
Turnkey	Thomas Pennington	54	80	0	0
,,	Thomas Bard	61	80	0	0
,,	John Pilling	55	60	0	0
,,	William Moore	48	60	0	0
,,	John Claninsar	38	60	0	0
Taskmaster	Joseph Clegg	53	60	0	0
Schoolmaster	George Leighton	27	60	0	0
Monitor	Henry Gorst	29	46	16	0
,,	John Leeming	42	46	16	0
,,	John Parkinson	33	46	16	0
,,	James Arkwright	36	46	16	0
,,	Thomas Forrest	28	46	16	0
,,	William Fort	26	46	16	0
,,	Richard Leighton	47	46	16	0
,,	Richard Watkinson	48	46	16	0
,,	Ralph Beckett	32	46	16	0
,,	Christopher Hudson	29	46	16	0
,,	Henry Knowles	33	46	16	0
,,	James Liddell	33	46	16	0
Watchman	William Kirkham	58	46	16	0
Matron	Cecilia Leech	55	60	0	0
Assistant Matron	Mary Pennington	31	30	0	0
Monitress	Charlotte Leech	23	20	16	0
,,	Anne Pennington	30	20	16	0

The wards and cells were clean and neat at the time of my visit. The absence of all extraneous articles concealed under the bedding showed that greater attention had been paid to this particular than on former occasions. The prisoners were clean in their persons and apparel. A number of complaints were heard, which, with one exception, were either trifling or groundless. The complaint alluded to was from a boy, for having been, as he conceived, twice sentenced for the same prison offence, by solitary confinement for one month, while in the gaol, and by being adjudged to one month's further confinement at the conclusion of his term in the House of Correction at Preston. Upon investigating the case, it appeared the juvenile offenders had been formed into a class; and that a room had been fitted up with separate compartments for each prisoner while at work; that on the 10th of October, upon resuming their work after dinner, they misconducted themselves very grossly, by rising from their seats, and even throwing some potato-peel at the officer in charge. He rang the bell; other officers came, and the boys were taken to the refractory cells. They resisted, by laying hold of the iron gratings in the room, and by struggling and kicking the officers. They were reported to the keeper, and brought by him before the visiting justices, who, after hearing the examinations upon

oath, and their confession, sentenced three of them to one month's solitary confinement. The keeper then applied to one of the justices to hear a further information against them for the assault, under the 25th section of the 5th and 6th of Victoria, chap. 98, which he at once declined, considering it to be but a part of the one offence. He subsequently applied to two other justices, without informing them that the prisoners had already been convicted and were undergoing punishment for at least a portion of the same transaction. The justices under these circumstances heard the case, the prisoners were brought before them, and having pleaded guilty to the assault upon the officers, were adjudged to one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction at Preston, to commence upon the expiration of their terms in Lancaster Castle. Upon the case being brought before the justices, they acted with the utmost promptitude, in withdrawing the second conviction; and I received from them a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Dear Sir, "*Lancaster, December* 4, 1843.

"We hear that when you were in Lancaster, visiting the Castle, you remarked upon our conviction of three young men, B——, M——, and H——, for abusing and resisting the officers, on inflicting a second punishment for the same offence.

"We were not aware at the time of the conviction, nor were we informed till your observation was communicated to us, that the seyoung men were already undergoing punishment under the gaol rules for the same disturbance, the knowledge of which would have entirely prevented our coming to the decision we did. Under the circumstances, the magistrates judge it best to withdraw the convictions, of which we beg leave to inform you, and we remain,

"Your obedient humble Servants,

"Thomas John Knowless.
"John Greg.

"*Captain Williams, Inspector of Prisons.*"

The case was reported to Secretary Sir James Graham, who was pleased to express his disapprobation of the irregularity in the withholding of information so necessary to enable the justices to decide upon the merits of the case.

Upon one occasion, on entering the cook-house unexpectedly, I found one of the cooks (a prisoner) in the act of preparing a steak cut from the primest portions of the beef, which he admitted he had taken for his own use without any authority. The meat weighed upwards of a pound, and had been subtracted from the quantity which had been received for issue to the prisoners. The fact of this detection becoming known, another prisoner employed as cook subsequently expressed a wish to see me for the purpose of making the following statement:—"Sometimes, when the beef comes with a less proportion of bone in it than usual, the cooks may take a share or two on these days; and this may have happened for six weeks together; or the reverse may have been the case. Every prisoner has had his allowance, and no prisoner has lost by it." Notwithstanding this explanation, to prevent the repetition of such thefts, I have recommended the justices to appoint a paid officer to superintend this branch of prison management with as little delay as possible.

Health.—I visited the infirmaries, in company with the surgeon, and, with the exception of the ward appropriated to debtors, which was not so clean as it should have been, found them in the highest state of cleanliness and order. I afterwards examined all the prisoners who had been in the gaol for a longer period than six months, and was well satisfied with their general healthy appearance, and the absence of all symptoms of scurvy.

The surgeon states the health of the prisoners to have been satisfactory. He performs his duties as prescribed by the rules and the statutory provisions. There has been no epidemic, but many of the prisoners were affected by a most singular kind of swine-pock, which was, however, confined to one ward. It could not be traced to any cause. The prisoners were removed to the infirmary, as a precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. Many of those who were attacked had been in the prison for months. The eruption was principally confined to the face and breast, extending in a few cases to the back. Its first appearance was in the form of a conical transparent pustule, with inflamed basis. Its appearance was accompanied with great heat around each pustule, but the general health was little disturbed, and there was no fever attendant upon it. The pustule broke about the third or fourth day.

The surgeon further states:—

"With respect to the diet for prisoners for short terms, and for boys, I think it might be decreased without any injury to health. I make an exception with respect to the women, for they have now less food than the men. I see no objection to a scale of diet ascending with the period of imprisonment. There have been two or three slight cases of scurvy, for the first time in the gaol, but the cause has been distinctly traced to the prisoners so affected having not eaten their potatoes."

A Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment on the 18th day of November, 1843, the day of Inspection.

Name.	Disease.
J. S.	Cold, &c.
J. C.	Fever.
W. P.	Incontinence of urine.
J. R.	Hæmoptysis.
J. B.	Cough.
D. S.	Gumboil, tooth-ache, &c.
S. H.	Disordered digestive organs, &c.
T. B.	Epilepsy.
H. W.	Constipation.

A Return of Prisoners receiving Extra Diet by direction of the Surgeon.

Name.	Extra Allowance.
T. R.	One pint of milk daily.
W. J.	Ditto ditto.
C. H.	Ditto ditto.
S. T.	Ditto ditto.
W. B.	Ditto ditto.
T. R.	Ditto ditto.
J. A.	Ditto ditto.
J. S.	Ditto, and arrow-root twice a-day.
R. W.	Half a pint of milk daily.
J. O. M'G.	Ditto ditto.
J. T.	Ditto ditto.
M. R.	Ditto ditto.
W. H. N.	Ditto ditto.
H. D.	Ditto ditto.
W. M.	Ditto ditto.
J. L.	Ditto ditto.
J. R.	Ditto ditto.
J. B.	Ditto ditto.
S. H.	Tea, sugar, butter, and half a pint of milk daily.
J. S.	Tea, sugar, coffee, and butter.
M. E., a washerwoman	A pint and a half of milk daily, half a loaf extra daily, and cheese once weekly.
C. W.	Ditto ditto ditto.
F. B.	Ditto ditto ditto.
C. H.	Ditto ditto ditto.
M. C.	Ditto ditto ditto.
E. C.	Ditto ditto ditto.
J. K. and child	A pint and a half of milk daily, and half a loaf extra daily.
M. R.	Ditto ditto.
M. R.	Ditto ditto.
M. G.	Ditto ditto.
A. R.	One pint of milk daily.
C. T.	Ditto ditto.
J. G.	Half a pint of milk daily.
E. C.	Ditto ditto.
S. H.	Ditto ditto.
A. R.	Ditto ditto.
M. T.	Ditto ditto.
M. M.	Ditto ditto.
S. M'G.	Ditto ditto.
B. C.	Ditto ditto.
M. A. C.	Ditto ditto.
M. S.	Ditto ditto.
M. M.	Ditto ditto.
M. M'L.	Ditto ditto.

A Return of Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds within the years 1841, 1842, and 1843.

Date.	Name.	Event of Case after Discharge.
1841.		
July 5	M. C.	Not known.
1842.		
April 7	J. H.	A butcher at Colne.
November 1	R. L.	Not known.
1843.		
March 16	S. M. C.	Ditto.
May 12	J. R.	Ditto.
May 16	E. W. W.	Ditto.
July 15	J. P. Q.	A druggist at Liverpool.
,,	J. W.	Not known.

A TABLE exhibiting the Number of Deaths in Her Majesty's Gaol the Castle of Lancaster, in each year, from 1825 to the 30th of November, 1843.

Names.	Age.	When Committed.	Disease.	Died.	In Custody.	No. of Deaths.
1825						1825
J. S..	16	Feb. 16, 1822	Consumption	March 13.	3 years 34 days	1
A. R.	22	July 30, 1823	Hydrothorax	June 15	1 year 120 days	2
					Total	— 2
1826						1826
A. W.	26	Jan. 17, 1825	Erysipelas	January 12	360 days	1
J. B.	27	Oct. 3, 1825	Effusion on brain	March 3	5 months before trial	2
T. W	30	July 17, 1826	Cholera	August 17	1 month	3
T. H.	25	April 13, 1825	Fever	August 28	1 year 131 days	4
J. B.	80	March 10, 1824.	Dysentery	,,	2 years 171 days	5
H. H.	29	Nov. 6, 1824	,,	September 26.	302 days	6
T. A.	27	May 3, 1826	,,	,,	146 days	7
P. P.	57	July 21, 1820	,,	September 24.	6 years 65 days	8
W. B.	71	Oct. 1, 1824.	Hydrothorax	December 7	1 year 277 days	9
C. B.	18	Oct. 24, 1825	Atrophy	December 31	1 year 268 days	10
					Total	—10
1827						1827
J. B.	40	Feb. 2, 1827	Dysentery	March 13	39 days before trial	1
L. S.	23	Sept. 25, 1826	Consumption	April 22	29 weeks 6 days	2
E. M.	30	Jan. 16, 1827	Bilious fever	May 11	16 weeks 3 days	3
R. M.	28	April 10, 1826	Atrophy	July 6	1 year 87 days	4
T. L.	26	April 27, 1826	,,	November 27.	1 year 214 days	5
					Total	— 5
1828						1828
J. B.	53	Dec. 16, 1825	Hydrothorax	March 4	2 years 84 days	1
G. H.	28	Jan. 22, 1828	Dysentery	March 5	42 days	2
W. S.	29	Jan. 15, 1827	,,	January 9	51 weeks 2 days	3
J. R.	20	July 16, 1827	,,	February 5	29 weeks 1 day	4
T. C.	55	April 10, 1826	Hydrothorax	March 12.	1 year 336 days	5
J. S.	28	April 26, 1826	Cholera morbus	September 23.	5 months 2 days	6
J. S.	25	April 30, 1827	Consumption	October 8	1 year 161 days	7
W. P.	41	Nov. 20, 1826	Dysentery	November 13.	1 year 358 years	8
J. C.	20	July 21, 1828	,,	November 18.	120 days	9
M. B.	28	March 8, 1828	Consumption	,,	8 months 10 days	10
F. F.	24	July 9, 1828	,,	December 11.	5 months 2 days	11
T. D.	55	April 30, 1827	Hydrothorax	December 14.	1 year 128 days	12
					Total	—12
1829						1829
F. L.	42	Feb. 10, 1829	Strangulated hernia	March 28	38 days	1
J. R.	43	Nov. 6, 1827	Dropsy	April 3	1 year 148 days	2
J. H.	22	Aug. 5, 1828	Consumption	April 12	8 months 7 days	3
J. F.	55	Oct. 4, 1827	Dropsy	May 10	1 year 218 days	4
H. F.	28	Dec. 6, 1828	Consumption	June 10	6 months 4 days	5
E. F.	46	Nov. 7, 1828	Debility and hydropic tendency.	May 23	6 months 16 days	6
J. W.	66	Aug. 5, 1828	Ossion., diarrhœa, and spontaneous gangrene	May 25	9 months 20 days	7
J. C.	29	March 7, 1828	Consumption	June 8	3 months 1 day	8
F. W.	38	Oct. 20, 1828	,,	August 13	42 weeks 3 days	9
J. H.	38	April 21, 1828	Dropsy	September 6	1 year 9 weeks 5 days	10
S. T.	17	Jan. 10, 1827	Cachexiæ	September 29.	2 years 37 weeks 3 days	11
					Total	—11
1830						1830
W. H.	23	May 12, 1828	Consumption	January 19	1 year 8 months 7 days	1
P. M.	42	Nov. 13, 1829	Found dead in bed	May 29	6 months 1 day	2
E. G.	46	April 28, 1830	Cholera, ending in fever	October 5	5 months 9 days	3
J. D.	34	Jan. 16, 1830	Consumption	October 25	8 months 7 days	4
S. M.	51	Aug. 1, 1825	Fever	November 21	5 years 3 months 21 days	5
R. C.	38	Feb. 8, 1829	Consumption	December 1	1 year 9 months 22 days	6
M. B.	21	July 15, 1830	,,	December 9	4 months 25 days	7
E. L.	38	Dec. 8, 1830	Asthma	December 19	11 days	8
					Total	— 8
1831						1831
J. M.	60	June 1, 1830	Abscess	January 9	7 months 9 days	1
M. M.	Aged.	Feb. 1, 1831	Bronchitis	February 12	11 days	2
J. A.	18	May 3, 1830	Consumption	January 25	13 months 22 days	3
W. H.	28	Oct. 25, 1830	,,	June 27	8 months 2 days	4
J. H.	30	July 29, 1830	Bronchitis	December 28.	5 months within a day	5
					Total	— 5
1832						1832
S. G.	59	July 29, 1830	Weakness	February 5	6 months 7 days	1
H. D.	20	June 8, 1831	Consumption	February 25	8 months 17 days	2
J. M.	22	Feb. 12, 1831	,,	March 16	13 months 2 weeks	3
					Total	— 3

A Table exhibiting the Number of Deaths in Her Majesty's Gaol the Castle of Lancaster, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Age.	When Committed.	Disease.	Died.	In Custody.	No. of Deaths.
1833						1833
J. J.	28	Jan. 31, 1833	Consumption	June 24	114 days	1
M. H.	25	March 29, 1833.	Effusion on brain	December 29	39 weeks	2
					Total	— 2
1834						1834
W. W.	52	Nov. 16, 1833	Atrophy	February 24	14 weeks 2 days	1
E. M.	22	Dec. 18, 1833	Bronchitis	May 31	23 weeks 3 days	2
J. C.	48	Oct. 29, 1833	Cachexiæ	July 3	35 weeks 2 days	3
J. S.	60	July 24, 1834	Paralysis	September 7	6 weeks 3 days	4
W. E.	54	Feb. 4, 1834	Consumption	November 26	38 weeks 4 days	5
					Total	— 5
1835						1835
A. L.	25	Aug. 7, 1834	Consumption	January 29	25 weeks	1
L. G.	30	May 9, 1834	Asthma	March 31	10 months 22 days	2
A. L.	27	July 9, 1834	Paralysis	July 6	11 months 11 days	3
A. H.	18	Feb. 2, 1835	Effusion on brain	August 30	29 weeks 6 days	4
M. B.	17	Aug. 8, 1835	,,	November 26	15 weeks 5 days	5
					Total	— 5
1836.						1836.
C. S.	40	Oct. 26, 1835	Disease of the stomach	January 29	13 weeks 4 days	1
M. O.	54	May 19, 1835	Debility	March 16	9 months 25 days	2
M. G.	38	June 4, 1835	Dropsy	April 7	10 months 3 days	3
T. W.	25	July 31, 1835	Atrophy	May 29	4 months 29 days	4
J. H.	20	Nov. 7, 1835	Consumption	September 8	317 days	5
					Total	— 5
1837.						1837.
J. C.	28	July 7, 1835	Consumption	June 14	1 year 342 days	1
J. D.	41	July 15, 1836	Scrofula	October 6	1 year 83 days	2
J. A.	55	April 11, 1835	Dropsy	July 26	106 days	3
T. S.	46	July 21, 1837	Debility	October 26	9 days	4
					Total	— 4
1838.						1838.
P. C.	66	June 8, 1836	Consumption	February 9	1 year 246 days	1
A. C.	17	Sept. 12, 1837	,,	February 19	160 days	2
S. H.	34	Sept. 16, 1837	,,	March 11	176 days	3
E. O.	23	Nov. 24, 1837	,,	March 13	109 days	4
J. B.	34	July 12, 1837	,,	May 12	302 days	5
S. M.	26	July 20, 1838	Hydrothorax	September 3	45 days	6
T. W.	20	Jan. 20, 1838	Consumption	September 16.	235 days	7
J. P.	70	June 5, 1838	Asthma	November 23.	171 days	8
					Total	— 8
1839.						1839.
W. S.	19	Nov. 2, 1838	Consumption	February 3	3 months 1 day	1
P. L.	17	Nov. 21, 1838	,,	February 4	1 year 2 months 15 days.	2
P. S.	56	Aug. 25, 1838	,,	April 18	7 months 24 days	3
E. W.	46	July 19, 1837	Diseased liver	June 6	34 months 18 days	4
E. T.	49	July 9, 1838	Ulcerated bowels	June 20	11 months 11 days	5
					Total	— 5
1840.						1840.
S. S.	52	Nov. 25, 1839	Diseased lungs	March 8	3 months 11 days	1
J. P.	56	Jan. 18, 1839	Debility	April 2	14 months 14 days	2
J. S.	36	Dec. 5, 1840	Fever	December 22	17 days	3
					Total	— 3
1841.						1841.
J. C.	18	Nov. 2, 1840	Erysipelas	February 4	94 days	1
J. B.	21	Jan. 21, 1841	Diabetes	April 4	73 days	2
J. W.	35	Dec. 18, 1840	Phthisis	May 3	137 days	3
					Total	— 3
1842.						1842.
J. P.	25	Jan. 19, 1842	Debility	June 16	148 days	1
W. G.	45	Oct. 5, 1841	Paralysis	August 27	10 months 26 days	2
A. M.	32	April 12, 1842	Scrofula, &c.	July 25	104 days	3
					Total	— 3
1843.						1843.
H. P.	48	May 25, 1841	Fever	February 25	1 year 9 months 6 day	1
M. A. A.	23	Nov. 3, 1842	Diarrhœa	March 22	4 months 20 days	2
M. S.	20	Nov. 5, 1842	Debility	June 25	7 months 23 days	3
					Total	— 3
						102

ANALYSIS of the Length of Imprisonment at which Death ensued.

Six years and upwards	1
Five years and upwards	1
Three years and upwards	1
Two years and upwards	4
Betwixt one and two years, several nearly two years	23
From ten to eleven months and under twelve	10
Nine months and under ten	6
Eight months and under nine	5
Seven months and under eight	4
Six months and under seven	6
Five months and under	36
Forty-five days	1
Thirty-eight days	1
Seventeen days	1
Eleven days	2
	102

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

"My duties are performed in the same manner as formerly described. The boys are not so numerous as they formerly were; they are very difficult to manage; they are the source of all the trouble here. Every facility is given for the attendance of the Catholic priest. He comes at certain times without being actually sent for, and notice of his being in the prison is sent to every yard. When I insert, in my Character Book, the information obtained from the prisoners on their coming into prison, I always inform them that they are at liberty to see a minister of their own persuasion. The Sacrament has been administered, but very few prisoners appear to manifest any disposition to receive it. Many of the debtors never attend chapel on any occasion; they never express a wish to see me. Nor do the Crown prisoners often wish to see me. I see every one on coming in and going out. The keeper or deputy keeper are always present at Divine service. I spend from two to four hours in the prison daily. I have changed my residence to within a hundred yards of the gaol."

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

"January 26, 1843.—I visited daily the hospitals, and the men in the refractory cells. This morning the boy John H. completed his month's solitary confinement, and I feel most gratified to say that he has been very attentive to my advice and instruction; and as he is naturally possessed of a good memory, I hope he will pursue this system I have pointed out to him, and be a good and useful man.

"February 17.—On visiting the refractory prisoners this morning, one refused to see me, saying, that he had no need of my advice; I did not think it proper to hold any conversation with him. I understood by the turnkey that he had refused to retire from the cell, though the keeper had given orders for his return from close confinement. He has been a very obstinate and troublesome person, and I perceive no prospect of amendment in him.

"May 27.—Visited as usual the hospitals and the refractory placed in close confinement; H.'s month expired yesterday morning. This boy was very attentive to my advice and instruction whilst in solitary, but I am told that this morning he is full of levity, and forgetful of his fair promises.

"June 1.—This morning R. D. completed his last month of solitary confinement. He has behaved very quietly during his confinement of three years, and I hope he will lay aside his fraudulent practises of uttering base coin.

"June 24.—Visited as usual the hospitals. I regret to add that several boys were unruly and mischievous; that solitary confinement seems to make no lasting impression upon them. The magistrates have heretofore been obliged to inflict corporal punishment upon two of the most incorrigible. I sincerely hope this disgrace will have its desired effect, by making the rest more subordinate and obedient.

"October 20.—Alice N. was discharged this morning after three years' imprisonment. This woman's conduct has been most extraordinary, and it appears to me unaccountable, except it arises from an occasional aberration of mind."

The schoolmaster states,—

"I come to the prison at half-past 8, see the chapel put in order, and the books properly arranged for the chaplain, and select the Psalms for the singers. After prayers, the school duties begin, and continue until 12. The school re-commences at 1, and continues now until a quarter before 3, when I re-assemble the prisoners for instruction in psalmody, and finish my duties at 5. I circulate the library books among the prisoners, a catalogue is placed in each ward, and on the Saturdays when I go round, they ask for the volumes they require. They destroy the books, although they have waste-paper furnished them. All prisoners who signify a wish to do so, attend school, which is carried on in the chapel. The boys pay no attention, and I can scarcely say anything else, but that the time is thrown away upon them. The convicted prisoners, in consequence of their numbers, are on the tread-wheel only on certain days, not the entire of the week; on the days they are not on the wheel, they are picking cotton, &c. The men occasionally leave the school at their own desire; they do so, I think, more from idleness than anything else. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and some make considerable progress. The boys care nothing for solitary confinement nor the dark cells. I have seen several of the boys cry very bitterly on going out, having no home to go to.

Although I cannot get the boys to pay attention to reading or writing, yet they do to figures, they are all fond of arithmetic; a boy, named B., has got as far as Duodecimals. The Catholics object to read the Bible in school. The books we use are the spelling-book and the Bible. Each adult who attends the school is there for six hours. The boys only come once a-day since their conduct has been bad; they used to come twice."

Examination of Prisoners attending Prison School.

J. M., age 29; sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for assaulting a constable; came into prison July 3; is a carter by trade; never attended school nor Divine service; is getting on well, both in reading and writing, and is very attentive; says he could not believe that he should ever

have learnt to write, and can scarcely believe he does so. This man could not, however, repeat the Lord's Prayer when asked.

E. J., age 22; been in gaol 17 months, has five more to stop. Been in prison school better than six months. Does not know the Catechism or Commandments, but repeats the Creed, and reads well, but does not write.

W. J., age 31; has been in prison five months, and has three more to stop. Used to attend Sunday Church School, and could read well when he came in.

P. W., age 21; came into prison in August last; could read well when he came in; belongs to Liverpool; is a saddler; used to attend the Church Sunday and day-school. Reads well, and understands what he reads. He is uniting letters in writing.

E. C., age 33; came to prison June last; sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; is married, and has two children. Went to Catholic school; could read imperfectly when he came in; appears attentive, and is improving.

J. G., age 26; has been in prison five months, has one month to stop; and attended the school for the last three. Attended the Baptist school at Rochdale, but could read very imperfectly on committal. Has improved in reading, and is learning to write.

B. H., age 21; been in prison five months, and sentenced to 12. Attended the prison-school about three months. Was never at school; lives in a canal boat; was never at church but once, when he buried his mother. "I never heard of Jesus Christ before I came here. I was a bad boy to my father, and he told me I should be punished hereafter. I did not believe him; if I had, I should not be here now." Does not know the Ten Commandments, nor any part of the Catechism.

I also examined another class of adults, 26 in number, who were being instructed in writing.

After the examination of the schools was concluded, the class under instruction in Psalmody were brought in, 12 in number, and they sung, most creditably to themselves and the schoolmaster (their instructor), the Te Deum, Jubilate, Venite exultemus and the Magnificat.

The singers are selected by the schoolmaster from such as appear to possess either talent or voice for the purpose. The schoolmaster's method of teaching appears to be good. I never heard any singing in a prison so effective, yet with so little noise or effort.

With respect to the instruction imparted in the school, I am of opinion that it is too narrowly confined to mere reading and writing, or rather to teaching the elements. There is a great deficiency in the communication of religious knowledge; the prisoners were almost wholly ignorant of the Commandments, Creed, or Catechism, although reading well and forming letters perfectly on their slates and copy-books; and I think the attention of the chaplain might be well directed to a deficiency so peculiarly his province to supply.

Labour.—The male prisoners are employed on the tread-wheel, and in cotton weaving, rug work, mat weaving; picking cotton, silk cutting, (*i. e.*, taking the root from the flower), tailoring, clogging, hammock-making, knitting, netting, and at the power-loom. The women washing, making and mending the prisoners' clothing, and picking cotton.

The taskmaster, and one of the officers acting as clerk, keep the books connected with work done by the prisoners. The materials are generally furnished by tradesmen out of the prison, and the work is paid for at stipulated prices.

The deputy keeper exercises a general superintendence over the work department. He takes the taskmaster's day-book, and posts the entries into the ledger, makes out the bills, and receives the amounts. The only money received by the taskmaster is for mats or small articles sold to visitors, which is paid over on receipt to the deputy keeper.

The deputy keeper states,—

"The accounts for work are made up and collected every quarter, but there is an outstanding and running account of cotton waste purchased by the county, which is not settled; I should say there is about 150*l.* worth now in store. It is sold after being picked by the prisoners; this is kept as a separate account, and appears by the books not to have been settled since 1841, neither the salaries of taskmaster and clerk, nor repairs of machinery, are set against the earnings; these earnings comprise only the amounts received from our regular employers; they do not contain the monies received for mats nor for picking cotton waste.

"The monies thus received for work, and rendered as prisoners earnings for the four quarters ending June, 1843, were as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
September quarter, 1842	65	2	10½
December ,,	69	5	10¼
March ,, 1843	16	9	3
June ,,	53	0	2½
Total	£203	18	2¼"

With reference to cotton waste in store alluded to by the deputy-keeper as the property of the county, I requested that the quantity might be ascertained, which was done, and found to be to the following amount:—

Cotton in Store—County Property.

No. of Bags.	Net lbs.	No. of Bags.	Net lbs.
5	679	4	861
5	874	6	1,030
4	708	6	1,038
3	484	7	1,266
5	724	4	619
4	814	—	—
5	1,039	63	11,051
5	915	—	—

Five of the above picked.

I am of opinion that no account in a public establishment should remain for so long a period unsettled as this appears to have been. Stock should be taken, and a balance struck, every three months. I recommend that, at the termination of every quarter, or shortly after the period, the amount received by the keeper for earnings should be paid over to the treasurer of the county, or placed at once to the general credit of the prison against disbursements.

Books, Expenditure, &c.—I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of most excellent quality, and of the stipulated weight.

I inspected the books, and found them neatly kept, and entered up.

I strongly recommend to the justices that the amounts due from the several boroughs for the maintenance of their prisoners at Lancaster Castle should no longer be entered as items in the keeper's bill of sundries, nor do I think they ought to be received by him. The bills might be sent by him to the boroughs and to the treasurer of the county, and the municipal authorities be directed to pay over their respective quotas to the treasurer. So important an item in county expenditure and receipts should, I think, be distinctly set forth, and kept separate from the keeper's petty disbursements. The bill due by the borough of Manchester for the maintenance of their prisoners, and sent in by the keeper at the period of my visit, amounted to several hundred pounds.

Abstract of Expenditure and Receipts for and on account of Her Majesty's Gaol, the Castle of Lancaster, from 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Food	2,652	10	2¾
Sick diet	61	0	4½
Wine, beer, &c.	2	14	7
Clothing	557	13	2
Bedding	252	11	5
Fuel	150	14	2¼
Candles and gas	156	3	6
Soap	58	7	7½
Medicines	79	6	2½
Furniture	302	6	4¼
Work and repairs	280	15	7¼
Stationery and books	223	1	8½
Salaries and workmen's wages*	2,529	6	8½
Wages to debtors employed in cleaning	47	2	9
Discharged Crown prisoners (to carry them home)	66	11	10
Travelling expenses and removal of prisoners	17	6	4
Taxes	11	14	6
Law expenses	0	12	0
Postage and carriage	19	0	1
Work for prisoners	49	3	3
Interest and commission	6	7	5
Sundries	32	3	6½
Total expenditure	7,556	13	4½

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.	
Work done	213	11	0½	
Excise prisoners	6	15	6	
Deserters	1	7	4	
Maintenance of borough prisoners	113	1	6½	
Fines	5	0	0	
Articles sold	30	18	0	
Sundries	0	5	0	
Total receipts				370 18 5
Actual cost to the county				£7,185 14 11½

Debtors.—With reference to the several descriptions of debtors confined in Lancaster Castle the keeper states:—

"With respect to debtors from the Borough Court of Preston, the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts having discovered that a practice prevailed, on the part of some plaintiffs in this Court, to sue defendants for considerably larger sums than the debts really due, with a view to obtain a large amount of composition, now require every debtor imprisoned on process issuing out of the Borough Court of Preston to accompany his petition for relief to the Society, with an affidavit declaratory of the *real amount* of the debt originally due and owing to the plaintiff.

"Mary B., prisoner here, was sued in the Borough Court of Preston for a debt of 7*s.* She was sued to judgment, and committed in execution to Lancaster Castle, the costs then amounting to 2*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and the debt being stated in the warrant of commitment to amount to 5*l.* She applied to the Small Debts' Society for relief; but from some circumstance her petition was rejected. As she was apparently in a state of destitution, the governor of the gaol, by means of the charity fund, carried

* The workmen's wages here referred to are those of persons *permanently* employed, at fixed weekly rates, in the establishments.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Lancaster Castle. County Gaol for Lancashire.

her through the Insolvent Court, and she was discharged out of custody at the insolvent session held at Lancaster in November last. The learned and humane Commissioner (Law), who heard her case, commented very strongly and feelingly upon the features of it.

"The Courts of Requests, recently established by Acts of Parliament, award judgment of imprisonment for 20 days, however small may be the debt sought to be recovered. The first period of imprisonment is usually followed by a detainer of 20 additional days, when, as the power of the Court extends to imprisonment of not more than 40 consecutive days, the debtor is discharged. In the course of a few weeks, perhaps days, he may again be arrested for non-payment of instalments in the same action, serve another period of imprisonment for 40 days longer, be discharged, and re-arrested as before, and so on, until the whole of the original debt and costs are satisfied.

"There are instances of a person having been thus arrested and imprisoned here six or eight different times for the same debt. Some of the debtors committed from these Courts are in the utmost state of poverty. In one case, very recently, a poor creature was twice committed, who was so nearly in a state of nudity, that it was found necessary to supply him with a suit of gaol clothing. Most of these debtors, when discharged, are conveyed and subsisted to their homes by means of the Gaol Charity Fund."

One of the under-officers in charge of the debtors states:—

"I have been in charge of the debtors about six years, and engaged in the prison for about 22 years. They are unlocked about seven in the morning, and locked at nine. There are no regulations respecting the time of putting out lights or fires. Many of the debtors take ale, and sell it to the rooms-man, for which they get a trifle. There were 96 quarts of beer came into the prison to-day, and there are 181 debtors; of this number 82 are on the county allowance. Mr. —— boards a number; he takes their beer, for which he makes them an allowance, and retails it. As to the time of their getting up, it is left entirely to the debtors themselves; their room-doors are not locked, only the doors leading to the yards. They are not allowed to be in the yards during the performance of Divine service."

Mr. H. C., a debtor, states:—

"When a debtor comes into prison, the turnkey at the gate shows him the prices of the rooms. The debtor has the option of selecting what room he pleases, providing he pays according to the fixed rule of room-money to the rooms-man. The room I had was 1*l*. I am the rooms-man. Some, I believe, keep an account of the expenditure of the money. I do not. It is distributed in coals and candles. I am on the county allowance. In some of the rooms they sing in a fresh debtor. I act as servant to several of the debtors in my room, and receive half-a-crown a-week. We have rules of our own, and fines for their non-observance."

Mr. F. T., a debtor, states:—

"I have been here five years. When a debtor comes in he goes round the rooms, and makes his selection. He cannot afterwards change without the governor's permission. He may sleep for one night in any room without paying. The next he must make his choice, and pay his money to the rooms-man. The money is expended in coals, light, and utensils. I board six or eight debtors. The room money never defrayed the expenses I have been at. I made the sacrifice for the sake of comfort. I have on occasions returned the room money for the sake of ridding my room of an unpleasant person. There are rules of our own making; but the fines are of no amount; they are in ale. The rules are not the same in all the rooms. Our room is generally understood to be one where all must board with me. I give them three meals a-day, for which I charge 7*s*. 6*d*. a-week. A public kitchen would be a great comfort, as well as a saving. The cooking is at present done in our rooms; it is a great inconvenience, and the heat in summer is extreme."

FIXED Scale of Room Money for Debtors in Lancaster Castle.

Names of Rooms.	Money.			Names of Rooms.	Money.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Tap	1	0	0	Long Room	1	0	0
Well Tower	1	0	0	Quakers	1	5	0
Snug	1	10	0	No. 1			
Pigeons	0	16	0	No. 2	1	0	0
Chancery	0	15	0	No. 3	1	0	0
Constables	0	5	0	No. 4	1	15	0
Pin-box	0	15	0	No. 5			
Smugglers	0	15	0	No. 6	1	0	0
Albion	0	15	0	No. 7	1	0	0
Belle Vue	0	15	0	No. 8	1	15	0

Court of Requests' debtors . . . . . 5*s*.
Other debtors . . . . . 10*s*.

I am of opinion that this practice of requiring the payment of room-money comes within the character of garnish, and is contrary to law. The demand of 5*s*. from Court of Requests debtors, who frequently come into the prison for a smaller debt, appears quite an absurdity. I recommend the justices to put an end to the practice of demanding room-money, and to class the debtors in the following order, appropriating distinct portions of the buildings as wards for each class:—

1st. Debtors who maintain themselves, and are not included in the third class.

2nd. Debtors who do not maintain themselves, and are not included in the third class.

3rd. Debtors remanded by the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court on the ground of fraud, under the 77th or 78th section of 1 and 2 Vic., c. 110; debtors who neglect or refuse to file a schedule of their property, under the 36th and 39th section of the same Act; prisoners in contempt; and bankrupts remanded by the Court for not answering.

RETURN showing the Classification of Male Debtors as proposed, according to the numbers in custody on the 13th December, 1843.

1st.	Number of debtors, in execution, maintaining themselves .	46
2nd.	Number of debtors finally adjudicated upon by Insolvent Court, to be discharged at some future period	17
	Number of debtors in contempt	3
3rd.	Number of debtors receiving county allowance, and presumed to be incapable of maintaining themselves	73
	Total	139

The inconvenient construction and situation of the buildings occupied by the debtors in Lancaster Castle present many difficulties to the complete separation of the classes of debtors as proposed; but I am persuaded that a very beneficial approach to the principle may be made by the justices appropriating the buildings in accordance therewith, and restricting as much as possible the intercourse between the classes.

Bequests Charity Fund.—In consequence of a former recommendation of the Inspector, the Charity Fund is no longer applied to increase the diet of the debtors. The keeper has the entire disposal of the fund, and applies it almost exclusively to the debtors, in relief to individuals, purchase of fuel, paying the clerk of the peace his fees from debtors on their passing through the Insolvent Court, and, in some instances, in passing the debtor through the Court. The fund appears to be in credit about 173*l.*, and the keeper states that he has been directed by the Grand Jury, who are the principal contributors, to confine its benefits to debtors. With respect to the fund itself, I am of opinion that the Visiting Justices should superintend its application, and their sanction be given in all cases where relief is to be granted. I doubt very much the propriety of one item in the fund account. I allude to the payment of the fees of the clerk of the peace for 16 debtors, amounting to 5*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* I regret deeply that the benevolent contributors to this fund should have limited its application to the debtors. I am certain that by its extension to the criminal side much good might be done in assisting the younger prisoners in obtaining an honest livelihood on their discharge. A case in point occurred at this inspection:—A boy, named G., requested to see me. He said, "I want to find a job of work when I go out; I have nowhere to go. I have a father who can do nothing for me. If I could only get a little work, I should be glad to leave off these tricks and bad company." Another very beneficial application of this fund, would be a permanent subscription to the Philanthropic Society in St. George's Fields, and the Refuge for the Destitute at Hoxton, two institutions which I have found very available in disposing of destitute criminal children. I merely throw out these suggestions as worthy of notice when the whole subject is taken into consideration by the justices, as I trust it will be.

Discipline, Observations, &c.—I make the following extracts from the keeper's journal:—

Extracts from the Keeper's Journal.

"March 31, 1842.—In reference to Rule 2, sec. 6 of Act 2 and 3 Vic. cap. 56, I have to state that during this month it has been utterly impossible for me 'to inspect every cell' in the gaol during any consecutive 24 hours. My duties, as regard the sheriff, and other occupations incident to the office of keeper of such a gaol as Lancaster Castle, prevented me from so doing.

"I believe I have, almost daily, 'seen every prisoner' in my custody; and I have never failed to visit 'every cell' in the gaol twice or thrice a-week at least,—'every ward' and workshop almost daily.

"I have also to state that I have not attended Divine Service in the afternoons of Sundays, because I wish the deputy keepers to have the opportunity of so attending once on the Sabbath day, and I do not deem it advisable that he and I should be in the chapel at one and the same time.

"June 1.—Felon boy, G. R., nominally* punished in pursuance of his sentence. This poor boy is in the last stage of consumption, and our surgeon (see his Journal) concurs with me in the opinion that it would not be justifiable to carry into execution the spirit of the sentence. He was not stripped, and the rod was merely laid twice gently upon him.

"The surgeon had appointed to be present at the punishment at 10 A.M. I sent for him at 11 (as he did not before appear), and learned that he was out of town, and that his return was uncertain The surgeon's assistant, therefore, attended in his place.

"August 19.—In consequence of a passage in the written correspondence of felon J. B. (see page 58), I caused the turnkeys to watch, and inform me of any letters coming to debtor H. M. (yardsman). This morning he received the letter, of which a copy is at foot hereof, containing a sovereign, which I took from him, dismissed him from the situation of yardsman, and, with the concurrence of two of the visiting justices, Messrs. Satterthwaite and E. G. Hanby, put the money into the charity-box.

"*Copy of the Letter above referred to.*

"'Dear Sir,

"'I receved your note, and I am very well in elth and spirits, and I have sent you a severn, and I hope it will do you good. I have seen Quaker Davis, and he says he will Pay you the money as soon as he sees you; if you can in any way let me now whether you receved the sovern or no; so excuse me for saying so little. But I can say more when I see you. I think I have nothing more to say. But they have rioting in heads, and it is all on an uproar, and all the solgers are out, and fresh troops come in. So no more at present. I remain your well wisher A. W.'"

"The letter interiorly was directed 'to be forwarded to the Cooks.'

"September 25.—It has been the practice in this prison, for many years I believe, to discharge criminal prisoners on the morning subsequent to the last day of their imprisonment; but of

* I am of opinion that in the occurrence of a similar case it would be better for the surgeon to recommend the remission of the punishment altogether, as a nominal punishment is always attended with bad effects, independently of its being an absurdity.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Lancaster Castle. County Gaol for Lancashire.

late, in some of the houses of correction in this county, and in adjoining counties, such prisoners have, I understand, been discharged some time during the last day of the term of imprisonment. A short time ago, misdemeanant T. R. petitioned the visiting magistrates to assimilate our practice to that of the houses of correction above referred to. The magistrates directed me to apply to the Home Secretary for his advice and opinion on the subject, which I did. (See Letter Book, p. 238.)

"In his answer, the Secretary of State declines advising; but from the tenour of his letter, from Mr. R. G. Bradley's definition of TIME (put up with the Secretary of State's letter), as well as on account of the decision of the Salford magistrates on the same subject, (see Mr. Bolt's letter-file, 1842,) and seeing that the Secretary of State declares that the responsibility rests with me, I have determined henceforward to discharge criminal prisoners on the morning of the last day of their respective terms of imprisonment.

"November 20.—Misdemeanant W. T., locked up at ¼ to 10, A.M., for possessing a knife pocket, needles, and a paper, the contents of which are,—

"'To prepare hard mettle for melting down, take an equal quantity of spirits-of-wine and sulphuric-acid, mix them together, and put the metal in 24 hours, and then put it into a red-hot crucible.

"'To prepare the coin for guilding—put the coin hot from the mould into spirits-of-salts for about 10 minutes.

"'*A Mixture for Guilding Coin.*

"'½ ounce of nitric-acid, ¼ ounce of mercury, 1 book of gold-leaf, (5 grains). First put the gold-leaf into a cup, then the mercury, and afterwards the nitric-acid; mix them well together, and then take the coin from tha spirits-of-salts, and merely dip it in this mixture, and afterwards place it in an oven sufficiently hot to bake bread, and it will be complete.

"'*Imitation Gold.*—Swedish-copper and Brittannia-mettle mixed together. *Nickel*, a mettle that will whiten the appearance of the coin, and may be got at any druggist shop.'"

"December 25—*Christmas Day.*—The Visiting Justices allowed the Crown prisoners, in addition to the day's regular diet, 1 lb. of bread and ¼ lb. of cheese each, 1 pint of ale to each man, and 1 gill of ale to every boy and female. Some of the prisoners, male and female, preferred milk to ale, and were allowed to have it.

Number of prisoners treated		369
Took ale	246 men.	
,,	9 boys.	
,,	36 females.	
Took milk	43 men.	
,,	6 boys.	
,,	29 females.	
	369	

all behaved very well.

"The wives and families of the debtors permitted by the justices to remain in gaol until 9 P.M.

"January 9, 1843.—The Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts having directed that coals, to the value of 10*l.*, should be given among the debtors in this gaol, the following distribution took place to-day:—

No. 1	10 cwt.	Tap	20 cwt.
2	10 cwt.	Well Tower	20 cwt.
3	10 cwt.	Snug	10 cwt.
4	10 cwt.	Pigeons	20 cwt.
5	10 cwt.	Chancery	20 cwt.
6	10 cwt.	Smugglers	25 cwt.
7	10 cwt.	Pin Box	25 cwt.
8	10 cwt.	Constables	30 cwt.
Long Room	20 cwt.	Belle Vue	20 cwt.
Quakers	20 cwt.	Albion	20 cwt.

Females' ward 34 cwt.

364 cwt. or 18½ tons, at 11*s.* = 10*l.*—abated 2¼*d.* and a fraction.

"May 30.—The chaplain having reported to me that the members of the Pigeons complained that their rooms-man, R. L., was in the habit of cursing, swearing, and getting drunk, and that he (the chaplain) thought L. was, at the time of the report being made (about half past ten A.M.), in liquor, I had L. and two other members of the Pigeons before the chaplain. I found L. worse for liquor, and ordered him to be locked up.

"June 11.—I have this day discharged out of custody A. C., one of the Borough Court debtors, lately transferred hither from Preston. She had been confined two years in the House of Correction at the latter place for a debt and for costs, amounting in the whole to 12*l.* odd. As she was unable to maintain herself, she must have cost the county, during that period, at least 10*l.* I have, by means of our charity fund, obtained her discharge, under the provisions of 48 Geo. III., cap. 123, for about 3*l.*

"July 13.—Felon J. P., who was discharged this morning, on completing his term of imprisonment, has been in hospital nearly the whole of the time he has been here, owing to his being subject to fearful accesses of epilepsy. The poor fellow wept bitterly at being put out of gaol, having no prospect before him but that of the workhouse. I paid his fare, per train, to Manchester, and on the officer who accompanied him to the station giving him four shillings more to subsist him to the end of his journey, (Houghton, near Stockport,) he again burst into tears, and strongly expressed his sense of the kind treatment he had experienced at the hands of the surgeon, &c.

"This is a melancholy case. The poor being has quite a horror of the workhouse, and will, I fear, again resort to crime for a living.

"October 4.—Named to Mr. Dawson, visiting justice of the peace, the wish of the two prisoners awaiting trial, (and who are now respectively alone,) namely, J. J. and E. K., to be associated with some other class, under the provisions of the Act 5 Geo. IV., cap. 85, sec. 13.

"The magistrate does not deem it expedient to comply with the request, unless the surgeon consider the compliance proper, with reference to the mental or bodily health of the parties.

"I have spoken to the surgeon.

"November 15.—The matron having represented to me that some of the female debtors were

miserably off for fuel, candles, and soap, I caused them to be supplied to-day out of the charity fund with a ton of coals, two dozen pounds of candles, and half a dozen pounds of soap."

Extract from Keeper's Order Book.

"April 17, 1843.—On the application of P. M. B., a prisoner of the Jewish persuasion, it is ordered that said prisoner be allowed to have the Passover bread during the season prescribed by the Mosaic law, and that he be not compelled to labour on his Sabbath. So long as he uses the Passover bread, he is not to be supplied with prison bread."

Evidence of Officers and Prisoners.

"J. P., principal turnkey.—I have no doubt the boys give their food to some of the men, and those men side with them. No man dare complain of the boys, for he is sure to be beaten or annoyed. We do not put the prisoners into the refractory cells, without first reporting to the governor, unless to prevent violence. On the days soup is served out, the cooks are up at 4 o'clock, on the other mornings at 5. They have been allowed beer about 18 months, a pint each. There is no officer over them.

"W. M., turnkey.—The prisoners are unlocked in the winter at daylight. The bell rings as a warning, and after the lapse of ten minutes, which is allowed for making beds, we unlock, and the prisoners descend to the yards to wash, water being placed for that purpose in small tubs on the night previous. They then proceed to work, either at the mill or otherwise, always under the superintendence of monitors. At half-past 8 they breakfast, and at 9 the bell rings for chapel. Prayers occupy about half an hour. They resume their work until 12, when they dine, and remain at liberty in the yards until 1. They work until dark in winter, then to supper, for which half an hour is allowed, and then go to their cells for the night. The men in the time-rooms, or dormitories, may remain up in those rooms until the debtors' bell rings at 9. The rooms are lighted, and they have books provided. Some read and others walk about. They are under no particular restraint. On Sundays, in the intervals of Divine service, the prisoners spend their time in the yards and day-rooms. The prisoners for trial are locked up at the same time as the others in winter, at 4 o'clock. The men selected for the rooms are those we suppose to be the best disposed. Four officers are on duty every night. The watchman comes on at 10. The principal turnkey sleeps in the round-house, two officers near the time-rooms, and one in the hospital.

"H. G., monitor.—I think the boys give away their food to certain men to protect them. The boys are quiet when they are alone.

"W. F., monitor.—We take it in turns to be in the silent shop. The boys have behaved very badly in the yards. They give their food to men, who protect them, and if any prisoner was to report the boys for annoying him, they would *lunge* him. Silence is not imposed on any prisoners but the boys.

"J. T., prisoner.—'I come to ask to be allowed to go into solitary. I am ruptured, and the boys are always jeering me about it.'

"J. R.—'I wish to speak with you' (the Inspector). 'I have no fault to find with the officers. I have been here 13 months. My conduct has not been altogether so good as it ought to be. I felt what you said to us in the yard to-day, and come to speak to you about the boys. If the boys were quite away from us there would be no reports. The men induce the boys to commit faults; there would be no more complaints than from the other wards if the boys were away from us.'"

Observations.—I have on former occasions remarked upon the inconvenient construction of this prison for the purposes of effective discipline and management, but always coupled with the observation that there were still many resources available for a nearer approach to these desirable ends, which were either neglected or had escaped notice.

I recommend to the justices that the day-rooms should be fitted up with narrow tables round the walls, constructed so as to lift up and down, at which the prisoners should eat their meals silently, orderly, and decently, instead of, as at present, in noise, confusion, and like a mob. That grace be said before and after meals, and all prisoners should leave the table at the same time. That provisions unconsumed at each meal should be withdrawn by the officers and returned into store. That the prisoners be marched in file, under the superintendence of the officers, when taking exercise, and moving in classes from one part of the prison to another. That one of the long rooms which is at present appropriated for hand-loom weaving, be set apart as a dining-room for prisoners who work in the building contiguous thereto. I am of opinion that the treatment of the boys is injudicious, and that it is highly advisable to separate them as far as practicable from the adults. There is another large room, well adapted for the purpose, which may be appropriated specially to their accommodation, where they might be taught at least the first elements of some trade, eat their meals, and pass the great proportion of their time. Their school lessons and exercise should not be of too formal or sedentary a nature; the latter might be divested of its monotony by drilling them in the most common military movements. I refer to the treatment of this class of prisoners at Wakefield to prove that, when sentenced for long periods of imprisonment, how indispensable it is that the discipline be not of too sedentary a character, in order to preserve the body and mind from injury. I am satisfied that the misconduct of the boys which has been so marked at Lancaster Castle, will cease under more judicious treatment and milder reproof.

I recommend that the food be served out to the females in portions at each meal,—that when engaged in work they should be compelled to sit at such distances from each other as should impede idle conversation.

I recommend that a paid officer should be appointed to superintend the cooking of the prisoners' food, and that the allowance of beer to the cooks be discontinued.

I recommend the omission of such passages in the keeper's journal as those pointed out to the visiting justices, and which are rather reflections than entries of occurrences of importance, as required by the Gaol Act.

I refer the visiting justices to a note made upon an entry in the keeper's journal on the punishment of a boy. I am of opinion that cases of this description should be laid before the justices, and their directions taken thereon. The keeper was obviously anxious to comply with the law, and to act with humanity to the prisoner.

I recommend most strongly to the justices, that in all cases of prisoners being discharged who are under 20, where their connexions are at all respectable, a communication should be previously made to their relations or friends of the day and hour at which they will leave the

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Lancaster Castle. County Gaol for Lancashire.

prison, coupled with the request that they will attend to receive them. Also, that all boys in a state of destitution should, on discharge, be sent to the nearest union, accompanied by an officer from the prison.

I observe with much satisfaction that the visiting justices now hold a weekly meeting for business connected with the gaol, and I suggest that on these occasions the journals of the keeper, chaplain, and surgeon be laid before them, and the entries of the preceding week be examined.

I am of opinion that the adoption of the official code of rules, with some alterations and exceptions, and the re-construction of the dietaries upon a scale ascending with the length of imprisonment, would be attended with advantage.

Those who have any knowledge of large provincial towns, especially Manchester, Liverpool, and others connected with the manufacturing districts, cannot fail of having noticed the attracting announcements from publicans, of schemes of lotteries under the denomination of sweepstakes; wherein large sums of money as prizes are made dependent upon the events of such races as the Derby or St. Leger. These schemes are propounded by the owners of public houses, who enter the shareholders, receive the stakes, and provide the entertainments on the several occasions when the parties interested meet together. I have heard, both from keepers of prisons and from prisoners themselves, many instances where these lotteries have been most fatal temptations to crime, and feel satisfied, from my own observation, that the increasing number of cases of embezzlement, particularly in Manchester, may in some degree be traced to the recent impulse given to this kind of gambling in that neighbourhood, and that any public exposition which may tend to its discouragement cannot fail of being beneficial. In confirmation of this view, I append the voluntary statement made to me by a prisoner who was once in a respectable condition of life, who was upon the eve of being discharged after a long period of imprisonment in Lancaster Castle :—

"I have resided at Manchester for 21 years, and since the year 1830, a system of gambling upon the events of horse races has crept into, and is supported by, all the public houses of the middle-class at Manchester. The gambling is generally in the shape of sweepstakes, but it is not this alone, but it leads to other betting. This was one of the first, and I may say the principal, temptation to me in going wrong. I used to frequent the public houses, and subscribed to their sweepstakes. I won at one time 170*l*., and have also had smaller prizes on two occasions since. The class of people who are most generally subscribers to these stakes are the warehousemen and book-keepers. I was a book-keeper myself. As soon as a prize is gained, the lucky man is sure to go on, and at the meeting in the public house, where he receives his prize-money, another sweepstake is got up for another race. When a sufficient number of members are down for the sweepstakes, a general meeting of them is called at the public house, and the names of the shareholders, and the horses to run, are placed in two cups and drawn out. Drunken quarrels, rioting, and all of that sort, take place when the great event is decided. At the general meetings men get flushed with wine, and they adjoin to other and less respectable public houses in knots, where card and dice-playing go on the whole night. I know an instance of a man, a warehouseman, going through the Insolvent Court for 3000*l*., his losses being principally through this sort of gambling; he owed me 300*l*. by betting, which of course I never got. He, I know, began first at the sweepstakes. I knew also another case of a married man in ——— Street; there was a very serious deficiency in his accounts, and he would have been apprehended but for his friends coming forward. He was discharged, and was driven to the lowest verge of misery. I knew him intimately, and used often to meet him at the public houses; he owed me 13*l*. for betting. If these sweepstakes could be put a stop to, I am sure from my own knowledge of the extent of the mischief they create, it would be most beneficial to Manchester. I am quite a lost creature, and would do anything now by which I might be able to get an honest living."

LANCASTER.—BOROUGH LOCK-UPS.

Lancaster. Borough Lock-ups.

THESE lock-ups were clean at the time of my visit, but the walls of one of the cells had been disfigured by a violent prisoner, and required whitewashing.

RETURN of Prisoners apprehended by the Borough Police between the 9th of November, 1842, and the 9th of November, 1843.

Nature of Offences.	No. of Prisoners.	Nature of Offences.	No. of Prisoners.
Felonies	55	Brought forward	156
Manslaughter	1	Apprentices disorderly	6
Obtaining Goods under False Pretences	3	Workhouse Act, (inmates offending against)	4
Reputed Thieves	9	For having committed aggravated and petty assaults, fighting and causing affrays, drunk, riotous and disorderly persons, maliciously damaging property, offences against the Police Act, &c.	165
Pawning (unlawfully)	1		
Vagrant Act (three classes)	42		
Prostitutes (riotous and disorderly)	35		
Deserters	3		
Assaulting Police Constable	7		
Carried forward	156	Total	331

Apprehended in the year 1841 418
,, ,, 1842 391
,, ,, 1843 331
Total . . 1140

SALFORD.—New Bailey House of Correction.

(Second Notice.)

Upon a visit to this establishment subsequent to the ordinary inspection, which will be found detailed in a preceding portion of this Report, I had much satisfaction in finding that the following improvements had taken place:—

Hospital.—A resident male officer appointed. Small building adjoining the males' side, formerly occupied with the disinfecting apparatus, fitted up as a surgery, the surgery being entirely removed from the females' side.

Books.—A case-book and register of cases established, being in addition to the surgeon's journal.

Cook-house.—Steam apparatus for cooking and warming, with other alterations; and the *Disinfecting Apparatus* brought into connexion with it.

The steam apparatus for cooking and warming appears to merit a more detailed notice: it has been manufactured and fitted by Mr. Peter Leigh, of Chapel-street, Salford, and is one of the most convenient and perfect of the kind I have seen, and I strongly recommend its use in other establishments. The oven for disinfecting clothing is likewise supplied with heat from the boiler, and, in a smaller establishment, the bath might be furnished with hot water, and the prison even warmed from the same source. The keeper states that it answers every expectation, and I annex the following description of the mechanical means employed for the purpose:—

There are two wrought-iron boilers, of three-horse power each, in which the steam is generated to supply the cooking-boilers. These boilers can be used either together or separately, one alone being sufficient for all purposes; but, should one be out of order, the other is always available, and they are used alternately.

The steam can be shut off from either boiler immediately by means of a slide valve. A cistern, containing 2,500 gallons, is placed over the boiler-house to supply the boilers with water, as likewise the cooking-boilers hereafter described. The steam from these boilers is taken from a main-pipe (3 inches bore) by branches (1½ inch bore) through the wall to the several cooking-boilers. These branches are each furnished at the end with a patent steam-tap, with a union joint attached, from which is continued a copper pipe (1¼ inch bore) to the bottom of the boiler, with a T branch, perforated with small holes, running lengthwise along the bottom in each direction. Each of the cooking-boilers is supplied with a patent bib-tap fixed over it, conveying cold water from the cistern above the boiler-house before mentioned.

The open space above the boiler is contracted to the top with a large zinc dispenser at the top, which carries off the steam effectually.

The two boilers in which the steam is generated are each fitted with a safety-valve, so constructed that the pressure cannot exceed 10 lbs. to the inch, beyond which the steam must blow off. And they are also each furnished with a newly-invented water-guage, with a dial and index, showing the height of water in the boiler, which apparatus is furnished with a whistle, which gives a continuous shrill call when the water is too low, or if there should be an over-pressure of steam by reason of any misworking of the safety-valve.

The cook-house is warmed by steam, as is also the joiners' shop, which is near; the latter being also provided, from the same source, with a simple apparatus for heating the glue-kettle and keeping the glue fit for use, so that the prisoners employed therein may have no occasion to leave the shop.

Hot water is conveyed by a pipe from the hot-water boiler in the cook-house to the tanks in the yard, for washing up purposes; and there is a branch pipe with a tap outside the building, for the purpose of drawing hot water when it is required for any part of the prison, so that there may be no occasion for hot water being sent for to the cook-house.

The steam generated in the two boilers is likewise conveyed to the apparatus for disinfecting clothing, &c., which has been removed into a building adjoining the cook-house from another part of the prison, where it was worked by means of an independent boiler, and has been found to answer its purpose quite as effectually as before.

Solitary Confinement by Court.—Cells used for this purpose are glazed, with louvre blinds outside to admit more light than formerly.

Scales and weights provided for the dining-rooms and wards.

The governor keeps an alphabetical catalogue of all the books in general or partial circulation among the prisoners.

The term "felon," as applied to prisoners before trial, is altogether done away with.

The instructions for letter-writing have been amended by the friends of prisoners before trial being informed that they have the privilege of writing and receiving letters.

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER CASTLE—County Gaol.

[Inspected November 24, 1843, and subsequent days.]

A Return from the County Gaol of Chester Castle of the Number and Description of Prisoners in Custody on the 24th November, 1843, the day of Inspection.

Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation.

No.	Name.	Age.	Where and when Tried.	Offence.	Sentence.
1	W. C.	47	Court of Assize, April 2, 1842	Burglary	Transported 15 years (a cripple.)
2	J. W.	22	,, April 1, 1843	Burglary on two indictments	6 calendar months for the first offence, and to be transported 10 years for the second.

Convicted Felons Sentenced to Imprisonment.

1	J. F.	37	Knutsford Sessions, Nov. 28, 1842	Stealing wheat	12 calendar months' hard labour.
2	S. S.	46	,, ,,	Stealing poplar boards	,, ,,
3	J. S.	21	,, ,,	Stealing bread	,, ,,
4	J. H.	47	,, Jan. 4, 1843	Receiving stolen goods	,, ,,
5	G. Y.	27	,, ,,	Stealing a silk handkerchief	,, ,,
6	F. H.	24	,, ,,	Stealing onions	,, ,,
7	W. B.	27	,, ,,	Stealing fowls	,, ,,
8	G. M.	30	,, Feb. 13, 1843	Stealing money and other articles.	,, ,,
9	W. L.	54	Chester Sessions, Mar. 27, 1843	Stealing two razors	,, ,,
10	S. B.	25	Knutsford Sessions, April 17, 1843	Stealing bread	,, ,,
11	J. D.	21	,, May 22, 1843	Breaking into a shop and stealing coffee and other articles therefrom.	,, ,,
12	J. S.	23	,, ,,		
13	B. W.	30	,, ,,	Stealing one heifer	,, ,,
14	P. S.	45	,, ,,	Stealing wearing apparel	9 calendar months' hard labour.
15	T. R.	27	,, June 26, 1843	Breaking into a dwelling-house and stealing therefrom.	,, ,,
16	H. P.	18	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
17	J. A.	18	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
18	J. H.	22	,, ,,	Stealing gingham, &c.	6 calendar months' hard labour.
19	J. F.	20	,, July 31, 1843	Stealing a drum-net	12 calendar months' hard labour.
20	A. J.	56	,, Oct. 16, 1843	Stealing wearing-apparel	9 calendar months' hard labour.
21	J. B.	31	,, ,,	Stealing milk	,, ,,
22	G. W.	24	,, ,,	Breaking into a dwelling-house and stealing therefrom.	12 calendar months' hard labour.
23	G. B.	34	,, ,,	Stealing wheat	,, ,,
24	J. C.	48	,, ,,	Stealing bacon, &c.	18 calendar months' hard labour

Offences Connected with the late Riots.

1	J. T.	39	Special Commission, Oct. 5, 1842	Riot	15 calendar months.
2	S. G.	27	,, ,,	,,	18 calendar months.
3	C. H.	29	,, ,,	,,	,,
4	M. M.	23	,, ,,	,,	,,
5	S. S.	23	,, ,,	,,	,,
6	S. B.	25	Spring Assizes, April 1, 1843	Conspiracy	8 calendar months.
7	J. B.	33	,, ,,	,,	12 calendar months.
8	T. B.	51	,, ,,	,,	,,

Convicted Misdemeanants.

1	W. R.	32	Knutsford Sessions, Feb. 14, 1842	Assault with intent to ravish	2 years' hard labour.
2	J. M.	23	Chester Sessions, Jan. 2, 1843	Placing timber on the Chester and Birkenhead Railway to obstruct an engine, &c.	18 calendar months' hard labour.
3	F. P.	22	Knutsford Sessions, Feb. 14, 1843	Riot	2 years' hard labour.
4	J. B.	29	,, April 17, 1843	Attempting to commit beastiality.	12 calendar months' hard labour.
5	A. H.	28	,, June 26, 1843	,, ,,	18 calendar months' hard labour.
6	B. L.	23	,, ,,	Assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty.	12 calendar months' hard labour and sureties, self in 20*l.* and two in 10*l.* each, to keep the peace for 12 months, or imprisoned until such sureties be entered into.
7	R. B.	21	,, July 31, 1843	,, ,,	9 calendar months' hard labour.
8	T. W.	28	Court of Assize, Aug. 5, 1843	Assault	6 calendar months.
9	W. W.	36	,, ,,	,,	,,

A Return of the Number and Description of Prisoners in Custody, &c.—*continued*.

SUMMARILY CONVICTED.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom and when Tried.	Offence.	Sentence.
1	J. L. .	18	Rev. T. Brooke, June 12, 1843	Fighting	12 calendar months, or enter into recognizance, self in 30*l.* and two in 15*l.* each, to keep the peace for 12 calendar months.
2	J. F. .	29	,, June 23, 1843	Threatening to injure . . .	6 calendar months, or enter into recognizance, self in 20*l.* and two in 10*l.* each, for 6 calendar months.

SOLDIERS CONVICTED OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE MILITARY LAW.

1	T. G. .	26	Lieut.-Col. Michel, commanding the 6th Royal Regiment Foot, Aug. 29, 1843.	Drunkenness and insubordination.	5 months' imprisonment; first, third, and fifth solitary; the remainder hard labour.
2	W. F..	28	,, Oct. 14, 1843	Desertion	3 lunar months' hard labour.
3	Q. T. .	28	,, ,,	Desertion, and making away with necessaries.	4 lunar months; first and fourth solitary; remainder hard labour.
4	J. L. .	26	Major Anderson, Royal Artillery, Oct. 20, 1843.	Absenting himself without leave from tattoo-roll, and breaking his confinement to barracks.	3 calendar months; first and last fortnight solitary; remainder hard labour.
5	D. B. .	21	Captain Fraser, commanding the 6th Royal Regiment Foot, October 21, 1843.	Desertion and making away with necessaries.	2 months; first and last fortnight solitary; intervening month hard labour.
6	J. T. .	22	,, ,,	,, ,,	4 months' hard labour.
7	R.T.E.	22	,, Nov. 7, 1843	,, ,,	6 lunar months; first, third, and fifth solitary; remainder hard labour.
8	S. T. .	26	,, ,,	Absence and drunkenness . .	5 lunar months; first and fifth solitary; remainder hard labour.

FEMALES CONVICTED OF FELONY.

1	M. B. .	25	Knutsford Sessions, Oct. 17, 1842	Stealing an iron-pan . . .	18 calendar months' hard labour.
2	M. A. .	27	,, April 17, 1843	Stealing from the person . .	12 calendar months' hard labour.
3	A. T. .	18	,, May 22, 1843	Stealing earthenware . . .	,, ,,
4	A. C. .	48	,, July 31, 1843	Stealing linen and wearing apparel.	,, ,,
5	H. E. .	27	,, Oct. 16, 1843	Stealing one basket and one whisket.	,, ,,

UNTRIED MALES.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.
1	T. B. . .	..	Arson and feloniously wounding.	20	J. M. . .	61	Murder.
2	W. O. . .	27	Assault with intent to rob.	21	S. M. . .	53	,,
3	W. H. . .	60	Bigamy.	22	T. H. . .	21	Manslaughter.
4	J. E. . .	35	Burglary.	23	W. V. . .	31	,,
5	J. S. . .	13	,,	24	J. H. . .	21	,,
6	T. E. . .	17	,,	25	J. C. . .	20	,,
7	T. S. . .	13	,,	26	J. B. . .	23	,,
8	J. C. . .	37	,,	27	J. W. . .	54	,,
9	T. R. . .	31	,,	28	J. W. the younger.	18	,,
10	R. H. . .	22	,,				
11	J. H. . .	25	,,	29	L. O. . .	35	,,
12	R. H. . .	33	,,	30	J. K. . .	15	Sacrilege.
13	J. B. . .	23	Wounding with a hammer.	31	J. D. . .	18	Bestiality.
14	J. H. . .	22	Stabbing.	32	S. B. . .	15	Striking a female on the head with an iron windlass.
15	T. R. . .	76	Attempting to discharge a gun at a sheriff's officer.	33	S. G. . .	49	Stealing a cow.
16	L. C. . .	19	Horse-stealing.	34	H. H. . .	44	Feloniously causing to be inserted in the District Register Book a false entry of the death of his wife.
17	D. G. . .	16	Housebreaking.				
18	C. W. . .	29	,,				
19	J. R. . .	65	Embezzlement.	35	R. K. . .	25	Want of sureties to give evidence in a case of burglary.

UNTRIED FEMALES.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.
1	E. B. . . .	26	Bigamy.
2	M. M'N. . .	40	,,

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Cheshire.
Chester Castle. County Gaol.

A Return of the Number and Description of Prisoners in Custody, &c.—*continued.*

SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Untried	35	2	37
Transports	2	..	2
Political Offenders	8	..	8
Convicted Felons	24	5	29
Convicted Misdemeanants by Court	9	..	9
Prisoners Summarily Convicted	2	..	2
Soldiers committed by Court Martial	8	..	8
Total of Criminals	88	7	95
,, Debtors	28	2	30
,, Criminals and Debtors	116	9	125

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the County Gaol of Chester Castle, with the Nature of their Occupations, on the 24th of November, 1843.

	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Not employed	35	2
Sick	6	..
Weaving	13	..
Winding bobbins	6	..
Pulling oakum	17	..
Assisting the cook	1	..
Hospital nurse	1	..
Fireman	1	..
Cleaning, &c.	2	1
Washing	..	3
Sewing	..	1
Clogging	1	..
Mat-making	2	..
Tailoring	1	..
Basket-making	1	..
Packing, &c.	1	..
Total	88	7

The interior of this prison was unexceptionably clean and neat at the time of my visit, and bore altogether an improved appearance. The persons and apparel of the prisoners were clean. Several of the prisoners requested to see the inspector, but, upon hearing their complaints, they proved of a most trivial character. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Secretary of State, the cell-windows have been glazed, and the entire of the buildings warmed. The ventilation of the hospital has also been improved.

Dietaries.—The dietaries recommended in the official Code of Rules have been adopted, and another officer appointed to superintend the cooking. The articles of food submitted to me were excellent, and the quantities appeared anything but inordinate. The female prisoners, it appeared, objected to the cocoa, being unused to it. I examined the prisoners on the subject of the diet, and their answers were satisfactory. They stated their general approval of the variety and quality of the food, and preferred it on this account to the former one, but they thought that there was less of it. It must be recollected that a very considerable proportion of the food of the prisoner has heretofore been given to him in a liquid state, which, by its bulk, has satisfied the immediate cravings of hunger, but without furnishing that aliment to the system which was requisite for its support; and I have no doubt many complaints will follow the substitution of dietaries which, though far superior in nutritive qualities, are more concentrated, and consequently less bulky.

Health.—The surgeon states :—

"I am house-surgeon to the county infirmary. I am not appointed specially as surgeon to the county gaol; but the county pays a certain sum to the funds of the infirmary, for which medical attendance and medicines are provided from that institution. I examine prisoners before they are classed, and also see every prisoner twice during the week. There has been no epidemic. There were some few cases of diarrhœa, which I think arose from the general state of the atmosphere, not from any local cause. There is no perceptible difference in the prisoners' health since the introduction of the new dietaries."

I went over the hospital with the surgeon, and found it in most excellent order; the thermometer marking 52°. The following remarkable case, drawn up by Mr. M'Ewen, the surgeon, was under treatment at the time of my visit :—

Benjamin W—— states himself to be a farm labourer, about 30 years of age; was committed to Chester Castle on the 2nd of June last. When admitted, he had all the appearance of robust health, which he enjoyed until the 12th of September, when he was received into the hospital for an injury of the eye, sustained from a small piece of stone, which struck him when employed breaking stones; he likewise stated that he had for several summers spit a small quantity of blood, but he had had no return during the previous summer. He had taken no medicine, excepting a dose of aperient pills, until the day of his admission into hospital.

Considerable inflammation of the conjunctiva took place from the injury, which was combated by the patient being put into a dark room, with the local application of leeches from time to time as required, with cooling lotions and aperient medicines. The inflammation speedily abated, and on the 18th he was allowed to get up and go up and down the ward, with a dark cover over his eyes. At night he complained of perspiring very much, saying he felt chilly, with pains in his limbs and back: his tongue was clean, and without any material excitement of the pulse. He requested to be allowed more clothing at night, which was granted. It appeared to me that the perspiration and other feverish symptoms arose chiefly from confinement; and I ordered him to go daily to the airing-yard and take as much exercise as he chose. He had full gaol diet, and a mixture of quinine with sulphuric acid to be taken three times a-day.

September 29th.—On making my visit, he complained of having a sleepless night, having pain in his bowels and diarrhœa. The quinine mixture was omitted, and a cardiac mixture substituted.

October 4th.—Diarrhœa gone, but the perspirations continue; pulse 68, regular; tongue clean and moist. Says he feels better, but weak; sleeps better at night. He does not perspire at all during the day.

October 11th.—To have a pint of ale daily, and to take a dose of magnesia with bitter infusion every morning to keep his bowels regular, and to go into the open air as much as possible. He continued improving till the 16th, when he complained of pain in his bowels, with furred tongue and thirst. To take a scruple of the compound scammony powder every third night, and a dose of black-draught the following morning. The medicine brought away dark fœtid stools; but no change as regards perspirations.

October 25th.—Much the same; bowels regular. To omit all medicines.

November 1st.—Perspirations continue, but much more profuse; his shirts and sheets are thoroughly wet every night. He is losing flesh rapidly. He was this day accurately weighed (weight avoirdupois); 139 lbs. Takes his food very well. No medicine ordered; sleeps well.

November 8th.—Is much the same; perspirations continue; no pain or uneasiness anywhere: chest was percussed and examined with stethoscope, but no abnormal sound was detected. He was ordered small doses of opium, in combination with dilute nitric-acid, every four hours.

November 11th.—Was again weighed; he had lost 10 lbs., his weight being exactly 129 lbs.

November 13th.—Since he was weighed on the 11th, he has made only 24 ozs. of urine by measure. Takes his food well.

November 16th.—Complains of pain in the lumbar region, but no tenderness was discovered on pressure. He is very dispirited. To be cupped to 18 ozs. over the loins, and to take half a grain of tartarized antimony in solution every two hours.

November 17th.—The three first doses of the mixture made him sick, but did not vomit much. Has made, since my visit yesterday, 9 ozs. of urine, which is clear when voided, but very turbid on cooling.

November 18th.—Perspiration the same; did not sleep well in the night; tongue moist. Mixture does not now make him sick; to continue it. Made since yesterday 9 ozs. of urine. Urine tested with heat, with nitric acid, a solution of oxymuriate of mercury, but with neither was there any albumen thrown down.

November 19th.—Perspiration the same; has slept better; has voided since yesterday 8 ozs. of urine. To omit the tartar emetic mixture, and to take 8 drops of strong nitro-muriatic acid every two hours in water.

November 20th.—Perspirations continue the same; has made since my visit yesterday 7 ozs. of urine. Not to go to bed during the night, but to remain up in an arm-chair, with plenty of clothing around him. Perspiration came at the usual time.

November 21st.—Did not sleep much; has made 8 ozs. of urine since yesterday.

November 22nd.—Has made 11 ozs. of urine since last visit; it has a strong ammoniacal odour. Perspirations continue as profuse as before.

November 23rd.—Quantity of urine voided since yesterday, 7 ozs.

November 24th.—Tongue clean; rather thirsty; slept well during the night. Was again weighed to-day; it was found he had lost 2 lbs. since last weighed; present weight, 127 lbs. Continues the gaol diet and the ale. Being anxious to know the weight of his stools, I caused a chamber utensil to be accurately weighed, and the stools to be weighed every two days, deducting the tare of the utensil. Weight of egesta on the 23rd and 24th was 9½ lbs. Quantity of urine voided, 14 ozs.

November 25th.—To omit the medicine; he thinks it gives him pain in the stomach. Perspirations the same. Quantity of urine voided, 10 ozs.

November 26th.—Pulse 72, regular; is free from pain everywhere. Urine voided, 7 ozs.; weight of egesta, 9 lbs.

November 27th.—Perspiration the same. Urine voided, 9 ozs.

November 28th.—Urine voided, 7 ozs.; weight of egesta, 10 lbs.

November 29th.—Perspiration the same. Urine voided, 7 ozs.

November 30th.—Urine voided, 6 ozs.; stools, 10 lbs. 4 ozs.

December 1st.—Perspirations continue the same; does not perspire any during the day. States that he could take more food; feels a craving sensation at the pit of his stomach; no tenderness on pressure. To have tea and bread-and-butter daily for breakfast; 1 lb. of raw beef, cooked in any shape he chooses, for dinner daily; and 1 quart of gruel for supper. Allowance of bread daily, 26 ozs. Continues the ale. To have the mixture repeated. Quantity of urine voided since yesterday, 6 ozs.

December 2nd.—Quantity of urine voided, 7 ozs.; weight of egesta, 9 lbs. 6 ozs.

December 3rd.—Urine voided, 7 ozs.; in other respects the same.

December 4th.—Complains to-day of wind on his stomach, with pain in his back and limbs; did not sleep well last night. A slight cough; tongue clean and moist; pulse 58, feeble. Takes all his food. Urine voided, 5 ozs.; weight of egesta, 10 lbs. 6 ozs.

December 5th.—Urine voided, 5 ozs.

December 6th.—Urine voided, 7 ozs.; weight of egesta, 9 lbs. 14 ozs. Pulse 56, slow but regular.

December 7th.—When having an evacuation to-day he parted with about a yard and a quarter of *tape-worm*. No pain or tenderness of bowels. Quantity of urine voided, 6 ozs.

December 8th.—Urine voided, 5 ozs.; weight of egesta, 10 lbs. 8 ozs.

December 9th.—Urine voided, 4 ozs.

December 10th.—Urine voided, 9 ozs.; weight of egesta, 9 lbs. 2 ozs.

December 11th.—Urine voided, 9 ozs. Perspirations continue much the same. To continue the acid mixture.

December 12th.—Urine voided, 8 ozs.; weight of egesta, 2 lbs. 11 ozs.

December 13th.—Urine voided, 7 ozs.

December 14th.—Pulse 68, regular; has voided no urine since my visit yesterday; weight of egesta, 7 lbs. 8 ozs. Was weighed to-day; weight the same as November 24th, viz., 127 lbs. He is very cheerful; up daily; takes all his food; and sleeps well at night.

Return of Prisoners on Extra Diet, with the nature of their Disease, on 24th November.

Margaret A.	Diseased elbow-joint.
William C.	Paralytic of the left side.
Benjamin W. . . .	Excessive perspirations.
Daniel B.	Convalescent from an attack of inflammation of the eyes.

The four prisoners, with the exception of Margaret A., were in the hospital on the day of inspection. There were likewise in the hospital and under medical treatment, but not on extra diet—

David G.	Inflamed eyes.
Samuel T.	Diarrhœa.
James W.	Abscess of the cheek.

The following prisoners were under treatment for temporary ailments on the day of inspection, but able to attend their labour:—

George Y.	Scrofulous sores on neck.
Michael M.	Asthma.
Thomas R.	Slight cold.
Joseph W.	Constipation.
Thomas S.	Constipation.
Mary S.	Cough.
Thomas H.	Gastrodynia.
Rowland B. (debtor) .	Primary syphilis.

Return of Prisoners who have obtained their Pardon upon Medical grounds, from September, 1841, to September, 1843.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Disease.	When Discharged.
				1841.
Michael B. .	26	Assault and riot	Chronic bronchitis, with threatened consumption.	Dec. 14.
				1843.
John T. . .	34	Horse-stealing	Diseased hip-joint . . .	Jan. 20.
Margaret T. .	54	Receiving stolen goods . .	Chronic rheumatism, producing lameness.	April 5.
Thomas L. .	26	Assault, with intent to commit a rape.	Scrofulous habit, with threatened consumption if confinement was continued.	July 7.

The above prisoners continued under medical treatment until the day of their discharge, without any marked improvement, after their pardon was obtained. It has not been found possible to obtain any account of any of them since their discharge.

RETURN of the Deaths of Prisoners in the County Gaol, Chester, from November, 1841, to November, 1843.

Name.	When Admitted into the Gaol.	State of Health on Admission.	Length of Time in Infirmary.	Disease or Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
James S.	April 22, 1841	Consumptive .	Treated in his own room.	Consumption.	Nov. 20, 1841.
John J. .	Dec. 24, 1840	Delicate . .	May 11, 1842.	Ditto . . .	July 13, 1842.
Patrick C.	July 3, 1841 .	Good health .	Feb. 3, 1843 .	Hydrothorax, water in chest.	Feb. 20, 1843.
Sarah C..	Nov. 12, 1842	Had chronic bronchitis when admitted.	Was treated in her own room.	Hepatization of the lungs, with effusion into the chest.	April 12, 1843.
Joseph Y.	Jan. 11, 1843	Bad health .	Feb. 27, 1843	Chronic dysentery.	April 30, 1843.
Mary G..	March 7, 1843	Very bad health, and of weak intellect.	Treated in her own room.	Consumption .	June 18, 1843.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

"I perform two full services on the Sabbath, and have before me a class for catechism immediately after the second service. I also have a service in the hospital on that day when there are any sick. On the week-days, prayers every morning, and visits to the sick and those in solitary confinement. I also visit the schools, and observe the progress made by the prisoners. I take the prisoners in classes, and exercise them in acquiring a knowledge of the meanings of the passages of Scripture read by them. The Catholic priest attends regularly. No prisoner of any other persuasion has signified a wish to be attended by other ministers. The sacrament has been administered. The prisoners convicted for the riots of last year have behaved remarkably well, and attended most profitably to the religious instruction imparted in the prison. They have greatly improved in various knowledge. We have now two libraries, one for the criminals and another for the debtors. The debtors who require a change of books send in a list of those they require and are supplied. The schoolmaster was accustomed to teaching before appointed, he kept a school. The under matron instructs the females. The average time spent by me in the prison is about three hours daily."

The schoolmaster states,—

"I come into the prison about half-past 8 with the letters. Those for the prisoners are, after inspection by the governor, given to them. School begins about half-past 9, generally with the class for elementary knowledge, and then with another class. Chapel at half-past 11, and school finishes at 4. The classes are formed according to the proficiency of the prisoners. They are assembled in a large class for religious instruction by the chaplain in the chapel on Sundays, and in the work-rooms on the week-days. The prisoners make considerable progress. The debtors make good use of the books."

CATALOGUE of BOOKS for the use of the Debtors confined in the County Gaol of Chester Castle.

No.	Title.	No.	Title.
1	Anson's Voyage.	28	Poems.
2	Voyage to the South Sea.	29	Poems.
3	Voyages and Travels.	30	Poems.
4	Voyages and Travels.	31	Poems.
5	Voyages and Travels.	32	Poems.
6	Voyages and Travels.	33	Essays.
7	Voyages and Travels.	34	Spectator, vol. 1.
8	Plutarch's Lives.	35	Spectator, vol. 3.
9	History of the French Revolution, vol. 1.	36	Spectator, vol. 4.
10	History of the French Revolution, vol. 2.	37	Spectator, vol. 5.
11	Present State of Turkey, vol. 1.	38	Spectator, vol. 6.
12	Present State of Turkey, vol. 2.	39	Spectator, vol. 7.
13	Indian Field Sports.	40	Spectator, vol. 8.
14	Barbary Journal.	41	History of Greece.
15	Truth of Christianity.	42	History of Scotland, vol. 1.
16	Five Years' Residence in the Canadas, vol. 1.	43	History of Scotland, vol. 2.
		44	History of Switzerland.
17	Five Years' Residence in the Canadas, vol. 2.	45	Scientific Dialogues.
		46	Miscellanies.
18	Elements of General History, vol. 1.	47	Account of Van Dieman's Land.
19	Elements of General History, vol. 2.	48	Advice to Emigrants.
20	Voyage up the Mediterranean, vol. 1.	49	Lives of the Scottish Worthies, vol. 1.
21	Voyage up the Mediterranean, vol. 2.	50	Lives of the Scottish Worthies, vol. 2.
22	History of the Roman Republic.	51	Lives of the Scottish Worthies, vol. 3.
23	Lives of the English Poets.	52	History of the British Empire in India, vol. 1.
24	Lives of the English Poets.		
25	Lives of the English Poets.	53	History of the British Empire in India, vol. 2.
26	Lives of the English Poets.		
27	Poems.	54	History of the British Empire in India, vol. 3.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cheshire.

Chester Castle. County Gaol.

Catalogue of Books for the use of the Debtors, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Title.	No.	Title.
55	History of the British Empire in India, vol. 4.		The Modern Traveller:—
56	Voyages of Columbus's Companions.	82	Vol. 13. Persia and China.
57	Southey's Life of Nelson.	83	Vol. 14. Turkey.
58	Life of Bruce.	84	Vol. 15. Greece.
59	British Naval Biography.	85	Vol. 16. Greece.
60	History of New York.	86	Vol. 17. Russia.
61	Stranger in Chester.	87	Vol. 18. Spain and Portugal.
62	Blunt's History of the British Reformation.	88	Vol. 19. Spain and Portugal.
		89	Vol. 20. Africa.
		90	Vol. 21. Africa.
63	Tour through South Holland.	91	Vol. 22. Africa.
64	Bruce's Travels.	92	Vol. 23. America.
65	Gulliver's Travels.	93	Vol. 24. America.
66	Dr. B. Franklin's Works.	94	Vol. 25. Mexico, &c.
67	Captain Cook's Voyages, vol. 1.	95	Vol. 26. Mexico, &c.
68	Captain Cook's Voyages. vol. 2.	96	Vol. 27. Columbia.
69	De Foe's History of the Plague.	97	Vol. 28. Peru, Chile.
	The Modern Traveller:—	98	Vol. 29. Brazil.
70	Vol. 1. Palestine.	99	Vol. 30. Brazil.
71	Vol. 2. Syria and Asia Minor.	100	Vol. 31. Italy.
72	Vol. 3. Syria and Asia Minor.	101	Vol. 32. Italy.
73	Vol. 4. Arabia.	102	Vol. 33. Italy.
74	Vol. 5. Egypt, Nubia, &c.	103	Memoirs of the Right Hon. W. Pitt.
75	Vol. 6. Egypt, Nubia, &c.	104	Biographical Dictionary.
76	Vol. 7. India.	105	Walker's Dictionary.
77	Vol. 8. India.	106	Dr. Dodd's Discourses to Young Men.
78	Vol. 9. India.	107	History of England.
79	Vol. 10. India.	108	The Visitor for 1838.
80	Vol. 11. Birmah, Siam, &c.	109	The Visitor for 1839.
81	Vol. 12. Persia and China.	110	History of England.

Examination of Prisoners in School.

The male prisoners were assembled in my presence for religious instruction by the chaplain. The 13th chapter of St. Matthew was selected, each prisoner reading a verse. After which they were questioned as to the meaning of the principal passages in the chapter. The prisoners convicted of riot and conspiracy answered with a much greater readiness, and evinced a much higher degree of intelligence, than the ordinary class of Crown prisoners. Several of the latter class, however, appeared to have made considerable progress in reading.

I also heard the female prisoners read in the Scriptures. Four read very well, and three were making progress in the elements.

Labour.—The men are employed in mat-making, weaving, oakum-picking, clogging, tailoring, and shoe-making; the women in washing and sewing. Their earnings during the last four quarters were as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
December, 1842	81	13	10
April, 1843	39	7	9
July, 1843	35	16	0
September, 1843	42	1	0
	198	17	7

In summer the convicted prisoners are employed in breaking stones for the roads. They work under sheds partitioned for separate labour.

Debtors.—The officer in charge of the debtors states,—

"Of the 30 debtors now here eight take ale and maintain themselves, and 22 are on the county allowance. The general average of late years is that two-thirds receive food from the county. Respectable debtors occasionally board with me. I charge them one pound a-week. They sleep in the prison, and I provide nothing but food for that sum."

Books, Expenditure, &c.—I examined the books, and found them neatly and accurately entered.

An ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the County Gaol for the Year ending September 30, 1843.

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries	1,377	5	0
Prison diet	741	6	4
Extras for sick by order of surgeon	43	14	11
Clothing and bedding	292	12	9
Straw	27	6	7
Coals, candles, and soap	237	8	0
Printing, books, and stationery	112	1	0
Painting, glazing, whitewashing, timber, &c.	110	2	2
Gas	72	11	3
Water	45	0	0
Sundries for use of manufactory	155	9	2
Removing prisoners to and from Knutsford House of Correction	128	4	0
Sundries	219	4	11½
	£3,562	6	1½

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.			
Weaving, shoemaking, woolpicking, &c.	85	18	7			
Sale of oakum, gravel, mats, &c.	113	9	9			
Maintenance of soldiers	86	11	0			
				285	19	4
Balance paid by the treasurer				3,276	6	9½
				£3,562	6	1½

AN ABSTRACT of the Accounts for the Year ending September 30, 1843.

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries	1,377	5	0
Provisions	741	6	4
Extras for sick by order of surgeon	43	14	11
Clothing and bedding	292	12	9
Straw	27	6	7
Coals	179	6	0
Candles and soap	58	2	0
Printing	67	6	6
Stationery	28	12	7
New books	16	1	11
Timber, painting, whitewashing, and glazing	110	2	2
Burial expenses	3	3	0
Oil, black-lead, linseed, &c.	17	16	11
Postages and carriage of goods	23	16	10
Earthenware	1	12	4
Sweeping chimneys	10	16	0
Taxes	19	10	10½
Mops and brushes	34	4	0
Tubs, buckets, &c.	8	15	11
Sundries for use of manufactory	155	9	2
Paid prisoners on their discharge	15	8	1
Gas	72	11	3
Water	45	0	0
Surgical instruments	1	12	6
Removing prisoners to and from House of Correction	128	4	0
Sundries	82	8	6
	£3,562	6	1½

Earnings, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
By weaving, shoe-making, woolpicking, &c.	85	18	7
Sale of oakum, gravel, mats, &c.	113	9	9
Maintenance of soldiers	86	11	0
Balance	3,276	6	9½
	£3,562	6	1½

Observations.—I have great satisfaction in bearing testimony to the cleanliness and order which prevailed in this prison at the time of my visit, and to its generally improved condition.

I recommend that the provisions of the Gaol Act, which require that officers should be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, should be complied with in the instance of the surgeon, which, being done, will impose the legal responsibility on the individual accepting the office.

I am of opinion that the convicted prisoners might work separately in cells of the new buildings during the day, continuing to them their usual exercise; the cells being warmed and sufficiently light and airy.

I recommend that the debtors should be divided into two or three classes, as the buildings may offer convenience.

1. Debtors maintaining themselves, and not included in the third class.
2. Debtors not maintaining themselves, and not included in the third class.
3. Debtors remanded by the Commissioners of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, on the ground of fraud, under the 77th and 78th section of 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 110, and

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cheshire.

Chester Castle. County Gaol.

debtors who refuse to file a schedule of their property under the 36th and 39th section of the same Act; prisoners in contempt and bankrupts remanded by the Court for not answering. That the second and third class be not allowed the privilege of drinking wine or malt liquor except by order of the medical officer.

I am of opinion that the letting of beds, or receiving payment for the maintenance of a debtor or other prisoner by any officer of the prison, is contrary to law, and I recommend its discontinuance; at the same time, as the sums thus received for bed-money from debtors have been generally recognised as a part of the keeper's legitimate emoluments. I think it would be just for the magistrates to take the case into consideration.

Chester. City Gaol and House of Correction.

CHESTER.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected November 24, and subsequent days.]

(For Return, see pp. 106 and 107.)

The interior of the prison was clean and orderly on the days of inspection, with the exception of the debtors' day-room. A complaint was made by a debtor, who was receiving the gaol allowance, that it was insufficient for his support. Upon investigation, it appeared that the dietaries attached to the official rules had been certified for adoption in this prison, but had not been carried into effect. The diet was clearly insufficient for the sustenance of a prisoner, it consisting only of 1 lb. of bread, 1½ lbs. of potatoes, and 2 ounces of oatmeal, daily. On one of the days of the Inspector's visit, it appeared that certain visitors had been allowed to bring in beer with them for the debtors, and that it had been the practice to allow of this being done on other occasions. There also appeared to be a custom among the debtors of exacting garnish for the purpose of purchasing beer and tobacco.

NUMBER of PRISONERS, Male and Female, at present under Confinement in the City Gaol at Chester, November 27th, 1843, th day of Inspection.

	Name.	Age.	Read or Write.	Trade.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.
				MALES CONVICTED OF FELONY.				
					1841.	1842.		
1	Thomas H.	34	Both	Plasterer	December 31	January 10	Stealing money	2 years' imprisonment to hard labour.
					1842.			
2	John H.	20	,,	Grocer	August 19	October 26	Stealing from his employer.	Ditto, ditto.
					1843.			
3	John C.	19	,,	Painter	January 6	January 9	Stealing money	Ditto, ditto.
4	John W.	20	,,	Labourer	March 27	March 30	,, ,,	Ditto, ditto.
5	John R.	48	No	,,	April 6	July 14	Receiving stolen property.	1 year's ditto.
6	John E.	44	Read	Servant	June 19	,,	Stealing wearing apparel.	6 months' ditto.
7	William J.	19	,,	Bricklayer	June 22	,,	,, ,,	Ditto, ditto.
8	Edward D.	16	,,	Labourer	August 9	October 25	Stealing fowl	6 weeks' ditto.
9	Joseph H.	25	No	Fisherman	September 30	,,	Stealing a coat	3 months' ditto.
10	John D.	51	Read	Cattle-dealer	October 10	,,	Obtaining money under false pretences.	6 months' ditto.
11	William C.	22	Both	Joiner	October 21	,,	Picking pockets	10 years' transportation
12	Thomas W.	29	,,	Labourer	October 23	,,	Stealing a rick-cloth	12 months' imprisonment to hard labour.
				FEMALES CONVICTED OF FELONY.				
					1842.			
13	Grace W.	44	No	Charwoman	October 21	October 26	Feloniously receiving stolen property.	18 months' imprisonment to hard labour.
					1843.			
14	Maria M.	41	Read	Joiner's wife	March 13	March 29	Shop-lifting	12 months' ditto.
15	Eliza T.	30	Both	Servant	March 23	March 30	Robbing her employer.	18 months' ditto.
16	Eliz. B.	44	Read	Charwoman	August 22	October 25	,, ,,	10 months' ditto.
17	Frances W.	28	Both	Governess	August 30	,,	Stealing wearing apparel.	4 months' ditto.
				MALE MISDEMEANANTS.				
18	Joseph R.	19	Both	Fisherman	September 20	Summarily convicted.	Illegal fishing	3 months' imprisonment to hard labour.
19	Thomas F.	23	Read	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ditto, ditto.
20	William E.	23	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ditto, ditto.
21	Thomas D.	33	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ditto, ditto.
22	Henry T.	31	Both	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ditto, ditto.

Number of Prisoners, Male and Female, &c.—*continued.*

	Name.	Age.	Read or Write.	Trade.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.
				FEMALE MISDEMEANANTS.				
23	Mary H. .	40	Both .	Brothel keeper .	August 2 .	October 25 .	Keeping a disorderly house.	4 months' imprisonment to hard labour.
24	Mary T. .	63	No .	Charwoman . .	September 15	Summarily convicted.	Illegally pawning . .	3 months' ditto.
				ASSAULTS.				
25	John B. .	27	Read.	Labourer . . .	October 4 .	. .	Fined 50*s*, and 9*s*. 6*d*. costs, or . . .	2 months' imprisonment.
				WANT SURETIES.				
26	Edward F.	24	Both .	Coachmaker . .	September 2.	. .	To find bail for an assault upon his wife.	12 months' bail.
27	Mary W. .	31	No .	Charwoman . .	November 22	. .	Ditto for a breach of the peace.	14 days' ditto.
				MALES UNDER THE VAGRANT ACT.				
28	Samuel B.	20	Both .	Clerk . . .	October 21 .	Summary .	Neglect of master's service.	3 months' hard labour.
29	Herbert M.	31	,,	Butcher . . .	November 10	,,	Begging with a false petition.	2 months' ditto.
30	John M. .	23	,,	,, . . .	November 20	,,	Reputed thief. . .	3 months' ditto.
31	James G. .	14	No .	Labourer . . .	September 6.	,,	,, . . .	Ditto, ditto.
32	James L. .	15	Both .	Sweep . . .	November 9.	,,	,, . . .	Ditto, ditto.
33	Peter P. .	43	No .	Ostler . . .	November 22	,,	Neglect of family. .	1 month's ditto.
				FEMALES UNDER THE VAGRANT ACT.				
34	Ellen O. .	26	Both .	Prostitute. . .	September 7	Summary .	Disorderly . . .	3 months' hard labour.
35	Sarah P. .	24	No .	,, . . .	September 21	,,	,, . . .	Ditto, ditto.
36	Mary A. M.	18	,,	,, . . .	,,	,,	,, . . .	Ditto, ditto.
37	Anne H. .	21	Read.	,, . . .	October 16 .	,,	,, . . .	Ditto, ditto.
38	Jane R. .	19	No .	,, . . .	November 14	,,	Reputed thief . .	1 month's ditto.
39	Anne P. .	22	,,	,, . . .	November 18	,,	Disorderly . . .	Ditto, ditto.
40	Mary A. G.	19	Both .	,, . . .	,,	,,	,, . . .	Ditto, ditto.
41	Amelia G.	16	Read .	,, . . .	,,	,,	,, . . .	Ditto, ditto.
				DEBTORS.				
42	Thomas B.	..	..	. .	1842. July 23 . .	. .	. .	. . .
43	Thomas C.	..	..	. .	1843. January 14 .	. .	. . .	. . .
44	John C. .	..	..	. .	February 17.	. .	. . .	. . .
45	George C.	.	..	. .	June 6 . .	. .	. . .	. . .
46	John R. .	..	..	. .	June 27 . .	. .	. . .	. . .
47	Joseph P..	..	..	. .	August 23 .	. .	. . .	. . .
48	Joseph R.	..	..	. .	September 9.	. .	. . .	. . .
49	Samuel W.	..	..	. .	November 15	. .	. . .	. . .
50	Daniel B .	..	..	. .	,,	. .	. . .	. . .
51	William T.	..	..	. .	November 16	. .	. . .	. . .

	Males.	Females.
Criminals	26	15
Debtors	10	..
Total	36	15

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, Male and Female, and also their Employments, in the City Gaol, Chester, on the 24th day of November, 1843.

Stone Breaking.		Mat Making.		Picking Oakum.		Spinning Ropes.		Pumping.		Cooking.		Cleaning Cells.		Washing.		Repairing Gaol Clothing.		Sick.		Debtors.		Joiners' Work of the Prison.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	0	2	0	3	13	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	10	0	1	0	42	18
16	0	2	0	3	13	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	10	0	1	0	60	

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cheshire.

Chester. City Gaol and House of Correction.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory. The surgeon states, rheumatism, gonorrhœa, and slight injuries from stone breaking, to have been the prevailing ailments.

None of the prisoners are receiving any extra allowance by order of surgeon.

RETURN of the Number of Sick in the City Gaol on the 24th November, the Day of Inspection.

Joseph N. . . . Inflammatory sore throat, from cold.
Mary W. . . . Hysteria; very mild.
Thomas W. . . . Abscess on the back of the hand.

"Only one death has occurred in the gaol during the last two years, in the person of Thomas D., who died in a few days after being received into the gaol, of an attack of apoplexy. He had a previous attack some months before, when living at home."

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties of the chaplain are carried on precisely as heretofore described. On the Sundays, during the intervals of Divine service, the gaol is visited by several respectable persons of both sexes, who have voluntarily undertaken the task of imparting moral and religious instruction to the prisoners. I was present on one of these occasions, when the prisoners appeared to be much interested, and to pay great attention.

Labour.—The prisoners are employed in breaking stones into fragments, for garden-walks, picking oakum, and shirt-making.

Provisions, Books, Expenditure.—I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of the prescribed weight and of good quality. The books were inspected, and proved to be neatly and accurately kept.

Abstract of the Expenditure of the City Gaol, Chester, from Sept., 1842, to Sept., 1843.

	£.	s.	d.
Gaoler's salary, one year	100	0	0
Chaplain's ditto, one year	100	0	0
Matron's ditto, one year and two months	35	0	0
Turnkey's ditto, one year and a quarter, (less three days)	64	10	0
Assistant turnkey 12 weeks, when the office was discontinued	8	8	0
Extra turnkey, during the illness of W. Capper, 16 weeks	11	4	0
Surgeon's salary, one year	30	0	0
Provisions	197	8	10
Gas and coal	54	9	8
Oil, soap, &c.	17	6	5
Repairs	43	14	6
Linen and clothing	51	12	0
Rates, taxes, and insurance	3	10	6
Straw, brushes, and sweeping chimneys, &c. £15 2 9			
Small disbursements per gaoler 17 4 11			
	32	7	8
Extra provisions and wages for labouring prisoners 37 16 1			
Stone, old rope, and other materials for ditto 136 2 1			
	173	18	2
	923	9	9
Deduct amount received for stones, mats, and oakum sold	172	8	7
	751	1	2

Discipline—Observations.

Extracts from the Governor's Journal.

"March 12, 1843.—Most of the debtors refused to attend chapel; some complained of not being well; two were Roman Catholics, and the others Dissenters; the chaplain reported their absence from chapel, with comments thereon, which I read to them in their day-room this morning; they made no remarks.

"April 4.—This morning James L., a boy convicted of felony at the last sessions, was flogged pursuant to his sentence; the birch was used; two dozen lashes.

"April 10.—This morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, three transports, viz., John B., James C., and Benjamin P. attempted to escape over the boundary-wall, by throwing a rope from the roof of the day-room; they were seen by one of my sons who gave the alarm, and their escape was prevented. Put the whole of them in irons, and reported the same to the visiting magistrates.

"May 14.—This day John W., a prisoner convicted of felony, behaved very ill in the school-room, by using exciting language tending to bring the Scriptures into contempt with the other prisoners, and also discouraging the gentlemen who kindly attend every Sunday to instruct them. Mr. M.

Harrison having reported his conduct to me, I went to him and spoke to him on the folly of such conduct, telling him that I should report his conduct to the magistrates; he said, 'I don't care if you do.' I confined him to his cell for the remainder of the afternoon.

"May 15.—This morning I placed W. in a solitary cell, he being very sullen, and not expressing any contrition for his conduct.

"July 21.—On coming from the police-court this day, I was informed by the chaplain that William J., a prisoner serving time for an assault, had behaved ill in chapel by laughing during the prayers; after the service, the chaplain remonstrated with him on his conduct, when J. insultingly told him that all his preaching and praying would do him no good, and denied that he had made any noise or behaved at all irreverently. I therefore placed him in his cell on bread and water, and reported the same to the visiting magistrates.

"John W. was also reported by Manley, assistant turnkey, for climbing on the wall near the debtors'-yard, and neglecting his work; when told of it by Manley, he called him a liar, and used other provoking language. I have confined him in the refractory cell.

"May 22.—This morning confined J. and W. to solitary cells for two days on bread and water. W. behaved in a very bad manner this morning when put in the cell, by swearing, &c.

"September 2.—This morning at 4 o'clock went to the Castle, and brought from thence the body of James R., who was sentenced to be executed this day for the murder of his wife at Stockport; he remained at prayer with the chaplain until 12 o'clock, when he was launched into eternity; he died with scarcely a struggle, aged 58 years. Conveyed the body to the Castle for interment at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon."

The discipline of this prison at the time of my visit was precisely the same as reported upon my last visit. The Rules which had been certified by the Secretary of State had not been enforced, in consequence of some misunderstanding between the municipal authorities. As the Rules will undoubtedly be in force within a short period of time, and as they rigidly require certain duties to be performed by the several officers in the prison, which will go far to remedy several existing defects, I forbear further adverting to them on the present occasion.

With respect to the female prisoners, I am of opinon that the matron should be required to pay more attention to them while at labour, and by keeping them apart from each other at certain distances when employed, prevent as much as possible the mischief arising from unrestrained intercourse. She should also be required to give up a portion of her time to their instruction.

I recommend that the day-rooms should be discontinued to be used as such, and be converted into sleeping-cells; the prisoners, during the intervals of work and exercise, might remain in the large rooms under constant superintendence of the officers.

Also, that the wall at the end of the house of correction, which intercepts light and ventilation, be taken down.

That means of inspecting the sleeping-cells be provided by a small aperture made in the doors.

That the female work-room be partitioned off, and each seat numbered.

That the debtors, as far as the capability of the prison buildings will permit, be divided into two or three classes, viz.—

1. Debtors who maintain themselves not included in class 3.
2. Debtors who do not maintain themselves not included in class 3.
3. Debtors remanded by the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court on the ground of fraud, under the 77th or 78th section of 1 and 2 Vic., c. 110, and debtors who neglect or refuse to file a schedule of their property, under the 36th and 39th sections of the same Act, and bankrupts remanded by the Court for not answering.

That no visitor to a debtor be allowed to bring beer or other liquor into the prison, and their number of visitors be restricted. That the debtors' day-rooms be locked for security from escape while the officers are attending Divine service in the prison chapel.

A very singular practice prevails in this city, of not discharging convicted prisoners from the gaol and house of correction in the morning when the terms of their imprisonment are expired, but detaining them until the middle of the day, and then taking them through the streets to the town-hall for the purpose of being brought before the justices and there discharged.

I have signified my opinion to the justices that this practice is a needless exposure of those who it may be hoped have morally, as well as physically, expiated their guilt by punishment. Also, that the detention of persons to a late hour of the day who have to travel to a distance is a grievance, and that the keeper should bring before the justices, some days previous to their discharge, all cases where prisoners are destitute, and deserving of some allowance, to enable them to reach their destinations, as pointed out by the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64. I have every reason to believe that this suggestion has already had the desired effect.

I recommend to the municipal authorities that, for the security of the prisoners, and for public morals, the prisoners should be no longer conveyed on foot through the streets to and from the sessions house so considerable a distance from the prison, but that a carriage should be provided for the purpose.

This prison, since the appointment of the present keeper, has been materially improved in every detail of its government, and I am satisfied that by the application of the new Rules in their perfect integrity, and giving effect to the recommendations here offered, a still further and more important advance will be made.

CHESTER.—Police Lock-ups.

Chester. Police Lock-ups.

Upon the occasion of my last visit, I reported that these temporary places of detention were not fit for the reception of prisoners, inasmuch that they were deficient in light and ventilation, and without any provision for the supply of artificial heat to the prisoners during the winter season.

II.
Northern and Eastern District.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Cheshire.
Chester.
Police Lock-ups.

To show the condition of the prisoners who have at times been detained in these lock-ups, I subjoin the following statements:—

Turnkey City Gaol.—"The prisoners come down here from the lock-ups in a very cold state, and complaining dreadfully; they look at times as if they had an ague fit upon them. If detained there over Sunday, they receive half a pound of bread on Saturday, one pound on Sunday, and half a pound on Monday morning."

The surgeon of the gaol states,—

"My attention in the gaol has been drawn occasionally to prisoners who have come out of the lock-ups suffering from stiffness of limbs and severe colds, occasioned doubtlessly by their want of proper accommodation."

I again request the attention of the municipal authorities to providing more suitable accommodation for prisoners under temporary detention, and also for the further important purpose of separating prisoners under the same charge previous to examination, when necessary for the ends of justice. I also am of opinion that prisoners unable to maintain themselves should be provided with the gaol diet prescribed for prisoners under examination.

Macclesfield.
Debtors' Prison for the Earl of Derby's Court.

MACCLESFIELD.—Debtors' Prison for the Earl of Derby's Court.

This wretched place of confinemnnt was in a dilapidated and most uncleanly and disorderly state at the time of my visit. Some of the windows were out, the wet had found its way through the roof, and it was altogether in a condition to cause most serious consequences to any unfortunate person who might have been sent there upon execution from this extensive jurisdiction.

Although no prisoners had been lodged there for some time, yet, as the Court was in full practice, such a case was not an improbable occurrence. I felt it my duty to call upon the respectable agents of the Earl of Derby, and point out to them the condition of the prison, and received from them an undertaking that no prisoner should be lodged there until the building was made in a fit and safe condition for their reception.

It appears that the maintenance of the prison buildings devolves, by purchase of certain property, on a third party; but who is to have the custody of the prisoners, and be answerable for their escape, seems involved in some obscurity.

Macclesfield.
County Lock-ups

MACCLESFIELD.—County Lock-ups.

These lock-ups were clean; there were several prisoners waiting for examination before the magistrates. The prisoners are provided with sufficient food, firing, and bedding.

Return of the Number of Prisoners that have passed through the County Police Lock-ups at Macclesfield for the last Two Years, ending November, 1843.

Prisoners over 18 years of age,—	
Males	635
Females	7
Boys under 18 years of age	326
Females	10
Total number	978

The greatest number of prisoners in the lock-ups at one time was 23, during the riots in August, 1842.

Macclesfield.
Borough Lock-ups.

MACCLESFIELD.—Borough Lock-ups.

These lock-ups were clean and orderly at the time of my visit. There were nine prisoners in custody upon various charges, waiting for the examination of the magistrates. The wants of the prisoners with regard to food, firing, and bedding, appear to be properly attended to.

Number of Prisoners in Custody in the Macclesfield Lock-ups from the 6th of December, 1842, to the 30th of November, 1843.

Males above 18	613
Males under 18	163
Females above 18	113
Females under 18	11
Total	900

The greatest number of prisoners in the lock-ups at any one time since the 6th December, 1842, was 19.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM.—COUNTY GAOL.

[Inspected December 7th, and subsequent days.]

A RETURN of Prisoners confined in the County Gaol at Nottingham, December 8, 1843, with their Distribution on the Day of Inspection,

No. 1.—DAY ROOM.

No.	Name.	Age.	Crime.	Sentence.
1	John B. . .	36	Horse-stealing	Transported 10 years.
2	William T. . .	24	Stealing 4 cwt. of lead	,,
3	Thomas H. . .	35	Stealing 45*l.* and other monies . .	,,
4	George F. . .	21	Stealing two smock-frocks and other articles.	Transported 7 years.
5	Joseph B. . .	14	Stealing a dish and 4 lb. weight of potted beef.	,,
6	Allen G. . .	12	,, ,,	,,
7	Robert H. . .	9	,, ,,	,,

No. 2. DAY ROOM.

8	Samuel P. . .	26	Burglary	Committed for trial at Assizes.
9	John P. . .	34	,,	,, ,,
10	Edward S. . .	28	Stealing a horse-rug	Committed for trial at Sessions.
11	Robert C. . .	35	Stealing 6 linseed cakes	,, ,,
12	George G. . .	22	Stealing 1 sack of oats and 1 sack of wheat.	,, ,,
13	Joseph T. . .	14	Stealing a pair of breeches and other articles.	,, ,,
14	William V. . .	30	Burglary	Remandad for further examination.
15	Joseph S. . .	21	,, ...	,, ,,
16	Joseph B. . .	30	,, ...	,, ,,
17	John B.. . .	24	,, ...	,, ,,

No. 3. DAY ROOM.

18	William T. . .	22	Burglary	Committed for trial at Assizes.
19	Thomas R. . .	29	,, ...	,, ,,
20	Smith L. . .	39	,, ...	,, ,,
21	John D.. . .	18	Beastiality	,, ,,
22	Thomas G. . .	24	Burglary	,, ,,
23	Thomas B. . .	36	Stealing 10 lamb hogs	,, ,,
24	George L. . .	29	Horse-stealing	,, ,,
25	William H. . .	25	Stealing 5 calves	Committed for trial at Sessions.

No. 4. DAY ROOM.

26	William P. . .	30	Stealing a cow	Committed for trial at Sessions.
27	Thomas F. . .	29	,, ...	,, ,,
28	Thomas H. . .	52	Stealing 5 calves	,, ,,
29	Alfred P. . .	20	Stealing a quantity of lead . . .	,, ,,
30	Patrick S. . .	15	Stealing 4 penny pieces	,, ,,
31	John G. . .	14	,, ,,	,, ,,
32	John W. . .	16	Stealing 24 penny pieces and other monies.	,, ,,
33	Benjamin J. . .	30	Stealing a silk handkerchief . .	,, ,,
34	Samuel T. . .	21	,, ,,	,, ,,
35	John B. . .	22	Stealing a silver watch	,, ,,

MISDEMEANANTS.

36	Richard H.'. .	40	To be imprisoned 12 calendar months or find sureties, himself in 10*l.* and 2 in 5*l.* each.
37	Robert H. . .	24	Non-payment of a surcharge under the Game Laws.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Nottinghamshire.* Nottingham. County Gaol.

Return of Prisoners confined in the County Gaol at Nottingham—*continued.*

In the Hospital.

No.	Name.	Age.	Crime.	Sentence.
38	William K.	35	Wilful murder	Committed for trial at Assizes.
39	Joseph B.	65	Stealing a gelding	Transported 10 years.
40	William B.	23	Stealing 2 smock-frocks and other articles.	Transported 7 years.

WOMEN'S WARD.

41	Mary M.	22	Concealing the birth of a bastard child	Two years' hard labour.
42	Ann W.	18	Stealing an apron	Committed for trial at Sessions.
43	Hannah W.	15	Stealing 1 shirt and other articles	,, ,,
44	Sarah B.	9	Stealing handkerchiefs and other articles.	,, ,,
45	Jane W.	8	,, ,,	,, ,,
46	Mary W.	40	Receiving the above, knowing them to be stolen.	,, ,,
47	Mary W.	33	Stealing a shirt	,, ,,
48	Maria R.	..	Court of Requests, 14 days' imprisonment, or pay 10*s.*	

No. 5. DAY ROOM.—*Second Division of Debtors.*

49	John P.	Court of Requests, 17 days' imprisonment, or pay 14*s.*
50	Thomas W.	Court of Requests, 18 days' imprisonment, or pay 12*s.* 6*d.*
51	John C.	Court of Requests, 14 days' imprisonment, or pay 10*s.* 6*d.*
52	Samuel S.	Court of Requests, 20 days' imprisonment, or pay 15*s.* 1½*d.*
53	William B.	Court of Requests, 14 days' imprisonment, or pay 11*s.* 2*d.*
54	John H.	Court of Requests, 18 days' imprisonment, or pay 12*s.* 3*d.*
55	Thomas N.	Court of Requests, 11 days' imprisonment, or pay 6*s.*
56	Richard J.	Court of Requests, 14 days' imprisonment, or pay 10*s.* 6*d.*
57	John H.	Non-payment of assessed taxes, 8*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* To be discharged January 2nd.
58	Joseph R.	Non-payment of assessed taxes, 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* To be discharged December 30th.
59	Thomas D.	Estreated recognizance for non-appearance, 20*l.*

No. 6. DAY ROOM.—*Second Division of Debtors.*

60	John S.	Contempt of Court of Chancery, non-payment of 150*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
61	Edward H.	Charged in Execution, 34*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* This defendant was ordered by the Commissioners of Insolvents to be kept in custody or pay 70*l.*
62	Thomas S.	Charged in Execution (Schedule dismissed by Commissioners) 317*l.* 15*s.*
63	George R.	Estreated Recognizance, (To be brought up at Quarter Sessions,) 10*s.*
64	William G.	Court of Requests, 15 days' imprisonment, or pay 8*s.*
65	James A.	Court of Requests, 16 days' imprisonment, or pay 14*s.* 3*d.*
66	George L.	Court of Requests, 15 days' imprisonment, or pay 8*s.*
67	Nehemiah F.	Court of Requests, 12 days' imprisonment, or pay 5*s.*
68	William B.	Court of Requests, 18 days' imprisonment, or pay 14*s.* 6*d.*

First Division of Debtors.

69	John S.	Court of Requests, 17 days' imprisonment, or pay 17*s.* 6*d.*
70	William D.	Charged in Execution, 50*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*
71	Charles T.	Charged in Execution, 50*l.*
72	Edward S.	Charged in Execution, 170*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

The interior of the prison was in general clean; but there were exceptions, both to order and cleanliness, betokening want of proper attention on the part of the under officers. In two of the sleeping-cells a filthy nuisance had been committed by the prisoners, and had been unnoticed by the officers. A tobacco-pipe was found in the misdemeanants' day-room. The sleeping-cells of the second division of debtors were, at eleven o'clock in the day, in a very disorderly state, the beds unmade, and provisions were lying about. Some of the debtors' rooms, which had not been occupied for three weeks, remained uncleaned, and the bedding, the property of the county, was lying about in a neglected condition. A portion of the hospital had been misapplied as a private store-room by the keeper, and another portion of it as a receptacle for prisoners' clothing, &c. In the room occupied as the infirmary, the three prisoners there under medical treatment were sleeping in one bed, although others were unoccupied in the same room. Upon questioning a prisoner in the misdemeanants' ward, as to the nature of his offence, who had been seen by me on entering the prison assisting one of the under officers in the lodge, it appeared from the explanation of the keeper, that although a debtor, he had been allowed, at his own request, in consequence of his destitution, to be classed with the misdemeanants, for the purpose of receiving a superior diet. In certain of the sleeping-cells, the prisoners were sleeping three together, in wooden bedsteads, instead of separately, as required by the statute. The female prisoners of all descriptions were together, and consisted of one debtor, six for trial, and one under

sentence of two years' confinement. Among the numerous deficiencies in this prison there is not one more strikingly apparent than the want of a convenient bath. It is scarcely credible that a small wooden bathing tub is all that is provided in this, a County Gaol: and still less credible that it is placed in the women's airing-yard, and that the females have to be locked up when the bath is used by the males, to prevent their seeing each other.

Dietary.—Debtors, one pound of bread daily.

Prisoners for trial or convicted, for breakfast and supper, half a pound of bread, and a pint of milk each meal.

Dinner, three ounces of oatmeal and half a pound of bread. Sundays, one pound of meat, uncooked.

The food is issued uncooked; the prisoners are not provided with utensils for cooking, but their friends occasionally send them into the prison, and they are given from one to another; 140 lbs. of coal are allowed weekly to each day-room, and 200 lbs. for the debtors.

Untried prisoners on the gaol allowance are not allowed to receive any food from without.

The surgeon states,—

"I do not think the diet sufficient; it may do for a man confined for a fortnight, or three weeks, but not for a longer period."

I am quite of the surgeon's opinion, particularly with reference to the debtors.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

"The prisoners' health has been in general satisfactory. About three months ago there was a good deal of English cholera in the vicinity, but it was not of an aggravated character in the gaol. He does not see the prisoners before they are classed, there being no reception cells."

RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment on the day of Inspection.

Name.	Description.	Disease.
Joseph B. . .	Convicted felon .	Lumbago.
William B. . .	Ditto . . .	Abscess.
William K. . .	For trial . .	Debility.
William H. . .	Ditto . . .	Venereal.
John H. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.

Number of cases of sickness during the year .	103
Greatest number at one time	18
Deaths	None.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

"His duties are carried on in the same manner as heretofore described. No schoolmaster has been appointed, nor is there any instruction of the prisoners: they are provided with elementary books. The matron, of her own accord, on the Sunday afternoon occupies herself with the instruction of the female prisoners. He has not administered the sacrament, not being satisfied of the fitness of those desiring it; in one instance he was convinced it was sought from an unworthy motive. He has now a room in which he sees the prisoners in private. Has been suffering considerably from ill health. During the time the gaol was so crowded with the prisoners committed for riot, four services were performed by him on the Sunday; the prisoners were formed into two divisions for the purpose."

Provisions, Books, &c.—I inspected the articles of food and found them of wholesome quality.

I examined the prison books. There are no entries of visits in the justices' books from November 7, 1842, to June 17, 1843, and since then only of the following dates—September 6, November 4, November 11; but I am informed they have visited at other times without recording their visits.

RETURN of Gaol Expenditure from Michaelmas, 1842, to Michaelmas, 1843.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Officers' salaries	496	12	0
Diet	310	5	3
Extra diet	13	19	2½
Ale and spirits	2	13	7
Clothing and bedding	42	13	6
Candles, oil, and gas	5	10	0
Stationery and printing	5	7	11
Books and tracts	1	4	6
Washing and cleaning	17	5	3
Brushes, beesoms, mops, &c.	5	4	11
Sundries	14	17	0
Carriage of parcels and postage	1	18	6
Conveyance of felons, &c.	183	6	6
Coals and wood	33	11	8
Soap, &c., to felons and misdemeanants . .	6	2	1
Carpenters' work	23	4	3
Bricklayers' work	11	17	8
Plumber and glaziers	10	4	2
Blacksmiths	2	11	6
Paint, oil, &c.	8	2	2
	£1,196	11	7½

The debtors are divided into two classes, but the classification appears to be quite arbitrary, and dependent upon their being able to pay the charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* a-week for rooms and bedding in the superior ward. I found several from the superior Court who were classed with those from the Courts of Request, being unable to pay the demand. This letting of rooms and beds was considered a portion of the keeper's emoluments, the bedding being his property; but in consequence of the statutory prohibition to his engaging in any transaction with the prisoners, the justices have purchased his stock of bedding for 60*l.*, and allowed him 20*l.* yearly as a commutation. The amount now received for the letting of bedding is credited to the county.

Discipline Observations.—I have, on all former occasions of inspecting this prison, reported its inadequacy to give effect to the many salutary provisions laid down in the statutes known as the Gaol Acts. I have reported its insecurity, want of accommodation, defective arrangement, and other deficiencies, to the Secretary of State. The gaol at my present visit still continues in the same condition; and although I consider any considerable outlay on buildings standing upon such a confined and inconvenient site to be very impolitic, yet I am, nevertheless, satisfied that a great deal can be done, at a very trifling expense, by which the establishment may be brought very much closer in analogy with the law, and further animadversion spared, until the question of rebuilding is decided. With this view I have again made suggestions to the justices, and have every reason to hope they have been favourably received.

I recommend—

That the misdemeanants' ward be fitted up and appropriated for female debtors, in order that this class of prisoners may be separated from the criminals.

That a portion of the space under the Sessions House be appropriated as reception cells, and fitted with a bath and fumigating-oven for clothing, where the prisoners, upon committal, may be detained until examined by the surgeon.

That a regular dietary be established for all classes of prisoners, founded upon the tables attached to the Official Code, and that either the portion of the female wards pointed out by the inspector, or some more convenient place, be converted into a kitchen for cooking the prisoners' food.

That the hospital be strictly appropriated to the purposes for which it was designed. That the room appropriated by the keeper for his private stores, and that occupied with articles of clothing, &c., the property of prisoners and of the county, be forthwith cleared. The lower floor to be appropriated as a sick-ward for debtors.

That single iron bedsteads be forthwith substituted in the hospital for the present unwieldy wooden ones; and that hammocks be generally substituted for bedsteads in the sleeping-cells on the Crown side of the prison.

That a schoolmaster be appointed for the male prisoners on the Crown side. Also that some kind of work or employment be introduced; and that, as an inducement for the prisoners employing themselves, small sums in the name of earnings be paid to such as may be acquitted, or against whom no bills may be found.

That a lending library be established for the debtors, the books being somewhat of a lighter and more amusing character than those admitted into the wards of the criminals.

That the debtors be divided into two or three classes, as far as the internal arrangements of the buildings admit of its being done; and that a classification similar to that introduced at York Castle be established.

That an additional officer be appointed to superintend the debtors; and that the under officers generally be cautioned to be more attentive to their duties.

That the Official Code of Rules and Regulations, as far as applicable to the prison, be adopted.

That neither horses, pigs, nor other animals, be allowed to be kept within the prison, nor any manure or offal be deposited near the infirmary; and the room occupied as a stable by the keeper be converted into a store.

That the entries in the journals required to be kept by the keeper, chaplain, and surgeon, be made daily.

County Police Lock-up.

NOTTINGHAM.—County Police Lock-up.

In the plot of waste ground adjoining the gaol is a small building used as a lock-up by the rural police. It consists of two dark cells, and was in a most discreditably dirty condition when inspected. I understand that prisoners are occasionally left here by the police, and the keys given in charge of a publican near the spot, who has the care and provides the food for the prisoners. I consider this is very improper, and advise its discontinuance.

Nottingham. Town Gaol.

NOTTINGHAM.—Town Gaol.

[Inspected December 7, 1843.]

This gaol has been appropriated solely to the reception of debtors, prisoners in custody for trial being now committed to the House of Correction. I annex a return of the debtor prisoners confined there at the time of my visit.

A RETURN of the Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the Town Gaol, Nottingham, on the 7th day of December, 1843.

DEBTORS.			
No.	Debtors' Names.	Amount.	In what Court.
		£. s. d.	
1	Benj. Hart T.	114 10 0	Court of Queen's Bench.
	,,	44 1 6	Court of Exchequer.
	,,	40 15 5	Ditto.
	,,	138 10 0	Court of Queen's Bench.
	,,	32 19 5	Ditto.
	,,	38 6 11	Ditto.
	,,	36 3 6	Ditto.
	,,	43 6 3	Ditto.
2	James R. .	90 10 0	Ditto.
3	Joseph R. .	25 0 0	Forfeiture of recognizances.
4	John P. . .	11 15 1	Court of Record.
5	James G. .	23 9 10	Ditto.
6	Richard W. .	5 17 1	Ditto.
7	George P. .	5 11 6	Ditto.
8	Samuel T. .	8 6 4	Ditto.
9	George G. .	5 9 9	Ditto.
	,,	4 12 6	Ditto.
10	James S. .	15 14 1	Ditto.
11	John S. . .	0 17 0	Court of Requests for 20 days.
12	John C. . .	0 19 0	Ditto, ditto.
13	Leicius B. .	0 7 0	Court of Requests for 10 days.

A RETURN of Insolvent Debtors remanded by the Commissioner, during the last Year, to the Town Gaol, Nottingham.

No.	Name.	Amount.	When and for what Time remanded.
		£. s. d.	
1	James R. .	90 10 0	4th August, 1843.—For 12 calendar months, to be computed from the 27th day of February last.
2	James S.. .	7 13 10	4th August, 1843.—For 5 months, to be computed from the 4th day of July last. Discharged the same day by the detaining creditor.
3	Edward C. .	5 10 0	4th August, 1843.—For 6 months, to be computed from the 3rd day of June last. Discharged the same day by the detaining creditor.

The debtors' wards were clean. One of the debtors complained of restrictions to his receiving visitors, and also stated,—

"I pay the keeper for the use of bed and furniture 4*s*. a-week. If I had not a room I should pay but 2*s*. A debtor who maintains himself entirely may introduce his own bedding, but if not he must hire of the keeper. I do not complain of the officers; they are humane. I have known both keeper and turnkey send meat to destitute prisoners from their own tables. I complain of the regulations, particularly by which no debtor who has been discharged from the prison is permitted to visit another."

The chaplain upon examination states,—

"The attendance of the debtors in the chapel is very uncertain; at prayers in the week-days, sometimes one, sometimes two, and on five or six occasions none have been present. On Sundays there may be six or seven. The service is sometimes interrupted by noise, such as the shutting of doors. Some few weeks ago I was preaching in the chapel on a Sunday, when one of the debtors laughed insultingly in my face. I felt myself obliged to stop the service, and address the prisoners on the subject. The keeper was not there, and very seldom attends; he attended once or twice afterwards, but has not since. The debtor prisoner admitted afterwards that he was sorry, but has not been at chapel since. I go among the debtors, but find very little disposition among them to attend to me."

I have drawn the attention of the justices to the impropriety of the keeper absenting himself from the chapel, also to the illegality of his continuing to let out beds and furniture for hire to the prisoners. The existing Rules and Regulations for the government of this prison are quite inappropriate and inefficient, and I recommend the justices to draw up others providing for a classification of the debtors, a dietary for such as are destitute, and the withdrawal of the allowance of bread from those maintaining themselves.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM.

House of Correction for the Town of Nottingham.

[Inspected December 7, 1843.]

I annex several returns illustrative of the state of the establishment at the time of my visit.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Nottinghamshire.

House of Correction for the Town of Nottingham.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, &c., in the House of Correction at Nottingham, on the 7th December, 1843, the day of Inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial	12	2	14
Convicted of felony	18	6	24
,, misdemeanors	2	..	2
Summarily convicted by Courts Martial	5	..	5
,, under the Vagrant Act	7	..	7
,, ,, game laws	1	..	1
,, ,, assaults	2	..	2
,, ,, want of sureties	5	..	5
,, ,, stealing a dog	1	..	1
Committed for re-examination, on charge of felony	1	..	1
,, ,, misdemeanors	1	2	3
	55	10	65

Distribution, Employment, &c., December 7th, 1843.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tread-wheel	22	..	22
Cooking	2	..	2
Cleaning and whitewashing	6	..	6
Joinery	1	..	1
Washing	..	4	4
Sewing	..	3	3
Unemployed	15	2	17
Sick	5	..	5
In the itch-ward	2	..	2
Attending on the sick	1	..	1
In close confinement for offences in the prison	1	1	2
	55	10	65

Forty-six of the male prisoners were sleeping in separate cells, and nine in three cells in separate beds. The females were sleeping two in separate cells; four in two cells, in separate beds; and in two cells, two sleeping together in each.

RETURN of Officers employed in the Prison on the 7th day of December, 1843.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salary per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees and Emolument.
D. M. Jackson	Governor	49	1833	150	0	0	Unfurnished apartments, coals, and candles.
Samuel McLund	Chaplain	50	1819	60	0	0	None.
Robert Davison	Surgeon	49	1820	42	0	0	Which includes medicines and midwifery.
Mrs. Ann Jackson	Matron	49	1838	25	0	0	Wife of the governor; no emoluments.
Jacob Millington	Turnkey and Schoolmaster	35	1839	57	4	0	Furnished apartments, coals, and candles.
James Cook	Turnkey	28	1842	52	0	0	Ditto.
William Hopper	,,	29	1842	52	0	0	Ditto.
Isaac Riley	,,	26	1843	52	0	0	Ditto.
Elizabeth Locker	,,	30	1840	28	0	0	No emoluments.
				518	4	0	

Since my last inspection, one male turnkey has been appointed in addition to the former establishment.

The interior of this prison was in its customary state of good order; the persons and apparel of the prisoners were clean, and there were no complaints.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally satisfactory, with the exception of a few cases of low fever, which in some instances assumed the typhoid character. The surgeon states it to be still prevalent in the town, where there have been several fatal cases.

The surgeon further states,—

" I am of opinion that the clothing of the prisoners is in some respects insufficient. The regular gaol dress consists of a jacket, trousers, shirt, stockings, and shoes. They require somewhat more protection for the chest. There are many complaints of affections of the chest, and I have no doubt mischief results therefrom. I strongly recommend they should be supplied with waistcoats. They are not permitted to drink cold water when at labour on the wheel, warm being provided for the purpose. The old chapel has been converted into an infirmary for the males, with essential benefit. I

visit the prisoners in solitary confinement; there are now two soldiers undergoing six months' imprisonment, three of which are hard labour on the wheel, and three in solitary confinement. To keep them in health I consider it absolutely necessary for them to have two hours a-day exercise in the open air; and they attend Divine service on the Sunday. I attend all corporal punishments; they are not of a severe nature."

Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment on the day of Inspection.

Name.	Age.	Name of Disease.	Extra Diet ordered by the Surgeon.
Edward L.	38	Disease of the bladder.	Pudding for dinner, and tea twice a-day.
Reuben B.	16	Fever	Mutton-chop for dinner, and tea twice a-day.
George G.	19	,,	,, ,,
Martin L.	17	,,	,, ,,
Edward R.	19	,,	Convalescent; prison diet.
James H.	28	Itch	Prison diet.
John W.	17	,,	,,

Return of Cases of Sickness during the Year ending September, 1843.

	Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	9	6	..	..	9	6	15
Infirmary cases	66	18	5	..	71	18	89
Greatest number of sick at one time	6	4	..	..	..	..	10
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties of the chaplain appear to be carried on in the same manner as described in former Reports. He has lately received a preferment with cure of souls at a distance of six miles and a-half from the prison, which cannot but be attended with some inconvenience. I am of opinion that in an establishment of such importance as the House of Correction it is indispensable that the 30th section of the 4th George IV., cap. 64, be complied with, which enacts that full morning and evening services shall be performed by the chaplain on the Sabbath, and that prayers shall be read daily by him or other competent persons. He states,—

"The average time spent by me in the prison is about two hours daily. I examine the progress of the prisoners in the school. The Roman Catholic minister makes no objections to the prisoners attending Divine service in the prison chapel, only requiring them not to join in the service. I visit prisoners in solitary confinement. The Sacrament has not been administered, having not been satisfied that any prisoner was in a fit state of mind. The governor attends Divine service; the matron does not, but a female officer always attends with the women."

One of the officers acts as schoolmaster. At the time of my visit 16 prisoners were attending school for about three hours daily: the class for trial, and all the convicted prisoners requiring elementary instruction, attend the school.

The female prisoners are instructed by the sub-matron, who appears to pay great attention to her duties.

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

Extracts from the Chaplain's Journal.

"December 8th, 1842.—William R., aged 49 years, charged with setting fire to the new workhouse, says he was born in the parish of Bullwell, in this county; left his parents, and went into the King's service on board of the "Fortunate" sloop-of-war, and continued there six years. He then left and came to Nottingham, where he has worked at his own business as a stockinger ever since, with many different masters. Has a wife, and has had by her 16 children. When at large he has generally attended the Roman Catholic Chapel, but not a member of that communion. He can read, and learnt to do so before he left home. He says he has never been in prison before.

"Thomas W., aged 19 years, committed for trial on the 20th day of October last, charged with felony; says he was born at Bloomsgrove, in the parish of Radford; lived with his father till 14 years old, and then went as an apprentice to Joseph H., a needlemaker, and continued with him till within the last eight months. He reads tolerably well, and obtained his education from attending a Sunday-school in connexion with the Primitive Methodists, whose chapel he attended. He says he has been twice in prison before, and twice convicted of felony.

"David J., aged 20 years, committed for trial on the 14th day of November last, charged with stealing a pair of boots; says he was born at Birmingham, and removed to Oswestry with his parents when an infant, and lived with them till about two months ago. He came to Nottingham, to seek work as a whip-maker. He reads well, and learnt to do so at the National School at Oswestry. He attended the Wesleyan Chapel at that place, of which his parents are members. He says he was never in prison before.

"December 10th, 1843.—John H., committed for trial on the 20th day of October last, charged with felony, aged 21 years; says he was born at Ely, near Sheffield, in Yorkshire; lived with his father until he died about six years ago; he then went to work in Sheffield, at his trade of table-knife grinding, and lived in lodgings, and has done so during the last six years; he also says he has been for the last year working in Nottingham as a labourer. He reads tolerably well, and learnt to do so

at Ely, when with his father, at the National and Sunday Schools, and attended the church. He has been imprisoned twice before, and once convicted of felony.

"December 17th, 1842.—James W., aged 21 years, committed for trial on the 14th day of November last, charged with stealing a pair of boots; says he was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire; he lived with his parents at Wakefield for about five or six years, when they removed with him to Hunslet, near Leeds. At 14 years old he went to learn the trade of block-turning, with a person of the name of John S., in Beeston, a village near Leeds, and continued with him five years, when he became insolvent, and he left him. He then went to work at Chatham with a Mr. John H., and was with him 18 months. He then came to Nottingham, where he was apprehended for the present offence, after two days' residence here. He reads very imperfectly. He attended for some time a Sunday-school when at home, and the church. He says he has never been in prison before.

"William T., aged 30 years, committed for trial on the 18th day of November last, charged with felony; says he was born at York, and went to school till he was 16 years of age. He then went into the school of the Rev. Mr. D., in York, as a teacher, and was with him one year. He then went to Mr. W.'s school at Sheffield, and staid about one year there, and then returned home ill, and did nothing for about a year, when he commenced a school in York on his own account, and did so for one years. He then removed to Camberwell, in the vicinity of London, where he taught on his own account for nearly eight years. He then gave up his own school, and engaged as a teacher to Mr. C., at Hammersmith, near London, and was there one year. He then came to Mr. H., of Nottingham, where he has been until apprehended for this offence. He reads well, and has attended the Established Church. He says he has never been in prison before.

"July 5th, 1843.—In any case of sickness where a clergyman may be wanted immediately, any of the following gentlemen will instantly attend for the chaplain, if in their power, viz., the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, the incumbent of St. Paul's, Nottingham; the Rev. Mr. Whyatt, the incumbent of Swinton, near Nottingham; the Rev. W. Butler, chaplain to the county prison, Nottingham."

Books, Accounts, &c.—I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of good quality and the proper weight. The prison books were inspected, and found posted up to the time. The bills and all financial transactions connected with the two town prisons are settled by the accountant to the Corporation.

Expenditure of the House of Correction from September 1, 1842, *to September* 1, 1843.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries	491	18	0
Food to prisoners	332	5	0
Fuel and lighting	62	5	4
Clothing and bedding	75	10	3
Repairs	114	19	2
Sundries	119	5	7
	1196	3	4

Average number of prisoners during the year, 58.

Expenditure of the Town Gaol for the same period.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries	322	0	0
Food to prisoners	36	18	0
Clothing, fuel, and lighting	20	15	8
Repairs	20	19	4
Sundries	29	2	3
	429	14	3

Average number of prisoners during the year, 17.

Discipline. Observations.—I make the following extracts from the Keeper's journal:—

Extracts from the Governor's Journal.

"May 2nd, 1842.—James Cook, aged 27 years, native of Oxcomb, in the county of Lincoln. Has served in the 13th Light Dragoons, also in the Metropolitan Police (A division), and late in the Nottingham Police force. Entered upon his duties as turnkey, having been appointed at an adjourned quarterly session held at the police office on the 21st of April. The wages to be 20*s.* per week for the first year, 21*s.* per week for the second year, and 22*s.* per week as a maximum after the second year. At a meeting of the town council held on the same day, it was ordered that the appointment of a turnkey to this prison be considered at the next meeting of the council in August next. James Cook returned to his duties as a police officer.

"June 2nd, 1842.—Edward K., aged 23 years (summarily convicted), refused to work at the tread-wheel, and was also saucy to the governor, and said, "If you lock me up, I shall kill myself; if I don't I'll be damned. I am not joking; I shall indeed destroy myself if you lock me up." I ordered him to be locked up, and put under restraint, to prevent him from injuring himself,—viz., a body-belt, which is leather, with a pair of handcuffs attached, and a pair of leather leg-hopples was put upon him. In an hour and a half he begged to be liberated, and promised to behave well for the future, and said, "I did not think you would have served me so, else I should not have gone on so." He was liberated on his promise to conduct himself properly for the future.

"August 23rd, 1843.—Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, 375 persons were brought into the station house yard, in custody of the town and county police and a party of the Queen's

Bays (under the direction of Colonel Rolleston and R. Holden, Esq., magistrates for the county of Nottingham), charged with riotously and tumultuously assembling in the county. 158 were discharged by the above-named magistrates, and the remainder 215 were lodged in the house of correction and station-house,—viz., 110 in the house of correction and 105 in the station-house, for the convenience of the county magistrates, there not being room in the county gaol.

"August 24th.—One hundred and six of the above were discharged by Colonel Rolleston on entering into their own recognizances to keep the peace for three calendar months.

"August 25th.—Seventy-six more were discharged on entering into recognizances, as above.

"Thirty-two were conveyed to the county gaol for re-examination, and one left in the house of correction, viz., William C., on a charge of assaulting a soldier in the town of Nottingham.

"August 27th.—William C. discharged by the mayor and John Horsfall, Esq., no evidence being offered against him.

"March 30th, 1843.—Henry L., aged 12 years, under sentence for felony, privately whipped per sentence of Court (48 stripes with a rod). Present—the governor, surgeon, and four turnkeys.

"June 12th.—Joseph T., aged 19 years, under sentence for a misdemeanor, ordered to be confined half a-day in a bed-cell for receiving potatoes from John B. When Isaac Riley, turnkey, locked him up, he threatened to destroy himself, and said, 'I shall not come down any more, Mr. Riley, and so good bye.' Riley informed me what he had said, and I ordered James C. to keep a sharp look-out, and see that he did not injure himself. In a short time he took one of his braces, and tied it to the handle of the cell-window, and tied his stockings together for the purpose (as he said) of hanging himself. I ordered him to be brought down into the receiving-room, and there put the body-belt and cuffs upon him as a preventative to further mischief. After having them on about an hour and a-half, he promised to conduct himself properly for the future, and I liberated him. I asked him how he could think of committing such a wicked act. He replied, 'I am sure I cannot work the tread-wheel for two years; and I thought you would let me go home when I was dead. It was not because I was locked up that made me do so. I had made up my mind before to do it, and I had been saying prayers from the Prayer-book all the night before.' He slept in the receiving-room, and was sent to work the next morning as usual.

"June 13th.—I ordered the whole of the officers to pay particular attention to Joseph T., and not allow him to be left by himself. He worked as usual during the day. At night he was locked in a bed-cell (where there was no handle to the window) by Isaac Riley, who shortly afterwards went again to see whether all was right. He found the bed-clothes in confusion, and T. was not in bed; he locked the cell-door and came down again. Shortly after Elizabeth Locker (female turnkey), being in the bread-cellar, fancied she heard a knocking on the males' side of the prison, told Isaac Riley, who immediately went to T.'s cell, found part of the bed-clothes on the floor, and T. down on his knees under the window, on the cheek of which he had fixed his stockings, garters, and a leathern brace; the feet of the stockings were tied together, and the top of the stockings fastened together by the brace; the garters (old worsted ones) were tied together, and suspended from the stockings. Isaac Riley asked him what he was about. He replied, 'I am saying my prayers, Mr. Riley.' Riley brought him down stairs, and he was again put in the receiving-room, where I ordered him to remain for the night.

"June 14th.—Joseph T. was put to work again as usual. I took the earliest opportunity of reporting the case to John Heard, Esq., one of the visiting justices, and also to Mr. R. Davison, surgeon.

"J. Heard, Esq., and Mr. R. Davison attended at the House of Correction at half-past 12 o'clock this day.—(See Visiting Justices' Minute-book, fol. 176.)

"Agreeable to order of J. Heard, Esq., I placed Joseph T. in a bed-cell directly over the room where James Cook, one of the turnkeys, sleeps, with two other prisoners along with him, and ordered that he be strictly searched, and all clothing removed from the room every night before being locked up.

"June 18th.—Whilst the prisoners were being shaved Joseph T. laid hold of a razor, and put it in his jacket sleeve, which was immediately discovered and taken from him. He said, 'I only took it to cut my corns with.'

"I gave orders that he be not allowed for the future to be present while shaving is going on; and that no prisoner be shaved except an officer be present.

"June 30th.—Jacob Millington (first turnkey) reports that during my absence (to Parkhurst Prison with a juvenile convict), early on the morning of the 28th inst., Joseph T. made another attempt to strangle himself with a short piece of spun-yarn, a kind of very soft rope, which is used for packing the stuffing-boxes of the treadwheel pumps, which he had obtained by some means while assisting to oil the machinery. He also contrived to get a stick about a foot long into his bed-cell, which he was in the act of putting into one of the ventilation holes to suspend the rope from, when William B. (one of the men sleeping in the same cell) heard him, and called out to him, and he got down into bed immediately, but never spoke. If he had been properly searched by William Hopper, whose duty it was to lock him up, he could not possibly have got the stick and rope into the cell. I reprimanded him severely for such neglect, and he promised it should not occur again.

"November 28th.—John S., committed for want of sureties to keep the peace, broke two squares in No. 8 day-room window; he cut himself with the glass on both hands, and attempted to cut his throat with a piece of it; he was discovered, and prevented from doing himself any serious injury, he having made only a very slight incision, not through the skin. His conduct is orderly for a week or so at a time, then sullen and dogged for days together, and then mischievous, violent, and raving, exclaiming against the authorities, saying he is punished unjustly, &c. He has been once in the lunatic asylum, and several times in this prison. We have great difficulty in managing him when labouring under the paroxysms of insanity.

"November 29th.—John S., immediately after breakfast, tore his waistcoat to pieces, and was proceeding to tear his stockings up, and was very violent. I ordered the belt and cuffs to be put on him to restrain him from further mischief. As soon as the officer had turned his back, he kicked one of his shoes from his foot, and broke a pane of glass. I then ordered the leg-straps to be put on in addition to the belt and cuffs. Shortly after he contrived to break the body-belt in two; also broke the cell-pot, and threw the contents about the cell. I then ordered a pair of handcuffs to be put on him to prevent further mischief, and sent the belts to be repaired. In about two hours he begged to be released, and promised to behave better. I then released him.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Nottinghamshire.
House of Correction for the Town of Nottingham.

"November 30th.—This morning, at unlocking, the turnkey found John S.'s cell in a very confused and dirty state; a quantity of bricks and mortar had been removed from above the fire-place in the chimney. It was reported to me, and I asked S. what induced him to meddle with the brickwork. He said, 'I pulled them down for the purpose of trying to get out; but I found it was of no use.' I then put the belt and cuffs on him to prevent further mischief. During the forenoon I reported the case to J. Braithwaite, Esq., one of the visiting justices, who called at the prison and reprimanded him severely, and told him what the consequences would be if he persisted in his mischievous tricks. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon I ordered the belt and cuffs to be taken off. When liberated he said, 'I am not going to drop it and beg pardon yet; I shall shipwreck something yet before morning.' The belt and cuffs were again put on, and remained till near 10 o'clock, when he said, 'If you will be so kind as to liberate me, I will not trouble you any more. The reason I did so was, I wanted to get into the asylum.' I then liberated him. He went to bed, and remained quiet for the night.

"December 6th.—John S. again commenced his disorderly practices by climbing up and scaling the palisades in No. 8 yard, whereby he incurred a risk of serious personal injury. I ordered the belt and cuffs to be put on him, and placed him in a room by himself to prevent injury, where he broke the cell-pot, and threw the contents over the floor.

"December 8th.—John S. has torn and injured a bed-rug this morning. I reported the case to the visiting justices in the presence of Captain Williams. The surgeon, being in the prison at the time, said, "I have no doubt of his insanity, and am ready to certify to that effect."

I have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and activity of the keeper in the management of this prison. The discipline is carried on precisely in the same manner as described in my former Report. I regret to find, notwithstanding an intimation from Secretary Sir James Graham, that this penal establishment must be placed in a condition to give effect to the statutary provisions respecting gaols, and although the justices have solicited the necessary means from the town council, this municipal body have as yet taken no steps in furtherance of this desirable object; and the females before trial and after conviction, from the want of proper accommodation, are still, permitted, contrary to law and reason, to associate without distinction. I once more press the subject upon the consideration of the authorities, in the interim of making a special report to Sir James Graham; and in connexion therewith I again strongly recommend them to bring together within the same area their two penal establishments of a Gaol and House of Correction. I am quite satisfied that this amalgamation will be found no less expedient as a measure of economy than of propriety. If the two establishments are kept they will be required to be both brought into a condition to carry out the various minute provisions laid down by the Legislature, and by the authority in whom is vested the power of approving and adding to the Rules for the Regulation of Prisons. A case in point suggests itself; the authorities will be called upon to make provision for the performance of two full religious services in each prison on the Sabbath, and the reading of daily prayers according to statute; and the complete separation of the sexes will be rigidly required in both establishments. I have examined the police lock-up adjoining the House of Correction, and find it extremely well suited to the purpose of a male debtor's prison, with very trifling alterations. Separate accommodations must, under present circumstances, be provided for the females for trial and those convicted of offences; and the addition to the first expense, by providing for the small number of female debtors, would be trivial.

The saving in the amount of salaries to officers in the gaol would be immediate, as the sole control could not be more efficiently lodged than in the hands of the present keeper of the House of Correction.

I recommend the justices to the glazing the apertures in the corridors, which I consider very much required. I also beg to call their attention to the surgeon's suggestion of additional clothing for the male prisoners, as stated under the head of "Health." The adoption of the Official Code of Rules, with the dietaries, is also much to be desired. I have forborne to advert to other minor, but still essential, improvements which will be promoted by the removal of the female wards to a more appropriate situation. I approve of them most heartily, as well as the proposition for the removal of the tread-wheel to a more convenient spot.

Nottingham. Town Police Lock-ups.

NOTTINGHAM.—TOWN POLICE LOCK-UPS.

These lock-ups were unexceptionably clean and in excellent order on the day of my visit. There were no prisoners confined in them at the time.

A RETURN of Prisoners who have passed through the Police Lock-ups in the Town of Nottingham, in the Years 1842 and 1843.

	1842		1843	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 18 years of age	100	23	538	83
18 years of age and upwards . .	109	18	417	84
	209	41	955	167

On the 23rd August, 1842, 105 prisoners were lodged in the lock-ups and station-house (for the convenience of the county magistrates), charged with rioting, which makes the number for 1842 greater than it otherwise would have been.

Debtors' Gaol for the Honour of Peverell at Radford.

[Inspected December 9th, 1843.]

This ruinous building, the abandoned workhouse of the parish of Radford, has been re-occupied as a debtors' gaol for the extensive jurisdiction known as the Honour of Peverell. I have seldom witnessed a scene of more real and abject misery than this prison presented on the day of inspection. Two of the debtors, who had only been arrested within a day or two, and might be supposed to have some trifling funds, were in the keeper's parlour, while the others (wholly destitute),—two women among the number—were huddled together, brooding away time in a sort of dirty outhouse across a yard. I give the keeper's evidence, which the testimony of the prisoners and my own observation enables me to confirm :—

"Nothing whatever, either in the shape of fuel, bedding, light, or food is provided here. The men and women are together during the day. There are some here now who are very hardly treated; they have petitioned the Thatched House Charity, but have been refused, and may lie here for ever. I do not believe there is a single shilling among them in the prison. As for their scheduling or going before the Court, they could not do it, being without any means in the world. They have been frequently in want of food; for when they have come in quite destitute, I could not get relief from the parish at once: sometimes a fortnight or three weeks have elapsed, on account of the Board not sitting, and they must have starved had I not given them bread. The prisoner, T. C., had really nothing to eat last Sunday; his friends did not come as he expected, and I gave him some of my dinner and a loaf of bread. He has no means, nor any of them, of going before the Court. I am the bailiff, and execute the processes. I have no salary as keeper; I pay rent for the house; my only remuneration are the fees on caption. They are found nothing here; I charge those who are in the house 3*s.* a-week for bedding, those who are not have to pay 1*s.* 6*d.* I deduct, as well as I can, the money due to me, out of the relief I receive for them from the parish. If I did not provide them with articles of food in advance for the money allowed by the parish, they must have quite starved. I have lost a great deal of money since here, and though I am a poor working man, I would rather do that than see them starved. If any of them are ill, application has to be made to the parish doctor. It is quite impossible the men who come here can do anything for themselves, and I have not the slightest doubt but that attorneys send them here to obtain what they can from the Thatched House, but for this many of them would not have been arrested. No minister ever attends. Lord Middleton, the steward of the Honour, made a present of two tons of coal to the prisoners last winter."

The whole of the prisoners were receiving out-door relief in money from the parish, in sums of 3*s.* 6*d.* each weekly. It is a curious fact that the buildings are in such a state of insecurity that imprisonment may be deemed voluntary; for I believe these poor creatures refrain from availing themselves of the easy means of escape, purely from the feeling that it would bring ruin on the keeper. I abstain from any comment, but simply invite attention to the annexed particulars of each prisoner's case, their abject poverty, their respective debts and costs, and the length of time in prison.

No. 1.—Samuel F., receiving parish relief of 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week, arrested December 27, 1841. In prison 712 days.

Debt and costs stated at 54*l.* 8*s.*

No. 2.—John T., receiving parish relief of 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week, arrested December 27, 1842. In prison 347 days.

Original debt and costs 10*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
				10	8	7
An execution in the first instance against his goods produced as follows :—						
Levy	3	8	7	2	14	0
Expenses	0	13	6			
				8	4	7
Ca sa for residue				0	9	6
Capture fee				1	11	6
Detained for				£10	5	7

No. 3.—Timothy C., receiving parish relief of 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week, arrested November 18, 1842. In prison 386 days.

	£.	s.	d.
Debt	6	2	0
Costs	7	15	0
	£13	17	0

No. 4.—William E., a cripple and framework knitter, receiving parish relief of 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week, arrested November 16, 1842. In prison 384 days.

	£.	s.	d.
Debt	2	14	0
Costs	7	15	0
	£10	9	0

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Nottinghamshire.

Debtors' Gaol for the Honour of Peverell at Radford.

No. 5.—Anne B., receiving parish relief of 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week, arrested November 3, 1842. prison 401 days.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Debt	2	7	0
Costs	7	18	6
	£10	5	6

No. 6.—William H., receiving parish relief of 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week, arrested November 15, 1842. In prison 389 days.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Debt	1	16	9
Costs	7	15	0
	£9	11	9

No. 7.—Anne F., receiving parish relief of 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week, arrested July 8, 1843. In prison 154 days.

Debt and costs stated together at 24*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* She states the original debt to have been 1*l.* 15*s.*

No. 8.—William C., arrested December 8, 1843, the day previous to Inspector's visit.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Debt	1	9	0
Costs	6	6	0
	7	15	0
Paid on account	0	10	0
Detained for	£7	5	6

Not as yet receiving parish relief, but states he is wholly destitute and must apply.

No. 9.—T. R., arrested June 15, 1843.

Debt 19*l.* 13*s.*; been before the Commissioners and remanded for a month, which expires on the 18th of December.

No. 10.—George J., arrested July 13, 1843; been before the Commissioners and remanded until next March.

No. 11.—Benjamin P., arrested December 5, 1843, receiving parish relief of 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Debt	1	14	6
Costs	3	0	4
	£4	14	10

Number of prisoners, 9 males, 2 females.
The greatest number at any one time, 15.

DERBYSHIRE.

Derbyshire.

Derby, County Gaol and House of Correction.

DERBY.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

[Inspected December 5, 1843.]

Return of the Number of Prisoners unlocked on the day of Inspection, December 5, 1843.

Offences.	County and Borough.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial at assizes and sessions	32	4	36
Transports	3	2	5
Convicted Felons	37	2	39
Convicted misdemeanors	34	6	40
Convicted poachers	20	..	20
Convicted assaults	18	..	18
Convicted vagrancy	26	2	28
Want of sureties	2	..	2
Fraudulently removing goods	1	1	2
Surcharge	1	..	1
Further examination	1	1	2
Debtors	12	..	12
	187	18	205

RETURN of Prisoners in Chapel and absent therefrom. December 5, 1843.

Total.			Absent.			In Chapel.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
187	18	205	5	3	8	182	15	197

C 1	19	F 1	7
A 1	16	2	15
4	24	E 1	24
B 1	16	1	16
A 3	11	2	10
C 3	24	Debtors	
Females	15		197

Males.—E. B., S. R., S. L., J. S., and J. G., sick.—*Females.*—Mary Briddon, Nurse.—H. T., E. D., sick.

RETURN of Punishments by Solitary Confinement.

From Michaelmas, 1841, to Michaelmas, 1842.	From Michaelmas, 1842, to Michaelmas, 1843.
145 for one day.	180 for one day.
46 for two days.	32 for two days.
64 for three days.	14 for three days.
7 for four days.	1 for fourteen days.
2 for seven days.	1 for six days.
3 for fourteen days.	1 for twenty-eight days.
2 for twenty-eight days.	
269	229

RETURN of the Number of Re-committals during the last Two Years.

	How often.				Total.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times and upwards.	
Michaelmas, 1841, to Michaelmas, 1842.	137	45	21	20	223
Michaelmas, 1842, to Michaelmas, 1843.	160	49	27	21	257

RETURN of Salaries of the Officers of the County Gaol.

Name.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Amount.		
				£.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. John Sims	56	Governor	1832	380	0	0
Mrs. Mary Sims	54	Matron	1832	40	0	0
Mr. D. Fox	42	Surgeon	1822	120	0	0
Rev. G. Pukering	66	Chaplain	1813	150	0	0
Mr. James Sims	30	Deputy governor	1835	84	0	0
Miss Mary Sims	24	Schoolmistress	1840	20	0	0
John Thompson	57	Chief turnkey	1832	57	4	0
Thomas Mather	60	Turnkey (1st class)	1828	57	4	0
Charles Birch	60	Schoolmaster ,,	1828	57	4	0
Samuel Hudson	70	Turnkey ,,	1836	57	4	0
Henry Carrington	28	,, ,,	1840	57	4	0
Thomas Potter	46	,, ,,	1840	57	4	0
Edward White	39	Turnkey (2nd class)	1832	52	0	0
John Keny	32	,, ,,	1840	52	0	0
Anthony Martin	32	Assistant	..	52	0	0
Thomas Pegg	31	,,	..	52	0	0
Walter Oakes	41	,,	..	52	0	0
Lewis Ford	34	,,	..	52	0	0
John Benson	36	,,	..	52	0	0
John Payne	41	,,	..	52	0	0
Charles Spencer	30	,,	..	52	0	0
John Brown	55	,,	..	45	10	0
Francis Eaton	62	Attends the warming apparatus	..	45	10	0
John Bryan	62	Night watchman	..	45	10	0
William Bamford	41	Book-keeper	..	20	0	0
Francis Peat	50	Assistant turnkey	..	36	8	0
Pheo. Bonnington	50	,,	..	36	8	0

NOTE.—The watchman receives, in addition to his salary, 1*s.* 6*d.* per week during the six winter months. The officers pay out of their wages 1*s.* each weekly for clothing. The officers occupying cottages, the property of the county, have 2*s.* 6*d.* a week deducted from their wages for rent.

The interior of the prison was unexceptionably clean and orderly. The clothing and persons of the prisoners were also clean. The complaints made by several prisoners were investigated, but they proved to be either of a trifling nature, or asking relief from labour, or increase of food.

Diet.—The diet of the prisoners has been regulated upon a scale ascending with the terms of imprisonment, and the surgeon freed from the responsibility of dispensing the ordinary diet of the prison. I consider the dietaries to be greatly amended, but still susceptible of further improvement, particularly as the progressive increase of food is not allowed until after a considerable portion of the imprisonment has elapsed. I therefore suggest to the justices the propriety of bringing their dietaries still further in accordance with the principles laid down in the Circular of the Secretary of State.

Dietaries.

No. 1.

Convicted prisoners whose sentences do not exceed three months.

No. 1. Males :—
29 ozs. oatmeal, per week.
154 ozs. bread.
115 ozs. potatoes.
3 ozs. meat uncooked.

No. 1. Females :—
22 ozs. oatmeal per week.
126 ozs. bread.
115 ozs. potatoes.
3 ozs. meat.

Three ounces of meat uncooked, and three ounces of potatoes in the above, are allowed to those who are at hard labour only.

No. 2.

Untried prisoners, and those convicted, having been in prison three months.

No. 2. Males :—
23 ozs. oatmeal, per week.
160 ozs. bread.
12 ozs. meat.
112 ozs. potatoes.

No. 2. Females :—
23 ozs. oatmeal, per week.
126 ozs. bread.
10½ ozs. meat.
112 ozs. potatoes.

No. 3.

Prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement, and prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provision of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act; the diet same as No. 1, excepting three ounces of meat and three ounces of potatoes.

No. 4.

Prisoners in solitary confinement for not more than three days, one pound and a half of bread daily.

No. 5.

Destitute debtors, the diet same as No. 2.

The soup to contain, per pint, three ounces of uncooked meat without bone, three ounces of potatoes, one ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and one ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt, together with the liquor produced in boiling the meat on the two other days.

Health.—The Surgeon states :—

"The health of the prisoners generally has been satisfactory. There is no prevailing habit of body observable among the prisoners; sometimes a tendency to constipation—at other times the reverse. We have certainly fewer coughs now than was the case formerly. I visit the prisoners in solitary confinement daily; also attend corporal punishments, and comply generally with the provisions of the Gaol Acts. The entries in my journal are, with some exceptions, made daily."

I make the following extract from the surgeon's journal, not with any intention of imputing blame or neglect, but to impress medical officers generally with the necessity for using the greatest caution in their professional examination of transports :—

Extract from Surgeon's Journal.

"September 11. S. R. This is one of the transports who was sent to the penitentiary one month since. I examined him with the others, and inquired repeatedly of him, as well as of the other prisoners, if he was in perfect health; he said he was. He had no complaint whatever to make, and felt well. He appeared to be in good health, and neither myself nor any one suspected that he had any malady affecting his system.

"He was however returned by the medical attendant of that prison, stating simply that he was not in a fit condition to be admitted—not in any way specifying the nature of the malady for which he was rejected. I have examined him carefully since my return home, and I find, from his own statement, that he has been a hard drinker, and led a very irregular life. That eight months since he had a cough and spit blood occasionally. That the cough nearly left him, but that at times he has spit a little blood ever since; and that he feels a degree of oppression at his chest sometimes. He scarcely ever coughed of late, and has had no expectoration, except a little blood at times. He says that he avoided stating this previous to leaving prison lest he should not be permitted to go with the other transports. He has been in prison about 14 weeks, and has gained two pounds in weight; there is a slight degree of congestion about the chest, but nothing further at present, and he now takes his food as usual. For two days he has been purged; that has ceased.

"I would here remark, that if such cases are returned as not fit for transportation, our gaol, as well as others, will soon be filled with convicts. Much more disease than in this case is constantly met with in men who have lived bad lives, and who live for many years.

"September 12. R. astringent.

"September 13. The purging has ceased.

"September 15. Had a slight expectoration of blood yesterday; the purging has ceased, and he says he feels better.

"September 19. The purging has not returned, but he is feeble, and a pain is felt in the lower part of the left side of the chest, which causes him much inconvenience in breathing.

"Leeches to the part, a blister afterwards—salines—expectorants—antimonials—aperients.

"September 20. S. R. Upon careful examination, there is the sound, in the upper part of the right side of the chest, of a cavity which was probably formed when he was ill in the winter. The pain in the side mentioned yesterday is rather better; he is feverish, and much out of health. There is fear that as the former disease of his chest has been again excited by his late malady, (bowel complaint) that he may become consumptive, especially as three of his brothers have died of consumption.

"September 22. R. The pain in the chest continues; the respiration in the region of the pain is not free, indicating important disease of that part.

"October 4. S. R. Relieved. The bowels are quiet; the pain on the left side better, but he is feeble and far from healthy. There is fear of his being consumptive.

"October 10. There is the sound, on the examination of the upper part of the right lung, of a cavity, probably formed when he was ill last winter, or on even an earlier occasion. He is feeble, the bowels irritable, and the pain frequently returning in the lower part of the left side of the chest.

"October 20. Continues to have disease of the chest, but is on the whole better."

RETURN of Sick in the Infirmary on the day af Inspection. December 5, 1843.

Name.	Disease.
Samuel C. . .	Nurse.
Samuel R. . .	Disease of the chest.
Edward B. . .	Ditto.
William L. . .	Asthma.
John S. . . .	Scald head.
John S. . . .	Pulmonary consumption previous to coming into prison.
Isaac D.. . .	Inflamed knee.
James G. . .	Rheumatism.
Samuel J. . .	Epileptic fits.
William A. . .	Stricture of urethra.
Joseph B. . .	Ulcerated back, from a burn before imprisonment.

RETURN of Prisoners receiving extra food, who are not in the Infirmary.

Name.	Extras.
J. G. . . .	Two pints of milk, he being feeble.
William W. . .	Ditto.
John B.. . .	Ditto.
Thomas E. . .	Ditto.
George T. . .	Ditto.
James G. . .	Ditto.
Harriet T. . .	Tea twice a-day, she being ill.
Mary B. . .	Two pints of milk daily, she having a young child to support.

RETURN of Prisoners who have received Her Majesty's pardon upon Medical grounds during the last Two Years, at the recommendation of the Surgeon. December 5, 1 43.

Name.	Offence.	Term of Imprisonment.	No. of Days.	When discharged.	Remarks.
Charles O.	Felony	Transported for 14 years.	680	Oct. 27, 1842	Blind, but improved in health.
George S.	Felony	18 months .	244	June 8, 1842	Died shortly after his removal to his friends.
Samuel S.	Penalty	..	47	Oct. 13, 1843.	Still continues very ill.

RETURN of Deaths during the last Two Years.

Name.	Age.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	State of Health when received.	Date of Death.	No. of Days in Prison.	Disease.
From Michaelmas, 1841, to Michaelmas, 1842.							
Jacob S.	40	3 months	Aug. 24, 1842	Bad . .	Nov. 24, 1842	94	Epilepsy.
Charles M.	16	For trial.	May 3, 1842	Bad . .	May 10, 1842	8	Inflammation of the bowels.
From Michaelmas, 1842, to Michaelmas, 1843.							
Robert C.	30	Debtor .	Feb. 21, 1843	Bad . .	March 13, 1843	21	Disease of the chest.
Lithro S.	61	6 months	Feb. 10, 1843	Bad . .	May 19, 1843	99	Disease of the bladder.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Derbyshire.
Derby. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—Upon asking several of the untried prisoners as to the time of their attendance at school, I found the great proportion had not been there for several days, and that there was an absence of all regularity as to the attendance of this class. The chaplain states :—

"The school is not so well regulated as it should be ; the prisoners do not attend with the regularity they should do, nor do they make the improvement I could wish. I have nothing to do with the selection of prisoners deemed proper to attend school. This is done entirely by the schoolmaster. I do not interfere in it. The instruction imparted is in reading, and a little arithmetic. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, I see prisoners by themselves. I test the progress made by the prisoners in school. On Mondays I hear them read. I give to the prisoners who are not of the Church of England, portions of scripture to learn by heart; and to those of the Church, I give the Church catechism. The instruction of the women is well attended to by the schoolmistress, the governor's daughter. I visit the female wards daily. The prisoners attend school on the Sabbath, between the services. The keeper attends chapel regularly, but the matron and schoolmistress do not. The deputy keeper has never attended chapel until within the last month. The sacrament has been administered, but only upon the execution of the three men for murder. I visit prisoners daily in solitary confinement. The average daily amount of time spent by me in the prison is about four hours. I have neglected to make the entries in my journal lately. The debtors occasionally apply for books of a lighter class than I possess, and I think a few volumes of narrative would be eagerly sought for by them. There are no prayers in the chapel at the time of the Assizes, Sessions, or sitting of the Insolvent Court."

The schoolmaster states:—

"I have been nearly 17 years about the prison. I select the prisoners who are to attend school. When a prisoner comes in, I ask him if he can read or write, and if he says no, I take the earliest opportunity of sending him to the school. If a prisoner makes a direct application to be allowed to attend school, the governor asks me about the matter, and that decides it. The boys are not classed by themselves. The convicted prisoners attend on the days when off the wheel. If the officer can spare the cleaner, and his ward is cleaned at the time, there is no objection to his attending school. Thirty-five convicted prisoners are now attending school twice during the week, for an hour and a quarter each time. The selection of the prisoners for school rests entirely with me. The chaplain knows nothing of the men who are in school until he sees them there. My daily routine of duty is thus performed: in the morning, after unlocking, I take the reports of the sick, and make out three states for the governor, chaplain, and surgeon. I also act as clerk in the chapel. I also make out a daily report to the chaplain of all prisoners committed, or about to be discharged. School begins after chapel service, at half past 10, and lasts until a quarter before 12—is resumed at one, and continues till half past 3. I have also to superintend the issue of coals, and assist in the general duties the same as another officer."

I examined the progress made by the prisoners in the school, and am not satisfied with the result; one boy in particular, who had been in for three or four months, could not say a word of the Creed, and had not the most distant idea of what was the meaning of the word "apostle." I am of opinion that the instruction of the prisoners is not regarded within the prison as an element of the discipline to which much importance is attached. I strongly recommend the justices to revise the entire system, and no longer leave to an inferior officer the province of determining and selecting such prisoners as he may think proper to attend the school. This duty can only be properly and effectually performed by the mutual co-operation of the chaplain and the keeper. The disposition of the schoolmaster's time ought in a great measure to be left to the discretion of the chaplain, who should give directions from time to time as to the nature of the instruction necessary to be imparted to individual prisoners, from the information obtained by him during his personal intercourse with them on their committal. The portions of scripture to be read in the school should also be first submitted for his approval, and he should frequently test the progress of the prisoners, and record in his journal the particulars of his examination for the information of the justices. The boys should be formed into a class by themselves, and, under all circumstances, ought to attend school daily. It seems highly desirable that, in connexion with the instruction imparted in the school, they should be taught at least the first elements of some useful trade, and withdrawn entirely from the labour of the treadwheel. I am of opinion that a schoolmaster of somewhat higher qualifications would be an advantage, particularly as the age and long service of the officer employed in that capacity are gradually unfitting him for the execution of duties which require extension and increase of exertion. I recommend that some instruction should also be given in psalmody. Prisoners in general take great interest in acquiring that art, and religious feeling is not unfrequently roused by such simple means, when the more direct appliances have failed of success.

Labour.—The labour to which the male prisoners are subjected is the tread-wheel, and they are also employed weaving rugs, mats, matting, and picking oakum; and the women pick oakum, and wash and mend the prison linen.

Books, Expenditure, &c.—I examined the food supplied to the prisoners, and found it of excellent quality.

The prison books were inspected and found to be neatly entered.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure of the County Gaol, Derby, for 52 Weeks, ending September 2, 1843.

Quarter ending	Average Number of Prisoners Quarterly on Diet.	Average Number of Prisoners Quarterly.	Bread.	Meal.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Herrings.	Salt.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dec. 3, 1842 . .	218	224	201 16 10	41 9 11½	27 16 9¾	..	3 12 8	1 11 8
March 4, 1843 . .	250	253	212 1 0¾	40 14 3	30 15 9¼	..	2 9 11½	1 12 6
June 3, ,, . .	196	202	166 9 11¼	32 5 2¾	23 3 5¾	..	3 18 0¼	1 15 9¼
Sept. 2, ,, . .	204	209	165 14 2¾	28 10 4¾	28 8 7½	0 13 3½	2 17 6¼	1 13 4
Average for 52 weeks . .	217	222	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	..	..	746 2 0¾	142 19 10	110 4 8¼	0 13 3½	12 15 2	6 13 3¼

Quarter ending	Meat.	Milk.	Extra Food for Sick.	Ale, Wine, and Oranges.	Barley, Pepper, and Turnips.	Total Quarterly Amount of Subsistence.	Quarterly Subsistence. Average per Week.	Quarterly Subsistence. Average per Head per Week.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
Dec. 3, 1842 . .	12 1 3	1 3 11½	1 4 6	..	..	290 17 7¾	22 7 6	2 0·63
March 4, 1843 . .	15 7 10	3 16 3	19 2 4	2 17 4	..	328 17 3½	25 5 11¼	2 0·28
June 3, ,, . .	13 4 0	2 3 9	15 12 2	0 12 7	..	259 4 11¼	19 18 10	2 0·41
Sept. 2, ,, . .	28 4 0	3 12 0	7 16 6	..	1 6 0	268 15 10¾	20 13 6¼	2 0·32
Average for 52 weeks . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	68 17 1	10 15 11½	43 15 6	3 9 11	1 6 0	1,147 15 9¼	22 1 5½	1 11·86

—	Salaries, &c. Quarter ending December 3, 1842.	Quarter ending March 4, 1843.	Quarter ending June 3, 1843.	Quarter ending September 2, 1843.	Total Expense of 52 Weeks.	Average per Week for 52 Weeks.	Average per Head per Week.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
Salaries to chaplain, surgeon, governor, deputy governor, matron, book-keeper, male and female turnkeys, and watchman . . .	435 18 6	446 5 0	458 19 0	454 8 0	1,795 10 6	34 10 7	3 1·39
Stationery	18 19 8	13 7 8	21 9 9	18 6 0	72 3 1	1 7 9	0 1·50
Guarding and conveying prisoners.	1 17 0	3 1 0	21 14 5	3 0 0	29 12 5	0 11 4¾	0 0·61
Repairs	112 16 4	23 14 7½	63 3 9	31 8 1	231 2 9½	4 8 10¾	0 4·80
Taxes	17 4 4½	2 1 0	16 6 10½	5 19 8½	41 11 11¼	0 16 0	0 0·87
Gas, oil, and candles	5 2 10	40 2 10	2 17 7	41 5 8	89 8 11	1 14 4¾	0 1·86
1,220 lbs. of soap	6 7 0	8 19 1½	7 14 3¼	5 15 3¾	28 15 8½	0 11 0¾	0 0·60
Clothing	17 5 4¼	82 7 8	12 2 3	9 19 2	121 14 5¼	2 6 9¾	0 2·53
Utensils	12 16 9	15 16 0	13 8 10½	20 1 3	62 2 10½	1 3 10¾	0 1·29
Hearth-rug account	46 5 4	34 8 2	16 9 6	20 6 10	117 9 10	2 5 2¼	0 2·44
154 brushes	2 19 6	2 14 1	2 19 4	2 17 5	11 10 4	0 4 5	0 0·23
280 besoms	0 10 2	0 13 4	0 8 5½	0 5 5½	1 17 5	0 0 8½	0 0·03
572 mops (made in prison) . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old ropes	14 8 8	86 19 8½	38 16 1	7 12 0	147 16 5½	2 16 11¼	0 3·07
Allowance to discharged prisoners .	10 10 5½	13 11 3	10 4 11	7 4 9	41 11 4½	0 15 11¾	0 0·86
Tread-wheel	0 8 0	0 1 6	0 9 6	0 9 9	1 8 9	0 0 6½	0 0·02
Coals, 527 tons 6 cwt. 2 qr. . .	53 3 1	82 16 0	51 10 0	19 13 0	207 2 1	3 19 7¾	0 4·30
Chips	1 4 0	1 16 0	1 4 0	1 3 8	5 7 8	0 2 0¾	0 0·11
Bedding	8 7 9	44 7 8½	10 4 0	26 19 1	89 18 6½	1 14 7	0 1·87
Postage	0 5 8	1 5 2	3 5 0	0 5 6	5 1 4	0 1 11¼	0 0·10
Potatoes to garden	..	..	1 5 6	..	1 5 6	0 0 6	0 0·02
Burial expenses	..	..	30 12 2	5 13 6	36 5 8	0 13 11½	0 0·75
Experiments relating to nuisance .	..	..	21 0 0	..	21 0 0	0 8 1	0 0·44
	766 10 5¼	904 7 10	806 5 2¾	682 14 1¾	4,307 13 5	82 16 9½	7 5·55
Warming apparatus, arrear					70 18 11		
Ditto, solitary					102 15 0½		
Total Cost					4,481 7 4½		
Stock in gaol, September 2nd, 1843					4 3 7½		
Cash in Mr. Sims's hands					4 12 10½		
					4,490 3 10½		

	£.	s.	d.
Total expense for one year	4,481	7	4½
Amount charged to corporation of Derby for borough prisoners . .	751	4	0¾
Balance	3,730	3	3¾ cost to the county.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Derbyshire.
Derby. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Abstract of Expenditure of the County Gaol, Derby, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Stock in gaol, September 3rd, 1842	13	11	0¼
Cash in Mr. Sims's hands, September 3, 1842	14	17	1¾
Potatoes from garden	4	16	8
Prisoners' maintenance repaid	5	9	0
Wool picked by prisoners	18	15	6
Hearth-rugs sold	37	18	0½
Mats and oakum sold	76	11	5½
Orders on county treasurer	4,318	5	0½
Total	4,490	3	10½

Owing to the county, 66*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* for mats, hearth-rugs, and oakum.

Discipline.—Observations.—I have very great satisfaction in reporting that the justices have carried into effect the several suggestions proposed to them at my last inspection; and the results are, that the treatment of the untried has been divested of much of its penal character, inasmuch that they are not now constrained to positive silence, nor compelled to work under the fear of being deprived of a portion of their food. A register is kept in which the voluntary consent or refusal to work of each prisoner for trial is entered; and those who work receive a portion of their earnings in case of acquittal, or no bill being found. Another great alleviation to their condition has been the adoption of my recommendation for lighting the interior of their cells with gas, by which a portion of the many hours in winter which were passed in bed may now be more profitably employed. It happened that I was present on the first evening on which the cells were so lighted, and upon visiting each prisoner, I had the satisfaction of hearing them express their gratification at this marked attention from the justices; the greater number, instead of getting into their beds at five, had been occupied until eight with their books.

The female prisoners are no longer employed in washing the keeper's linen, contrary to law.

The dietary has been improved and is issued according to a regulated scale. For further remarks thereon I refer to observations under that head.

The extra diet for the sick is no longer provided by the keeper, but supplied from without the prison.

Since my last report, the cells for solitary confinement have been warmed, and provided with bells, by which the prisoners can communicate with the officers in case of illness.

I recommend to the justices the consideration of the suggestions offered under the head of "Moral and Religious Instruction," for placing the school upon a more respectable footing.

I also suggest that the justices should impress upon the chaplain and surgeon the necessity of making the entries day by day in their respective journals. These documents are liable to be called for in courts of justice, and their value as daily records of transactions is greatly weakened when it is discovered that, instead of diaries, as they should be, considerable intervals of time have been permitted to elapse between occurrences and their registration.

I recommend the justices to divide the debtors into three classes, as follows:—first class, debtors maintaining themselves, not included in the third class; second class, debtors not maintaining themselves; third class, debtors remanded from the Insolvent Court for fraud, or refusing to file a schedule of their property, and bankrupts remanded for not answering. The third class not to be allowed the privilege of purchasing wine or beer.

I recommend the justices to adopt the Official Code of Rules, as several of the existing regulations are quite inapplicable to the discipline now enforced.

DERBY.—Borough Police Lock-Up.

Derby. Borough Police Lock-up.

These cells were clean, and some trifling attempts have been made since my last visit to improve their ventilation; but they are altogether defective in size and other requisites, and quite unworthy of a town which, in other respects, has such good reason to pride itself on its public establishments.

Two boys on trifling charges of felony were in custody at the time of my visit. There has been one suicide by a female, who hung herself while in custody.

Return of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Lock-ups of the Borough of Derby, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1843, both inclusive.

Males under 18.	Females under 18.	Males above 18.	Females above 18.
63	11	446	97

The greatest number confined at one time during the year has been 12. In 1841 there were 21 confined at one time.

YORKSHIRE.

YORK CASTLE.—County Gaol.

[Inspected August 14, 1843.]

I annex various Returns showing the state of this prison at the time of Inspection:—

Yorkshire.
York Castle.
County Gaol.

A Return of the State of York Castle on August 14, 1843, showing the Number of Prisoners, their different Classes and Offences, how disposed of during the Day, and at Night, distinguishing Males from Females.

Male Prisoners for Trial, and Offences with which they are Charged.

Wards.	Stealing from Dwelling-house.	Sheep-stealing.	Manslaughter.	Highway robbery.	Burglary.	Receiving Stolen Property.	For want of Sureties.	Concealing the Birth.	Remanded.	Convicted Prisoners. Felony.	Murder, acquitted on the ground of Insanity.	Convicted Felons under Sentence of Transportation.	How disposed of at Nights. Single Cells.	Cells containing 3 separate Beds.	Total.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	5	6	11
2	2	1	2	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	12
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	3	12
4	..	..	1	3	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	9	3	12
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	3	12
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	6	12
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	6	12
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	8	6	14
Females.															
	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Tot.	2	1	3	7	9	1	1	1	1	4	4	66	..	..	100

Classes.							
Felons for Trial.		Felons under sentence of Confinement.		Felons under sentence of Transportation.		Criminal Lunatics confined during Her Majesty's pleasure.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
24	2	3	1	66	..	4

Debtors in Custody, August 14, 1843.—Males and Females.

Court of Requests.		Non-payment of Rates.		Execution.		Mesne Process.		Contempt of Court.		Queen's Debtors.		Top Gallery.	Low Gallery.	Low Cells.	Females' Apartments.	Total of both Sex.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	
5	..	2	..	72	2	4	..	1	..	12	..	45	35	16	2	98

The male debtors have the great yard to exercise in during the day, and sleep in their day-rooms, except those in the low cells, who have separate sleeping-rooms on the same floor. The female debtors have a small back yard to exercise in, and sleep in a room separate from the day-room.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Yorkshire.
York Castle County Gaol.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Name.	When received.	When Tried.	If Insane at the Date of this Return.	Remarks.
G. S. .	December 30, 1832 .	March 2, 1833 . .	No . . .	Returned from Bethlehem Hospital June 23, 1840, as not insane.
S. T. .	August 6, 1836 . .	March 4, 1837 . .	No . . .	Returned fron Bethlehem Hospital September 6, 1841, as not insane.
W. M.	June 18, 1837 . .	July 11, 1837 . .	No . . .	. .
W. S. .	June 12, 1838 . .	July 7, 1838 . . .	No . . .	. . .

A RETURN of the Names, Ages, Length of Service, and Salaries of the Officers and Servants employed in York Castle, August 14, 1843.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Salary. £.	s.	d.
John Noble	Governor	52	3 years and 6 months as Governor, and 9 years as Deputy.	600	0	0
Rev. W. Flower . . .	Chaplain	62	26 years	200	0	0
George Champney . .	Surgeon	54	31 years	300	0	0
Baxter Barker	Deputy	32	3 years and 6 months	100	0	0
Thomas Holmes . . .	1st Turnkey	48	17 years	60	0	0
George Thompson . .	2nd ditto	52	13 years	64	0	0
John Abbey	3rd ditto	33	3 years and 8 months	60	0	0
William Lonsdale . .	4th ditto	48	2 years and 10 months	60	0	0
William Pashley . . .	1st Porter	37	7 years	70	0	0
John Piper	2nd ditto	41	3 years and 6 months	60	0	0
Barnabas Burnett . .	Cook	25	7 years	60	0	0
John Reynolds	Assistant Cook . . .	34	3 years and 6 months	46	16	0
Henry Boulton	Watchman	34	1 year	46	16	0
Henry Pears	Schoolmaster	32	5 years	50	0	0
Elizabeth Holmes . .	Matron	40	3 years and 6 months	40	0	0

This prison was clean and orderly on the day of inspection. The persons of the prisoners and their apparel were also clean, and there were no complaints. The new rules and regulations which had recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State had not been enforced, in consequence of alterations being required in the debtors' wards to adapt them for the proposed classification.

Health.—The surgeon states the "health of the prisoners to have been good; that there has been scarcely any disease in the establishment, and that the diet is sufficient. Two deaths had occurred, one a debtor, who had been acquitted on a charge of sheep-stealing, and who was afterwards brought in for nonpayment of a penalty for a breach of the Game Laws, who died of effusion of the brain; the other of consumption. Is of opinion that the health of certain of the lunatic prisoners is on the decline."

RETURN of PRISONERS under Medical Treatment and receiving extra Diet, in York Castle on August 15, 1843.

G. S., W. L., S. F., W. M., J. C. — Debility from length of confinement.

H. T. Convalescent from severe fracture of the thigh previous to coming to the prison.
G. M. Debility.
R. M. Bowel complaint.

PRISONERS under Medical Treatment, without extra Diet.

J. P. Felony. Influenza.
J. D. Debtor. Ditto.
I. H. Female felon. Ditto.
T. P. Felony. The Itch.
C. G. Felony. Rheumatism.

Deaths.

T. C. Felony. Consumption. Brought to the prison September 27, 1841. Died November 2, 1842. Very ill from the commencement.

R. C. Felony. Effusion on the brain. Brought to the prison December 1, 1842. Died March 16, 1843. In a delicate state of health for several months previous.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties of the chaplain are conducted in precisely the same manner as heretofore described, although occasionally interfered with by ill health. The schoolmaster states—

"I come into the prison at nine o'clock in the morning. The first thing I do is to collect the pens from the several wards, then go for the letters. I read the prisoners' letters, and if they contain anything particular, I take them to the governor; but if they only relate to private affairs, they are allowed to pass without the governor seeing them. I distribute pens, copy-books, or any book from the library that may be wanted by the prisoners. At ten I attend prayers in chapel, which last till about eleven, After dinner I visit the wards, and occupy myself with instructing the prisoners in reading and writing until half-past three. I collect the letters, read them, and carry them to the

post-office. This takes till about five o'clock, after which I do not return. The chaplain has a class of prisoners daily in the vestry, who he examines as to the progress made under my instruction. The Catholic minister sees the prisoners of that persuasion occasionally in the vestry, or through the iron-railings of the yards. He comes at regular times, about once a-fortnight. The debtors have no books in their wards; they destroyed three dozen in six months. I could scarcely ever get one returned, and the chaplain directed me not to issue any more. The criminal prisoners seldom or ever deface the books; whenever it is done, it is by one of the lowest of the low, and I am sure he would be scouted by the other men. The books were injured at one time when they were made use of as seats, to protect the prisoners from the cold of the stone benches. But since wood has been substituted this has ceased; nor do I hear any complaints of colds and coughs which were formerly so numerous. There was certainly, now I recollect, another occasion when the criminal prisoners wrote in all the books they could lay their hands on. It was to warn all prisoners coming after them to beware of a certain attorney. I had to take many of the leaves out of the books in consequence. The prisoners occasionally ask me to recommend them an attorney, but I make it a point never to do so. I call occasionally on the prisoners' friends at their desire. It is only to take letters to save them postage. I have been frequently told by prisoners that they have been induced to commit crime a second time from being scouted by their masters, in consequence of having no recommendation given them of good conduct while in prison, through which they think they might obtain employment. I believe, from what I have heard the prisoners say, that they dread the houses of correction in the county where the silent system is enforced more than transportation. They say they would rather be transported for ten years than have two of imprisonment. On examining the prisoners for trial at the June assizes, I found that the principal cause of crime might be traced to drunkenness; and that out of 119, 98 admitted that drink and prostitutes were either directly or indirectly the cause of their ruin. There were 64 who had received all the education they had at Sunday-schools. I very frequently find men who have no idea of right and wrong, and very little knowledge of a Saviour, and many who cannot repeat either the Lord's Prayer or the Commandments."

Books, Provisions, Expenditure.—I inspected the prison books, and examined the prisoners' food, which was of excellent quality. The weights and measures were, at my suggestion, adjusted by the proper officer, when it appeared that in some of those in use there was a deficiency in weight amounting to 14 ounces, while in others there was a surplus of 15½ ounces.

EXPENDITURE for the Year 1842, ending at Michaelmas.

Salaries.	Maintenance.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Coals, Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Printing and Stationery.	Incidental Expenses.	Repairs of Buildings.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,853 2 10	1,198 13 3*	148 14 9	148 15 1	244 11 3	113 7 9	184 7 9	606 18 6	4,498 11 2

* Included in this sum is £39 10*s.* 1*d.*, extras ordered by the Surgeon.

Observations.—I am of opinion that the schoolmaster should not be intrusted with the important and responsible duty of opening and forwarding letters, and deciding upon the propriety of the correspondence of the prisoners, and I recommend the justices to require this duty to be performed by the governor in person.

Among arrangements incident to the new classification of the debtors, I recommend to the justices that the lower range of cells in the debtors' wards be floored with wood, and that a stove, or some other means of affording warmth, be placed in the passage leading to them, in order to obviate any ill effects from the damp, which the surgeon states is prevalent there at certain seasons.

The following rules, which prescribe a classification of debtors, have been certified for York Castle; and will, I have no doubt, be productive of benefit.

The male debtors are divided into the following classes, viz.:—

1. Debtors who maintain themselves, and not included in the third class.
2. Debtors who do not maintain themselves, and not included in the third class.
3. Debtors remanded by the Commissioners of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, on the ground of fraud, under the 77th or 78th section of 1 and 2 Vict., c. 110; and debtors who neglect or refuse to file a schedule of their property under the 36th and 39th section of the same Act; and bankrupts remanded by the Court for not answering.

That the third class of debtors be not allowed the privilege of purchasing wine or malt liquor.

YORK.—CITY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected August 16, 1843.]

I annex a return of the number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—(see page 132.)

The interior of the prison was unexceptionably clean on the day of inspection. The persons of the prisoners were also clean, and there were no complaints.

Diet.—The dietary for prisoners not at hard labour, three days in the week, consists of a pound and a-half of bread and one pint of milk; an additional half pound of bread is given to those at hard labour. It appears that on these days the pound and a-half of bread and the pint of milk are issued to the prisoners in the morning, and not unfrequently consumed at breakfast. The additional half pound of bread to those at hard labour is issued in the evening. The surgeon in evidence states,—"I think the diet is insufficient and ill-regulated, particularly on those days in which they have no meat in the mid-day time."

The matron still continues to cook the prisoners' food, in addition to her other duties. I coincide with the surgeon on the subject of the diet, and recommend the justices to introduce the dietaries attached to the official code of regulations for prisons.

NUMBER of Prisoners Confined in the York House of Correction, August 16, 1843, on the day of Inspection.

No.	Names of Prisoners.	Age.	Degree of Education.	When received.	Offences.	Punishment.
				1841		
1	James D. . . .	27	Well . .	October 18	Felony	Two years' imprisonment to hard labour.
				1842		
2	Ann J., *alias* Millinet J.	22	None . .	October 17	,, ...	Twelve calendar months' imprisonment to hard labour.
3	Edmund L. R. .	29	Well . .	,, 17	Misdemeanor. . .	,,
				1843		
4	Joseph S. . . .	22	None . .	January 2	Felony	,,
5	Dorothy C. . . .	25	,,	,, 2	,, ...	,,
6	Charles T. . . .	28	Improved .	,, 2	,, ...	,,
7	William D. . . .	22	,,	,, 2	,, ...	,,
8	Henry T. . . .	36	None . .	,, 2	,, ...	,,
9	Ann C.	19	Improved .	June 26	,, ...	Ten years' transportation.
10	Matilda D. . . .	19	,,	,, 26	,, ...	Seven years' transportation.
11	Sarah P.. . . .	18	,,	,, 26	,, ...	Six calendar months' imprisonment to hard labour.
12	Ann R.	21	None . .	,, 26	,, ...	,,
13	William K. . .	16	Improved .	,, 26	Misdemeanor. . .	Three calendar months' imprisonment to hard labour.
14	Elizabeth W. . .	13	None . .	,, 26	Felony	,,
15	Elizabeth F. . .	12	,,	,, 26	,, ...	,,
16	Ann F.	18	Improved .	,, 26	,, ...	Two calendar months' imprisonment to hard labour.
17	Henry W. . . .	26	Well . .	July 6	Embezzlement . .	For trial.
18	Thomas P. . . .	21	Improved .	,, 6	,, . .	,,
19	Francis S. . . .	23	,,	,, 11	Felony	,,
20	James M. . . .	22	,,	,, 11	,, ...	,,
21	William C. . . .	25	None . .	,, 17	Absconding from the workhouse.	Three calendar months' imprisonment to hard labour.
22	Ann H.	25	Improved .	,, 31	Disorderly . . .	One month's imprisonment to hard labour.
23	Mary S.	28	None . .	,, 31	,, . . .	,,
24	John M.	18	Well . .	,, 31	Garden robbing . .	Two months' imprisonment to hard labour.
25	Rebecca K. . .	32	,,	August 1	Illegal pawning . .	Three months' imprisonment to hard labour.
26	Eliza M. . . .	22	,,	,, 1	,, . .	,,
27	John G.	18	Improved .	,, 3	Garden robbing . .	Three months' imprisonment.
28	Samuel O. . . .	13	None . .	,, 3	Felony	For trial.
29	John M.	40	,,	,, 10	Disorderly . . .	Seven days' imprisonment.
30	Sarah P.	26	Read . .	,, 12	,, . . .	,,
31	William J. . . .	22	,,	,, 12	Vagrancy	,,

Total, 17 Males; 14 Females. Average Number of Prisoners, 35.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory; there has not been a death, nor was there a prisoner under medical treatment on the day of inspection.

All prisoners upon admission, who are found to be infected with cutaneous disease are, since my last report, placed under medical treatment, and kept apart from the others until inspected by the surgeon.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

"I read prayers twice with one sermon on the Sabbath, and attend the prisoners three days in the week for prayers and instruction. The male prisoners are taught to read and write, and make considerable progress. All who require them are supplied with elementary books. I have not administered the sacrament, in consequence of not having been satisfied with the fitness of any prisoner to receive it. It is out of my power individually to give up the time requisite for the elementary instruction of the prisoners; they teach one another, and, when perfect in their lessons, repeat them to me. They take considerable interest in being taught. I know several prisoners who have turned out remarkably well, are leading honest lives, and are completely reformed. The matron assists in teaching the female prisoners, who are also assembled by me in a class. Every facility is given to prisoners who wish to be visited by ministers of their own persuasion; the Catholic priest is attending upon two prisoners at present. The Catholics have never made any objection to attend chapel."

The Inspector was present when the females were assembled in a class by the chaplain for moral and religious instruction. The females read aloud portions of the Scripture, and were afterwards examined as to their comprehending what they had read, and answered pertinently: the greater proportion of the class read remarkably well.

Labour.—The male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at breaking stones in the yard. They continue at work during the hours appropriated for labour under the superintendence of an officer; they are not tasked, nor is any account taken of the daily quantity of work performed by them.

The women are employed in washing and sewing, and looking to the number and description of the female prisoners who are ordinarily inmates of this establishment, I am of opinion that the introduction of some additional employment more allied to hard labour is requisite.

Provision Books—I inspected the prison books, and examined the prisoners' food, which appeared of good and wholesome quality.

Discipline. Observations.—The keeper states:—

"The discipline is carried on in precisely the same manner as described on former occasions. The prisoners behave remarkably well. They are employed in breaking stones for the roads. There is at times a difficulty in obtaining stones to break. There is no task given them to perform; they continue working during the hours with an officer over them. The females have no employment beyond washing and sewing, which is quite inadequate for the large number generally here. Prisoners on discharge always receive a trifle in money proportionate to the distance from their homes. The additional officer who is at the gate does not reside in the prison; he has twelve shillings a-week. He comes into the prison at six in the morning, and leaves the prison for his meals during the day, and finally at seven in the evening."

I have already adverted to the insufficiency and irregular issue of the diet. I also recommend to the justices the adoption of the Official Code of Regulations as far as applicable to this establishment. I again recommend the removal of the laundry from its present inconvenient and exposed situation to one nearer the female wards of the prison. Communication cannot fail taking place between the male and female prisoners under present circumstances. I am of opinion that the matron should be relieved from the task of cooking the food for the male prisoners, the number of females being quite sufficient to require her undivided attention.

YORK.—City Police Lock-ups.

York.
City Police Lock-ups.

These lock-ups were clean and orderly at the time of my visit. The defect noticed in a former report of their being unsupplied with water-closets or other convenience, I regret to say, still remains without any remedy. The inconvenience and filthy condition of the cells when crowded, and the unwholesome odour which pervades the whole building, as described by the police, are such as to induce me again to call the attention of the Watch Committee to this point.

SCARBOROUGH.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Scarborough.
Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

[Inspected August 17th and 18th, 1843.]

I annex a Return of the prisoners at the time of inspection:—

Return of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction, Scarborough, August 17, 1843, the day of Inspection.

No.	Names of Prisoners.	Age.	When received.	Offences.	Terms of Imprisonment, &c.
			1843.		
1	Jane S. . . .	27	February 23	Felony.	Six calendar months' imprisonment.
2	Hannah D. . .	21	April 7 .	,,	,, ,,
3	James S. . .	23	May 13 .	,,	Four calendar months' imprisonment; hard labour.
4	Thomas B. . .	29	May 17 .	,,	Nine calendar months' imprisonment; hard labour.
5	Rachael G. . .	33	June 23 .	,,	Three calendar months' imprisonment.
6	Sophia A. . .	19	July 25 .	Obtaining goods on false pretences.	For trial.
7	William K. . .	34	August 7 .	Non-payment of fine for assault.	Fourteen days' imprisonment.
8	John H. . .	18	August 11 .	Vagrancy	,, ,,
9	William F. . .	18	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
10	William N. . .	18	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
11	Sarah W. . .	15	,,	Obtaining money on false pretences.	For trial.

This prison has been recently built by the corporation, and stands in a convenient and healthy situation within the limits of the borough. It consists of 12 cells, with three airing-yards for prisoners, the cells being 12 feet 10 inches in length, 5 feet 11 inches wide, and 8 feet 4 inches in height. The cells are, I suppose, intended for separate confinement, being fitted with waterclosets, and ventilated on the same principle as in the Pentonville prison. Within the buildings are the chapel, apartments for the keeper, and a basement containing kitchen and other offices. The expense of the buildings, independently of the site, which belonged to the corporation, was—

	£.	s.	d.
Building, &c.	3636	16	4
Heating and ventilating apparatus . .	77	6	3
Fittings, clothing, bedding	60	4	1
	3774	6	8

Being at the cost of about 315*l.* 7*s.* a cell.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Yorkshire.
Scarborough. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

DIET.

Class 1.—*Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding Three Days.*

Males.

Breakfast.—1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner.—1 lb. of bread.
Supper.—1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Females.

Breakfast.—1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner.—1 lb. of bread.
Supper.—1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 2.—*Convicted Prisoners for any Term exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days.*

Males.

Breakfast.—1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.
Dinner.—8 oz. of bread.
Supper.—1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.

Females.

Breakfast.—1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 7 oz. of bread.
Dinner.—7 oz. of bread.
Supper.—1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 7 oz. of bread.

Class 3.—*For Prisoners exceeding One Month.*

Males.

Breakfast.—1½ pint of milk and oatmeal, 8 oz. of bread.

Females.

Breakfast.—1½ pint of milk and oatmeal, 7 oz. of bread.

Sunday and Tuesday:—

Males.

Dinner.—4 oz. cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of broth.

Females.

Dinner.—4 oz. cooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, 1 pint of broth.

Thursday:—

Males.

Dinner.—4 oz. cooked meat, 1 lb. of potatoes.

Females.

Dinner.—4 oz. cooked meat, 1 lb. of potatoes.

Friday:—

Males.

Dinner.—1½ pint of soup, ½ lb. of bread.

Females.

Dinner.—1½ pint of soup, 7 oz. of bread.

Wednesday:—

Males.

Dinner.—Dumpling, 8 oz. of flour, 2 oz. of suet, ½ oz. of treacle.

Females.

Dinner.—Dumpling, 8 oz. of flour, 2 oz. of suet, ½ oz. of treacle.

Monday and Saturday:—

Males.

Dinner,—Rice pudding made from 4 oz. of rice, seasoned with a little allspice.

Supper.—Same as breakfast.

Females.

Dinner.—Rice pudding made from 4 oz. of rice, seasoned with a little allspice.

Supper.—Same as breakfast.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

"My salary is 10*l.* a year, for which I furnish attendance and medicines. I see every prisoner twice a-week, and also examine prisoners on admission. There has been no case of very serious illness since the occupation of the prison. There was a case of pleurisy, which yielded to treatment. We are obliged to make use of one of the ordinary cells for itch patients. I allow prisoners an hour a-day as the minimum for exercise in the yards. The confinement has not been so strictly seclusive, but that if anything is wanted to be done they are let out of their cells to do it. I am not altogether satisfied with the ventilation; I have referred to it in my journal."

Extract, April 6, 1843.

"Although there is no complaint to make of want of ventilation on the score of health, still the escape of the foul air after the use of the conveniences is not so ready as could be wished. The exit seems to be greater under the doors into the house than through the flue appointed for the purpose."

Moral and Religious Instruction.—I regret to report that no chaplain has been appointed to this establishment, and I have felt it my duty to report to Secretary Sir James Graham this neglect of compliance with the statute. The keeper states,—

"The prisoners are supplied with tracts, and on the Sabbath afternoon I read the lessons of the day to them, and a sermon from a volume I have by me; but, in the absence of a chaplain, there is no other moral or religious instruction. Prisoners are asked if they wish to be attended by ministers of their own persuasion, and if they do the ministers are sent for."

Labour.—No labour or employment whatever has been provided for the prisoners, which is also a neglect of the statutory regulations for prisons.

Books.—I inspected the books, and found them neatly and correctly kept. I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of good and wholesome quality.

Discipline.—The keeper describes the routine of discipline to be as follows:—

"The bell rings at six o'clock for the prisoners to rise. About half-past six I go and open one cell, and give the prisoner a brush to clean it out; and after he has done, proceed on with the other prisoners, one at a time. They remain in their cells, and at half-past eight receive their breakfast, and according as my avocations will permit, I go and commune with them. If the weather is suitable, I exercise them for an hour in the yards, and sometimes in the afternoon. They have dinner between twelve and one, supper at six; after which their bedding, which is taken out in the morning, is brought in, and they are locked up for the night. I also occasionally visit the prisoners at uncertain hours during the night."

It appears to have been the practice of the justices, when the prison has been crowded, to discharge prisoners by *liberates* directed to the keeper in the following form, before the expiration of the terms of imprisonment to which they had been adjudged:—

"*Liberature.*

"BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

"To the Keeper,

"Discharge you out of custody, unless detained upon any other charge, the body of T. P., committed by me, William Travis, Esq., one of her Majesty's justices for the said borough, on the 27th of June last, for misconduct in his service, as an apprentice with Thomas Watson, for the space of 14 days, I being now satisfied with the punishment already inflicted, and for your doing, this shall be your authority.

"Given under my hand and seal, this 6th day July, 1843.

"W. TRAVIS."

"*Visiting Justices' Order.*

"Ordered,—That J. G. should be discharged on Saturday morning next, with the concurrence of Dr. Travis, the committing magistrate."

Extract from Visiting Justice Book, March 23, 1843.

"R. Tindal recommends that H. C., No. 6, and J. B., No. 5, who were confined for begging, be set at liberty, with the consent of the committing magistrate, and on consideration that they leave town immediately.

"Committed for one month, from the 2d of March; liberated the 24th of March."

I am of opinion that the magistrates have not the power of liberating prisoners after summary conviction, before the terms of their sentence have expired, and have every reason to believe that the practice will be at once discontinued.

Observations.—The greatest number of prisoners here at one time has been 24, and I consider it much to be regretted that, in building this prison, the accommodation for prisoners was restricted to 12 cells only, a number clearly insufficient for the increasing population of the borough. Had the municipal authorities advised me of the intended building of this prison, I should certainly have pressed them upon this point.

I am of opinion that until the justices comply with the statute and find the means of setting the prisoners to work, the times of exercise in the open air should be considerably increased.

Several complaints were made of the imperfect action of the ventilating apparatus—that the cells were close, and that the foul air at times found its way into the keeper's house, to his great inconvenience. It appeared to me, on a minute investigation, that the fires had not been regularly kept up in the extracting flue, also that the doors of the cells did not fit close, and that a very considerable interference with the ventilating principle was occasioned by keeping the exterior doors of the buildings constantly open. After directing these doors to be closed and the fires to be lighted and kept in the whole night, I examined the cells in the morning and found them not unusually close or unpleasant. I recommended that the doors alluded to should be kept close, and that the fire should be constant, which was done; but the keeper states, "I have found the same closeness in the cells since you left Scarborough at times, though the fires have been kept constant night and day." It appears that the expense of keeping fire up during the entire summer in a small prison may possibly create a feeling against this system. The keeper, in a communication to me on the subject, says,—

"The fire was continued in the foul-air flue, during the hottest weather, for three weeks, day and night, which consumed 1½ tons of coal, at a cost of 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, or 7*s.* 10*d.* a-week, the hot-air flue not being in action; since that time a square of glass has been taken out of the window in one cell,

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Yorkshire.
Scarborough. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

which the mayor and Robert Tindall, Esq., visiting justices, are of opinion answer well the purpose, and the borough council have ordered the other cells to be done the same, and a shutter fixed on a pivot put in the aperture, so as the admission of air can be regulated thereby."

It will be seen that, by the accompanying table, that for a very considerable portion of the time it covers, that no fire was kept in the extracting flues, and consequently, from the windows not being made to open, the cells were, during this time, without any ventilation.

STATE or Degree of Heat in the Cells by Thermometer, from the 21st day of May to the 21st day of August.

Date.	Degrees.	Remarks.	Date.	Degrees.	Remarks.
May 21	55	Fire discontinued in the heating apparatus.	July 5	62	No fire in apparatus.
,, 22	55	,, ,,	,, 6	62	,, ,,
,, 23	55	,, ,,	,, 7	62	,, ,,
,, 24	55	,, ,,	,, 8	62	,, ,,
,, 25	55	,, ,,	,, 9	61	,, ,,
,, 26	56	,, ,,	,, 10	61	,, ,,
,, 27	56	,, ,,	,, 11	61	Fire in foul-air flue.
,, 28	56	,, ,,	,, 12	60	,, ,,
,, 29	66	,, ,,	,, 13	61	,, ,,
,, 30	55	,, ,,	,, 14	60	,, ,,
,, 31	56	,, ,,	,, 15	62	No fire in foul-air flue.
June 1	56	,, ,,	,, 16	61	,, ,,
,, 2	55 to 56	,, ,,	,, 17	60	,, ,,
,, 3	56	,, ,,	,, 18	62	,, ,,
,, 4	55	,, ,,	,, 19	62	,, ,,
,, 5	54 to 56	,, ,,	,, 20	61	Fire in foul air flue.
,, 6	56	,, ,,	,, 21	61	,, ,,
,, 7	56	,, ,,	,, 22	61	,, ,,
,, 8	56	,, ,,	,, 23	60	No fire in foul-air flue.
,, 9	56	,, ,,	,, 24	61	,, ,,
,, 10	58 to 60	,, ,,	,, 25	60	Fire in foul-air flue.
,, 11	58 to 60	,, ,,	,, 26	60	,, ,,
,, 12	58	,, ,,	,, 27	61	,, ,,
,, 13	58	,, ,,	,, 28	62 to 63	,, ,,
,, 14	58	,, ,,	,, 29	62	No fire to-day.
,, 15	59	,, ,,	,, 30	62	,, ,,
,, 16	59	,, ,,	,, 31	62	Fire in foul-air flue.
,, 17	58	,, ,,	August 1	60	No fire in foul-air flue.
,, 18	59	,, ,,	,, 2	62	Fire in foul-air flue.
,, 19	58	,, ,,	,, 3	61	No fire in foul-air flue.
,, 20	58	,, ,,	,, 4	62	,, ,,
,, 21	59	,, ,,	,, 5	62	,, ,,
,, 22	59	,, ,,	,, 6	61	,, ,,
,, 23	58	,, ,,	,, 7	61	Fire in foul-air flue.
,, 24	58	,, ,,	,, 8	66	,, ,,
,, 25	59	,, ,,	,, 9	62	No fire in foul-air flue.
,, 26	58	,, ,,	,, 10	62 to 64	Fire in foul-air flue.
,, 27	58	,, ,,	,, 11	62 to 64	,, ,,
,, 28	58	Fire made in the heating apparatus, by order of the surgeon, to air the flues.	,, 12	64	,, ,,
			,, 13	62 to 64	,, ,,
			,, 14	64	,, ,,
			,, 15	64	No fire in foul-air flue.
			,, 16	64	Fire in foul-air flue.
,, 29	59	,, ,,	,, 17	64 to 66	
,, 30	59	No fire in apparatus.	,, 18	64 to 68	Fire continued night and day without any intermission.
July 1	58	,, ,,	,, 19	66 to 68	
,, 2	60	,, ,,	,, 20	66 to 68	
,, 3	61	,, ,,	,, 21	66	
,, 4	60	,, ,,			

Several of the minor arrangements of the prison offices appeared to me to be very inconvenient, and susceptible of improvement, and alterations have been since made in conformity with the suggestions offered.

"*Extract from Keeper's Letter, October* 21, 1843.

"I beg to state that the visiting justices have recommended the following alterations to be made, which the corporation have agreed to be done forthwith. The removal of the large boiler from the wash kitchen and to be replaced by one more suitable; also by removing the door of the fumigating oven in the cooking-kitchen to the coal-house, and fitting a place there also for the infected clothes, whereby the nuisance will be further removed from the prison. The hospital also to be immediately fitted up, which, with some minor alterations, will shortly be completed."

Scarborough. Police Lock-ups.

SCARBOROUGH.—POLICE LOCK-UPS.

Two cells for the temporary detention of prisoners, while in charge of the police, have been erected in the premises adjoining the Town Hall.

Dimensions.

Length, 11 feet 10 inches.
Breadth, 5 feet 10 inches.
Height, 8 feet.

These cells were clean at the time of my visit, but are not altogether satisfactory in the requisites of dryness, light, or ventilation. I annex returns of the number and description of prisoners who have been in custody of the police for the last two years.

REPORT of Charges coming under the cognizance of the Scarborough Police, from December 6, 1840, to December 6, 1842.

Offences.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Total.
Felony	6	3	9
Rogues and vagabonds	8	..	8
Vagrants	66	11	77
Disorderly prostitutes	..	10	10
Disorderly conduct	11	..	11
Assaulting police	7	..	7
Drunk and disorderly	8	2	10
Gambling on the sabbath	3	..	3
Keeping a disorderly house	1	..	1
Disorderly apprentices	5	..	5
Assaults	3	..	3
Hawking without a licence	2	..	2
Obtaining money under false pretences.	1	1	2
Poaching	6	..	6
Smuggling	20	..	20
Rescuing cattle from Pinder	9	..	9
Total		183	

Punishments.	No. of Females.	No. of Males.	Total.
Imprisoned from 7 days to 3 months.	54	11	65
From 3 months to 6	5	..	3
From 6 months to 12	2	1	2
From 12 months to 2 years	1	..	1
To find sureties	7	..	7
Discharged	..	..	101
Escape	..	1	1
Total		183	

AGES of Prisoners who could neither Read nor Write.

	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Total.
From 12 to 20	23	1	24
From 20 to 40	37	13	50
From 40 to 60	22	4	26
From 60 to 70	1	1	2
Total		102	
Number that could read and write		81	

REPORT of Charges coming under the cognizance of the Scarborough Police, from December 6, 1840, to December 6, 1841.

Offences.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Total.
Felony	8	6	14
Rogues and vagabonds	7	..	7
Disorderly prostitutes	..	12	12
Assaulting the police	4	..	4
Drunk and disorderly	1	..	1
Vagrants	30	9	39
Counterfeit coin	3	1	4
Neglect of family	2	..	2
Smuggling	4	..	4
Disorderly apprentices	2	..	2
Total		89	

Punishments.	No. of Males.	No. of Females	Total.
Transported for 7 years	2	..	2
Transported for 10 years	1	..	1
Imprisonment from 7 days to 3 months.	31	13	44
Imprisonment from 3 months to 6 months.	2	1	3
For trial	..	3	3
Discharged	..	..	36
Total		89	

Ages of Prisoners who could neither Read nor Write.

——	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Total.
From 12 to 20	8	6	14
From 20 to 40	20	18	38
From 40 to 60	5	..	5
Total			57
Number that could read and write			32

Debtors' Gaol of the Court Baron and Court of Requests, Scotland Yard, Sheffield.

Sheffield. Debtors' Gaol.

[Inspected August 12, 1842.]

This prison was as clean as its circumstances would permit at the time of my visit. The number of prisoners on the day of inspection were, 91 males and 8 females. I noticed that tobacco was selling publicly in the prison, and that the prisoners in several instances were playing at cards.

The keeper, in examination, stated,—

"We have nearly 2000 executions in hand; from the state of distress in which the town is involved it is of no use to execute the writs. We therefore hold them back until trade gets better. The ordinary average of prisoners is 120; we are now below it. Men now come and ask if warrants are out against them. They wish to come in instead of going to the workhouse, where they would have laborious employment. Here they do nothing, receive 2*s.* a-week for their maintenance, and have firing allowed. The masters will not now advance money to pay the debt of a good workman, as they formerly did; the workmen are not of such use to them now. The prisoner is better off here than in the workhouse; he is working off a shilling a-day from his debts. The Court will not issue executions against persons receiving parish relief, or already in prison. If the prisoners were allowed to work in the prison it would produce an underselling of the masters, and create a preference for the prison. The prison would in that case be crowded, for the prisoners would work rent free. Many of the debts are for rent. The performance of Divine service to the prisoners has not been regular for the last three weeks, but it has with this exception. The surgeon visits three days in the week, and attends always at other times when required. There has been no death in the prison for six years. Since the prisoners have been allowed 2*s.* a-week for their maintenance in money, the quantity of ale purchased by them has greatly increased. Visitors are allowed to be in the gaol from half-past eight to ten, from twelve to two, from four to five, and from seven to nine. The prisoners are locked up at ten in summer, and at nine in winter. Each prisoner is allowed to purchase one quart of ale daily. There is one debtor from the superior Court who has been here for 12 months."

Return of the Number of Executions issued by the Courts against the Person and Goods, during the years 1841 and 1842.

No. 1.

Number of warrants against person and goods	7429
Number brought to gaol	1016
Debts settled after coming to gaol	408
Served their time in gaol	602

1842.

Number of warrants, &c.	5712
Settled after coming to gaol	629
Served their time in gaol	779

I recommend that rules and regulations for the government of this prison, according to the provisions of the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 25, sec. 2, should be drawn up, and submitted to the Secretary of State for approval.

Also, that the quantity of ale permitted to be purchased by the prisoners should be reduced from a quart to a pint daily. That the money allowance be discontinued, and a regular dietary be substituted for destitute debtors. That a chaplain be appointed. That gas be introduced into the several wards, and the lights and fires be extinguished at a stated hour of the evening. That regulations for the suppression of gambling and the extorting of garnish be strictly enforced.

Debtors' Gaol for the Manor of Ecclesall, Sheffield.

Sheffield. Debtors' Gaol for the Manor of Ecclesall.

Upon entering the portion of this prison occupied by the male prisoners, I observed two flags hung out from the windows of the wards, and was informed that a contested election for garnish-master was going on, there being two candidates for the office.

The want of proper regulation and control over the prisoners is most manifest in this establishment. The practice of exacting garnish is carried to a great excess. I found the following notices relating to this abominable extortion posted up in one of the day-rooms :—

"Take Notice.

"That Joseph Brammer, file-forger, left this prison on the 5th of December, 1842, 1*s.* 1½*d.* in debt for garnish.

"Works at John Hill's, Yonge-street.

"Notice is hereby given to all people, nations, and languages, that Joseph Bradbury left this prison or gaol, viz., Ecclesall, without paying the customary fee of three shillings and sixpence, leaving his hat and coat, which was sold by public roup for eightpence halfpenny, it having being kept fourteen days from the time he left on the 21 July, 1843, leaving a balance due for bed and lodgins of the sum of two shillings and ninepence halfpenny.

"*File-Grinder.*"

I extract the following from the rules made by the prisoners for their own government, as illustrative of the moral condition of this prison:—

"*Rule* 9.

"No person is allowed to play at cards during meal times, nor before seven in the morning, nor after eleven at night, unless agreeable to the whole room, or forfeit one shilling; and any prisoner giving false notice, to forfeit one shilling.

"*Rule* 11.

"Any prisoner volunteering from one room to another to pay 6*d.* to the room that he volunteers to, and the gifts of attorneys to go to the room they are given to.

"*Rule* 14.

"Any person coming into this, and taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, shall pay eight shillings garnish, and take the duty of nancy.

"*Rule* 17.

"Any man working in this prison, and considered by the majority of prisoners to be a regular worker, shall pay sixpence a-week extra-work money.

"*Rule* 20.

"If there be any familiarity between man and wife, and another prisoner make mention of the same, he shall be fined one shilling.

"*Rule* 23.

"There shall be a call-bird, who shall have threepence a-week for it, and there shall be sixpence left in the garnish-box every week.

"*General Rule for Garnish.*

"All persons coming into this prison, to pay three shillings and sixpence, and in default of payment shall deliver up his hat and coat to the garnish-master, who shall keep them seven days, and if not paid in this time, the property shall be sold. If a prisoner goes out the day he comes in, he must pay two shillings garnish."

I add the following extracts from the book kept by the garnish-master:—

		s.	*d.*
"July 29.	Balance in hand	1	0
„ 31.	Received for a coat	0	6
	For a hat	0	2
Aug. 1.	T. J., for garnish	2	4
„ 3.	T. A., ditto	3	6
„ 5.	W. W., ditto	3	6"

The keeper states,—

"That on one occasion a short time since the prisoners detained a prisoner by force after he received his discharge for not paying the garnish, and did not release him until he, the keeper, assured them he would call in assistance to compel them. That the prisoner, before quitting, was obliged to come to an arrangement with them, and subsequently paid the demand of 3*s.* 6*d.*, although only in the prison for two days and a night. The prisoners are not provided with bedding, coals, or light, but that those who are destitute receive from the Court 2*s.* a-week for their maintenance. That all the prisoners, 21 in number, are receiving it, with but one exception, a man who can discharge his debt if he pleases, who receives his food from his friends. Divine service is occasionally performed by the curate of St. James's in the evening, at which the prisoners behave with propriety. He has no means of controlling the prisoners, or punishing them for misconduct. That the enforcing of rules and regulations made by authority would be attended with the best effect. There are about 200 executions in hand; that he has suspended the execution of warrants against females until the new ward is ready for their reception."

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Debtors' Gaol for the Manor of Ecclesall, in the West Riding of the County of York.

In gaol this 12th of August, male prisoners, 21.
From August 12, 1842, to August 12, 1843,—

Male prisoners	215
Female prisoners.	2
Total . .	217

In consequence of the recommendations contained in former reports, I have the satisfaction of stating that a very considerable improvement has been made in the accommodation for prisoners. The great object of complete separation between males and females has been attained by the erection of a ward for the latter. The walls have also been raised, a supply of good water provided, and the custody of the prisoners rendered more secure.

I recommend that rules for the government of the prison should be drawn up, in accordance with the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 25, sec. 2, and submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. That a regulated quantity of food be issued instead of a money allowance. That the prohibition of the exaction of garnish in any shape, and also that of gambling, be strictly enforced. That no prisoner be allowed more than one pint of beer daily. That Divine service be regularly performed on the Sabbath, and the keeper, in the absence of a minister of the Established Church, read the usual prayers to the prisoners. That an allowance of coals

be granted, the rooms be lighted with gas, and that all fires and lights be extinguished at a fixed hour. That in cases of complete destitution, bedding be also provided. That a strong room be provided for the punishment of refractory prisoners.

I am satisfied that the giving effect to these recommendations in both the gaols for the Courts of Requests at Sheffield would be attended with considerable moral results, but even if over sanguine in this particular, they would at least remove the obloquy which cannot fail attaching itself to such disorderly and ill-regulated establishments.

Sheffield. Borough Police Lock-ups.

SHEFFIELD.—Borough Police Lock-ups.

[Inspected August 11, 1843.]

The cells were clean, and the following prisoners were in custody at the time of my visit:—

Return of Prisoners in Custody of the Police at Sheffield, Friday, August 11, 1843.

Number of Charge.	Age.	Persons Charged.	Charge.
1	9	Edward T. . .	Garden robbing.
2	18	Henry G. . .	Stealing a bonnet.
3	14	James S. . .	Garden robbing.
4	..	Rhoda G. . .	Drunk and disorderly.
5	..	Jane S. . . .	,, ,,
6	..	Joseph T. . .	,, ,,
7	24	Ann I. . . .	Vagrancy.
8	14	William F. . .	,,
9	14	Edwin W. . .	,,
10	13	Joseph R. . .	,,

The cells occupied by the police being in the basement of the town-hall, are dark and deficient in ventilation. Attempts have been made to remedy the defect in ventilation, but very ineffectually; the difficulties in the way appear almost insuperable. The intelligent superintendent of police states—

"The magistrates meet twice a-week in petty sessions. Prisoners brought in after their sitting on Friday must remain in the lock-up until Monday. Prisoners charged with felony are delivered over immediately to the gaoler of the adjoining prison. Juvenile delinquency is much on the increase from the number of unemployed children in Sheffield. I am of opinion that there is an increasing dread of transportation among the criminal population. The police are allowed one shilling a-head upon all disorderlies who are discharged by the magistrates upon payment of expenses. The number so discharged are about a third of the number in custody."

I am of opinion that the propriety of allowing the shilling to police officers for the apprehension of disorderlies is very questionable. I annex a return of the number of disorderlies who paid costs, and also of those who were discharged without the payment, for one year:—

Number of Prisoners Charged as being Disorderly, from June, 1842, to May, 1843, inclusive.

	Males.	Females.	
June, 1842 .	79	8	To pay costs.
,,	53	8	Unable to pay costs.
July . . .	76	..	To pay costs.
,,	71	4	Unable to pay costs.
August . .	52	13	,,
,,	49	2	To pay costs.
September .	44	4	,,
,,	60	2	Unable to pay costs.
October . .	51	2	To pay costs.
,,	76	14	Unable to pay costs.
November .	41	5	To pay costs.
,,	75	29	Unable to pay costs.
December .	36	7	To pay costs.
,,	70	17	Unable to pay costs.
January, 1843	40	1	To pay costs.
,,	64	12	Unable to pay costs.
February . .	54	1	To pay costs.
,,	70	13	Unable to pay costs.
March . .	55	2	To pay costs.
,,	63	13	Unable to pay costs.
April . . .	40	5	To pay costs.
,,	80	24	Unable to pay costs.
May . . .	59	3	To pay costs.
,,	91	20	Unable to pay costs.

Number of disorderlies who paid costs, from whom the police received, at 1*s.* per head, 33*l.* 4*s.*

Number discharged without payment, 994.

RETURN of Prisoners in Custody of the Police at Sheffied during the Years 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

Year.	Age of Males.				Age of Females.				Total Number of Males.	Total Number of Females.	Total Number of Males and Females.
	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 50.	50 and upwards.	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 50.	50 and upwards.			
NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.											
1840	41	54	21	..	5	7	5	..	116	17	133
1841	31	44	12	1	6	11	4	1	88	22	110
1842	44	96	26	8	6	18	6	1	174	31	205
1843*	28	36	11	1	5	6	1	..	76	12	88
TABLE OF DISORDERLIES.											
1840	132	621	484	77	45	103	48	13	1314	209	1523
1841	311	856	524	127	64	196	66	9	1818	325	2143
1842	286	781	560	98	61	188	55	11	1725	315	2040
1843*	110	272	178	29	33	50	12	4	589	99	688
TABLE OF VAGRANTS.											
1840	42	41	10	..	6	8	2	1	93	17	110
1841	31	40	19	2	6	4	8	..	92	18	110
1842	63	41	18	4	20	15	3	1	126	39	165
1843*	18	17	8	1	6	5	2	1	44	14	58

* From January to April.

SHEFFIELD.—TOWN GAOL OR LOCK-UPS.

Sheffield. Town Gaol or Lock-ups.

[Inspected August 12, 1843.]

The following prisoners were in custody at the time of my visit:—

1. H. G., charged with felony.
2. J. H., ditto.
3. E. T., robbing gardens.
4. J. G., ditto.
5. S. M., charged with felony.
6. G. B., ditto.

The keeper states,—

"The prisoners get bread and water. They get as much bread as they can eat. I receive 8*d.* a-day from the county for their maintenance. I generally give them milk or coffee night and morning, if their friends do not bring them anything. The prisoners lay upon straw, which is changed every three weeks or a month. The generality of prisoners get something from their friends to eat while here. I receive the 8*d.* whether they support themselves or not. I receive something from prisoners, who are sent in as disorderlies, and discharged by the magistrates, who order them to pay me 1*s.* a-day for their maintenance. Prisoners are occasionally detained here under remand for a fortnight; and an instance has occurred of a detention here for three weeks. Any prisoner who wishes to be provided by me with food, pays for it. J. J., in custody for forgery, lived with me in my house during the day, but slept in one of the cells. On some occasions they sleep in the house, and pay me 2*s.* 6*d.* for the bed, and living as I do. The prisoners are provided with soap and towels, and wash every morning. They are not allowed either beer or tobacco. There has been one death, a man brought in for neglect of family—he hung himself in one of the cells. He was a grinder, and the third or fourth of the family who had committed suicide. There has also been one escape through the windows of my house; the prisoner was for trial. Boys are occasionally whipped by order of the justices; the punishment is inflicted with a birch rod. If a prisoner is ill, I am obliged to procure a doctor, and pay him. I have done so. There used to be a doctor allowed. The prisoners for sessions are not brought in such numbers as they used to be; they are brought at different times; the place is not so crowded on these occasions as formerly."

I extract from the book kept by the keeper the longest periods for which prisoners have been detained in these lock-ups between March 24 and June 30, 1843.

Number of Prisoners.	Length of Detention or Lock-up.
32	Four days.
7	Five days.
4	Six days.
3	Seven days.
6	Eight days.
1	Nine days.
2	Ten days.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire.

Sheffield. Town Gaol or Lock-ups.

I have in former Reports adverted to the want of light and ventilation in the cells attached, to these lock-ups. When the length of time is considered for which prisoners are occasionally detained in them, I cannot but express my opinion that they are subjected to a great deal of unnecessary privation and inconvenience from the want of proper accommodation and management. The supply of food from the keeper, who receives 8*d.* a-day for the maintenance of every prisoner, appears quite arbitrary on his part.

The bedding—a litter of straw changed once a-month, with a rug—is most uncleanly and inadequate.

I recommend the magistrates to draw up a regular dietary for destitute prisoners, that the keeper should be forbidden to receive payment for food or lodging provided by him; and that every sessions he make a return of prisoners who have maintained themselves while in his custody during the preceding quarter. I also recommend that he should not be allowed to keep pigs, which cannot fail of being most offensive in so confined a situation.

Bradford. County Lock ups.

BRADFORD.—COUNTY LOCK-UPS.

[Inspected December 2, 1843.]

These lock-ups were clean at the time of my visit, and contained four prisoners under the following charges:—

Males.

1. Charged with sheep-stealing.
2. Under remand upon a charge of cutting and maiming.
3. Stealing from the person.

Female.

4. Charged with stealing from the person.

It appears that the part of this establishment which is appropriated to the females is also used as a nightly receptacle for vagrants of the same sex, and that they are placed with females charged with offences. The officer in charge stated,—"If any vagrants come in for a lodging to-night, I must place them with the females charged with felony." I am of opinion that the selection of the basement of the court-house as a nightly refuge for vagrants is not a very judicious one, and the associating them with prisoners charged with offences is very improper. I notice, also, that the three male prisoners were sleeping in one cell, and in the same bed, other cells being unoccupied; although it is but just, also, to state that, the reason assigned for this being the case was, that the cells were in course of cleaning for the reception of the prisoners who would be brought to take their trials at the sessions on the ensuing Monday.

A RETURN of the Prisoners who have passed through the Lock-ups at Bradford, from the 1st day of December, 1842, to the 1st day of December, 1843; viz.:—

Males of the age of 18 years and upwards	531
Females of the age of 18 years and upwards	140
Males under the age of 18 years	108
Females under the age of 18 years	26
Total	805

Bradford. Watch-house.

BRADFORD.—WATCH-HOUSE.

This place of temporary detention consists of two cells, with guard-beds, or inclined planes of wood, for sleeping on in each. Prisoners apprehended here after 10 o'clock at night are kept until the morning, and then transferred to the police lock-ups under the Sessions House.

Bradford Court of Requests Prison.

BRADFORD.—COURT OF REQUESTS PRISON.

[Inspected December 2, 1843.]

This prison, inconvenient in situation and defective in accommodation, remains in the same condition as noticed at my last inspection. I understand, however, that it has been determined to erect a new prison in an airy situation without the town. So judicious a measure cannot be too soon carried into effect.

The prison was as clean and orderly as could reasonably be expected. There were 28 male prisoners at the time of my visit. Several of the prisoners came forward to complain to me of their indifferent accommodation. The keeper states—

"The general average is about 30, when they sleep three in a bed; when the numbers rise to 40, we stop the bailiffs from executing any more writs. A great number of the debts are those due to tally-men, and not a few to doctors. Many who come here might pay their debts if they would."

Halifax. Debtors' Prison for the Honour of Wakefield.

HALIFAX.—DEBTORS' PRISON FOR THE HONOUR OF WAKEFIELD.

[Inspected December 2, 1842.]

Upon my last visit to this prison, I felt myself under the necessity of making a special report to the Secretary of State, respecting the burial of a debtor by the keeper in the court-yard of the gaol, for non-payment of monies alleged to be due to him; and also to the connexion

existing between the gaol and a public-house, they being under the same roof, and kept by the same person.

I have now the satisfaction to report that the buildings have been completely separated from each other, that the spirit licence for the public-house has been withdrawn, and that it is let to an individual who has no connexion with the prison. The keeper resides on the premises. He states:—

"I have regular prices at which I let the rooms and beds; the charge is 4*s.* a-week. Beer is only allowed in small quantities, not more than a pint daily to each. When any debtor is in a state of destitution, application is made to the parish, who afford relief in money."

The number of prisoners at the time of my visit was three; the number since January, 1842, to December, 1843, appears to have been 28. The rooms were clean.

HALIFAX.—POLICE LOCK-UPS.

Halifax. Police Lock-ups.

[Inspected December 1, 1843.]

A STATEMENT of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Town Lock-ups, Halifax, from the 1st of December, 1842, to the 1st of December, 1843.

	Males.	Females.
Number under 18 years of age not known; no register was kept of the ages of the prisoners until the appointment of police, in June last	20	4
Number of prisoners 18 years of age and upwards	254	62
Total	274	66

Dimensions of Cells.

Cell No. 1.—4 feet 10 inches by 8 feet 11 inches . . }
2.—5 feet by 8 feet 11 inches . . . . . } 6 feet 11 inches high.
3.—5 feet 2 inches by 8 feet 11 inches . . }

The length of passage 16 feet, width 6 feet, height 9 feet 8 inches. Women's room 15 feet 6 inches by 17 feet, height 9 feet 8 inches.

The deputy constable states:—

"During the chartist riots 24 prisoners were confined in the three cells for three days. On the 24th of June, 15 prisoners were confined in the three cells, and two in the women's room, and remained until the 26th. Sometimes prisoners are remanded, and remain in the lock-ups a week. The number of prisoners confined from Saturday to Monday average four or five. They are allowed two pounds of bread and two quarts of coffee per diem."

These cells are under the care of the police, but are inconveniently situated at the end of a yard beyond their immediate supervision. They formed a part of the old workhouse, and adjoin some buildings still occupied as almshouses; another portion of the workhouse has been appropriated as a nightly refuge for vagrants; this was in a very clean and creditable state. A vagrant was lying there who had died of typhus on the morning of my visit. I cannot express myself in too strong terms upon the wretched accommodation for prisoners in these lock-ups. They are defective in size, light, ventilation, and in the most common requisites; and they are to suffice for the temporary detention of all persons charged with offences out of a population of, I believe, 24,000 souls. It will scarcely be credited that, according to the evidence of the deputy constable, during the riots of June, 1842, 15 prisoners were confined in these cells, three in each for three days, of which the dimensions of the smallest are 4 feet 10 by 8 feet 11, and 6 feet 11 in height; the area of the largest but 5 feet 2 by 8 feet 11 and 6 feet 11 in height.

The only prisoner on the day of inspection was a person charged with robbery, and under remand; he had complained of the want of accommodation, and had been allowed to sit in the constable's room during the day, upon paying for a person to watch over his security from escape. I have felt it my duty to report these lock-ups specially to the Secretary of State.

HALIFAX.—LOCK-UP.

Halifax. Lock-up.

In another part of the town of Halifax is an old building used as a receptacle for the fire-engines, within which is a cell known by the name of the Dungeon, and which, I understood, was disused, it being wholly unfit for the receptacle of human beings. Having expressed a wish to see the interior, the police constable found the keys, and upon entering, to my surprise, we stumbled in the dark over what proved to be a boy. Upon procuring a light and interrogating him, he stated that—

"He was 12 years of age, that he had been taken before the magistrates yesterday, and sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction at Wakefield, and that the constable had put him in there at three o'clock the day before, after leaving the court. He had a dinner before he came in, given him by the constable; and tea and coffee and a penny tea-cake, and a bit of one this morning. Could not sleep, it was so cold."

The condition of this place was most wretched; the only bedding a quantity of dirty long-left straw and an old rug; quite dark and without ventilation; no convenience of any description whatever for natural wants, and a heap of old excrement lay in the corner. I immediately represented the case to the justices, and they expressed themselves quite ignorant of

the circumstance of the boy being there, supposing he had been conveyed the day previously to Wakefield, according to their positive directions. The constable was called before them, and he stated—

"His reason for placing the boy there was, that he thought there might be more prisoners for him to take to Wakefield the next day."

I have every reason to believe no such occurrence will again take place, and that this dungeon will not be used as a place of confinement under any circumstances in future.

Debtors' Gaol for the Court of Requests of Halifax and Huddersfield.

DEBTORS' GAOL FOR THE COURT OF REQUESTS OF HALIFAX AND HUDDERSFIELD.

[Inspected 1st of December, 1843.]

Since my last visit very material alterations and additions have been made to this prison; and in point of accommodation and treatment of a most neglected class of prisoners, it stands pre-eminent above others in this and I believe any other district. A very neat chapel has been erected, and licensed by the Bishop of Ripon; and Divine service is performed on the Sabbath either by Archdeacon Musgrove, or by one of the curates.

The great proportion of prisoners attend chapel and behave most decorously. A library of religious and useful books, now amounting to 150 volumes, has been provided, of which the prisoners regularly avail themselves.

The block of building for the male prisoners has been raised a story, an hospital and strong-room provided. And to remove the nuisance occasioned by the debtors smoking in the day and sleeping-rooms two large rooms has been provided and set apart for the purpose. The whole of these expenses have been defrayed by the Court.

The sleeping apartments for the male prisoners are divided as follows:—

5.	Dormitories holding 18 single beds each	90
2.	„ 5 „	10
		100
	Females.	
1.	Dormitory holding 10 single beds each	10
	Total	110

Every debtor receives 1½ lb. of bread daily, and is allowed to purchase provisions and a pint of beer daily.

The garnish demanded of prisoners has been reduced to 6*d.*, which is applied to providing light and utensils for cooking.

I am of opinion that the division of these debtors into two classes, viz., those maintaining themselves and those destitute, is highly essential.

That the class who are unable to maintain themselves should be allowed a sufficient but plain diet, but be not allowed the privilege of purchasing wine or beer; and that such debtors, whether maintaining themselves or not, as may be remanded from the Insolvent Court, be also placed in this class.

That the allowance of 1½ lb. of bread to every prisoner indiscriminate be discontinued.

That the men's airing-yard be divided for this purpose, and a proportion of the lodging accommodation appropriated to each class.

That gas be introduced into the day-rooms, and no other light permitted there.

That rules for the regulation of the prison be drawn up according to the provision of the 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 25, see 2, forwarded to the Secretary of State for his approval.

I annex various returns connected with the state of this prison:—

Halifax and Huddersfield Court of Requests, January 1, 1844.

The Return of the Treasurer and Clerks of the Court for the Halifax and Huddersfield Districts to Captain Williams's Queries as to Imprisonment for Debt in the Gaol of Halifax.

The total number of Imprisonments on Executions during the Year 1843			1,164
Of which those against males amount to		1,071	
And against females to		93	
			1,164
The number of Executions which have been settled in 1843 are—			
Against males	192		
Against females	14		
		206	
The number of Imprisonments under which Debtors have served the full time (namely, 20 days) are, in 1843—			
Against males	843		
Against females	77		
		920	
The number of Debtors serving in gaol on 31st December, 1843, are—			
Males	36		
Females	2		
		38	1 164

The number of times (comprising also the largest number) that Debtors in 1843 have served under Instalment Executions for one Debt, distinguishing the scale of Debt for the Halifax District of the Court.

Number of Times.	Not exceeding 40*s.*	Not exceeding £5.	Not exceeding £10.	Not exceeding £15.
Twice	13	51	21	9
Three times	None.	11	12	8
Four times	..	1	10	4
Five times	..	None.	None.	4
Six times	..	..	..	None.
Seven times	..	..	..	2

The number of times (comprising also the largest number) that Debtors, in 1843, have served under Instalment Executions for one Debt, distinguishing the scale of Debt for the Huddersfield District of the Court.

Number of Times.	Not exceeding 40*s.*	Not exceeding £5.	Not exceeding £10.	Not exceeding £15.
Twice	..	13	17	5
Three times	..	..	1	4
Four times	..	..	4	3

Returns of the Business Transacted in the two districts of Halifax and Huddersfield in the Year 1843.

No. 1.—Halifax.

——	Not exceeding 40*s.*	Not exceeding £5.	Not exceeding £10.	Not exceeding £15.	Total.
Number of plaints	3,604	1,002	302	117	5,025
Number of hearings	2,032	712	239	88	3,071

Executions.

Number of executions against goods		1,098
Exchanged to body	89	
Levied or settled	719	
	——	808
Unexecuted		290
Number of executions against body		1,848
Exchanged to goods	6	
Imprisoned	660	
Superseded whilst in prison	166	
	—— 494	
Paid or discharged	789	
	——	1,289
Unexecuted		559
Executions against goods	1,098	
Executions against body	1,848	
Total	2,946	
Number of Instalment executions		146

No. 2.—Huddersfield.

Number of Plaints.	Number of Orders.	Number of Executions.	Number of Executions against Goods.	Number of Executions against Body.	Number of Executions Settled.	Number of Executions Levied.	Number of Executions Exchanged.	Body Settled.	Imprisoned.	Superseded.	Served Time.
3,654	2,059	1,404	616	788	478	1,268	151	301	319	42	277

The judge suspends the execution where it is shown that the defendant is receiving parochial relief, and discharges from prison debtors who are certified by the surgeon as being too old or infirm to bear the confinement, or in case of sudden dangerous illness.

Since my visit, I have received a communication from Mr. Whiteley, the treasurer to the Court, who is most assiduous in his endeavours for the good management of this prison, of which the following is an extract:—

"The wards are now lighted, according to Captain Williams's suggestions, by naptha lamps, which the gaoler removes into the dormitories when the debtors retire for the night, and which he removes when they are in bed."

II.

Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire.

Debtors' Gaol for the Honour of Pontefract, at Rothwell.

Debtors' Gaol for the Honour of Pontefract, at Rothwell.

[Inspected December 4, 1843.]

Upon going through the wards of this prison, I found a debtor in one of the rooms keeping a sort of shop for the sale of provisions, and the interior was neither so clean nor orderly as at my last visit. I found also two of the debtors' wives in the prison, and understood that the practice is to permit them to sleep there occasionally. I have much satisfaction in reporting that the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in which the jurisdiction of the Honor of Wakefield is vested, has appointed a chaplain to perform Divine service in the prison on the Sabbath, for which he receives 40*l.* per annum. The prisoners are reported to be very attentive, and the whole of them attend. I have again to notice the want of separation between male and female prisoners.

The keeper in evidence states—

"I make two rates of charges for beds and beddings, which is paid by all the prisoners. Those of a superior class pay 2*s.* 4*d.* a-week; they have a better room, and are never lodged more than four together. The poorer debtors pay 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week, for which they are provided with bedding and sheets. I have had as many as 50 prisoners at one time; and among them were five women. The present number is considerably below the average, which is from 28 to 30 for the year. The numbers depend considerably upon the demand for work. I am allowed by the Duchy 6*l.* annually, to be expended on behalf of destitute debtors from the Superior Court, and 15*l.* from the Judge of the Inferior Court for the debtors sent from its jurisdiction: this last sum was entirely expended during the past year. I disburse these sums at my own discretion, when I have reason to believe any one is in a state of destitution. I give them a shilling or half-a-crown at a time. Very little beer comes in; but they generally live well while here."

Return of the Number of Debtors in the Gaol for the Honour of Pontefract, at Rothwell, December 4, 1843.

	Males.	Females.
Debtors from Superior Courts . .	5	0
,, Courts of Requests .	13	2
Total . . .	18	2

One prisoner under sentence from the Insolvent Court since the 11th of February, who will be discharged on the 17th of December in the present year.

I am of opinion that the wives of debtors should not be permitted to sleep in the prison except in the case of serious illness of a husband; that no prisoner should be allowed to vend articles there; that a greater degree of cleanliness should be enforced, and that regulations for the government of the gaol, pursuant to the 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 25, sect. 2, should be drawn up and forwarded to the Secretary of State for approval.

I am given to understand that the inadequate accommodation, and the want of separation between prisoners of both sexes, is under the consideration of the Chancellor of the Duchy, with the view of remedying the evil, either by enlarging or rebuilding the prison; and until this can be effected, I think it would be advisable for the jurisdiction of the Small Court to abstain as much as possible from executing warrants against the persons of females.

Subsequent to my report upon this prison, I have been in communication with the Duchy, and can bear testimony to the desire of the noble lord the Chancellor for its amelioration, he having himself visited the gaol.

Leeds. Borough Lock-up.

LEEDS.—Borough Lock-up.

[Inspected December 4, 1843.]

This lock-up was clean and in good order at the time of my visit. Some trifling alterations have been made for the better security of the prisoners, in consequence of several escapes.

The following prisoners were in custody:—

1. T. W. remanded on a charge of assaulting the police.
2. N. M. convicted of being drunk, and sentenced to three days' imprisonment, or pay a fine of 5*s.*

The keeper states,—

"Prisoners are now sent here frequently when convicted of being drunk, according to a clause in the Leeds Imprisonment Act; and I am obliged to place them with the other prisoners who come in for examination."

I have called the attention of the mayor to the impropriety of sending convicted prisoners to a lock-up intended solely for the reception of prisoners while in custody of the police. Being given to understand that a prison is to be built for the borough of Leeds, I am of opinion that it would be much better to suspend similar commitments until proper accommodation is provided for such prisoners.

I have since been informed that prisoners convicted under these circumstances are now sent to the house of correction at Wakefield.

A Return of the Number of Persons who have been Convicted of Drunkenness under the 229th section of the Leeds Improvement Act, passed 6th Victoria, Sessions 1842. [Royal Assent 16th July, 1842.]

Copy of Section 229.

"And be it enacted, that if any person shall be drunk within the said borough, he shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five shillings; and if he shall not immediately, upon conviction, pay such fine, with costs, it shall be lawful for either of the justices before whom he is convicted,

or for any other justices, to commit such offender to the gaol or house of correction for the borough, for any time not exceeding three days, unless such fine and all costs shall be sooner paid."

1842.

Number of males convicted under the above recited section, who were imprisoned for three days in the lock-up in default of payment	23	
Number of females convicted as above, and imprisoned for three days in default of payment	3	— 26
Number of males convicted who paid fine and costs	20	
Number of females convicted who paid fine and costs	3	— 23

1843.

Number of males convicted under the above recited section, who were imprisoned for three days in the lock-up in default of payment	107	
Number of females convicted as above, and imprisoned three days in default of payment	7	—114
Number of males convicted who paid penalty and costs	40	
Number of females convicted who paid penalty and costs	1	— 41

It is necessary to observe that all persons convicted after the 4th day of December, who did not pay, were imprisoned in the house of correction at Wakefield.

Total convicted in 1842	49
Total convicted in 1843	155
	—204

A Tabular Return of the Number of Persons who have been in Custody of the Police at Leeds in each Month and Year for the following Periods :—

	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	
January	20	57	68	108	58	110	93	Total number in these seven years, 6435.
February	20	49	50	135	91	84	79	
March	20	48	50	83	71	102	89	
April	23	63	56	75	46	95	69	
May	31	66	70	121	98	89	80	
June	16	73	44	82	110	78	79	
July	60	66	46	107	165	81	94	
August	31	92	77	72	97	66	70	
September	22	47	66	65	108	85	93	
October	37	45	74	58	87	61	123	
November	33	53	116	107	125	131	182	
December	51	74	92	87	108	102	130	
	364	733	809	1100	1164	1084	1181	

	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	
January	93	149	163	167	189	178	112	Total number in these seven years, 13,293, being an increase of 6858.
February	131	141	142	158	143	189	172	
March	142	140	172	196	200	206	275	
April	99	127	150	120	179	125	210	
May	122	104	120	123	162	162	176	
June	150	132	201	167	181	180	151	
July	169	132	128	163	101	190	186	
August	135	106	127	170	173	159	131	
September	144	122	120	166	140	165	169	
October	124	150	167	176	160	168	196	
November	181	162	170	183	185	139	207	
December	183	147	200	194	227	150	179	
	1623	1612	1860	1983	2040	2011	2164	

	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	
January	161	182	187	199	188	181	189	Total number in these seven years, 17,184.
February	185	220	178	188	194	219	221	
March	173	195	189	281	207	199	242	
April	151	201	175	222	179	167	306	
May	168	222	162	250	207	208	343	
June	151	153	163	190	234	210	278	
July	180	209	153	158	212	225	315	
August	158	189	180	188	196	248	297	
September	169	185	179	140	155	177	237	
October	220	201	153	181	181	187	216	
November	201	218	196	253	185	219	257	
December	212	264	172	261	219	209	301	
	2129	2439	2087	2521	2357	2449	3202	

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire.

Leeds. Borough Lock-up.

A Tabular Return of the Number of Persons who have been in Custody, &c.—*continued.*

	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	
January	234	195	225	238	177	201	240	
February	218	222	270	228	203	162	199	
March	224	193	193	203	223	205	229	
April	216	135	287	235	162	225	266	
May	279	242	178	230	190	184	221	
June	269	167	207	226	235	199	198	
July	208	186	160	288	216	244	216	Total number in seven years, 18,243.
August	299	208	271	258	222	275	209	
September	210	190	232	212	190	210	184	
October	180	188	221	195	200	182	174	
November	258	192	258	223	250	206	180	
December	236	212	236	221	252	258	200	
	2831	2330	2738	2757	2520	2551	2516	

Pontefract. Borough Gaol and Lock-up.

PONTEFRACT.—Borough Gaol and Lock-up.

[Inspected December 1, 1843.]

In consequence of a representation made to the Secretary of State by the Inspector of the want of proper accommodation for prisoners in this gaol, the municipal authorities have enlarged the area of the prison, and made other very beneficial alterations.

Debtors in confinement here have now the opportunity afforded them of taking exercise in the open air, a small paved yard having been taken in from other premises for the purpose. Two cells have been added to the accommodation for criminals, making five for this description of prisoners. Water-closets, with water laid on; artificial heat, and further means of ventilation, have been provided. The females have also been effectually separated.

The whole of this small establishment has been most materially improved. The prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit.

The prisoners are maintained at the rate of 8*d.* a-day, for which they receive three warm meals; the dinner always including meat and vegetables.

Eighty-one males and eight females have passed through this prison between the 1st of December, 1842, and the same period, 1843.

There appears to have been but one debtor during the same period, who was confined here for one month.

Pontefract. Lock-ups attached to the Session-house for the West Riding.

PONTEFRACT.—Lock-ups attached to the Session-house for the West Riding.

These lock-ups are under the Sessions-house, and are principally made use of for the detention of prisoners during the sessions. They were clean; but the accommodation for the male prisoners is very defective, the cells being dark, ill-ventilated, and quite inappropriate for men about to undergo the ordeal of a public trial.

Wakefield. House of Correction for the West Riding.

WAKEFIELD.—House of Correction for the West Riding.

[Inspected November 28 and subsequent days.]

I annex several returns descriptive of the state of the prison at the time of inspection.

Return of Number of Prisoners in Custody 30th November, and how Divided at Night.

Males.		Females.	
No. 1 dormitory	139	No. 1 dormitory	20
No. 2 ,,	61	Children (women's dormitory)	3
No. 3 ,,	50	Cells	58
No. 4 ,,	29	Hospital	14
	14		
Cells	263		
Hospital	36		
Total	592	Total	95

DAILY Distribution of Prisoners at the House of Correction at Wakefield, 30th November, 1843, the day of Inspection.

MALES.

Offence.	Number in Custody.	Employment.	Number.	Total.
		For Hire.		
Felons for trial	68	Combers	27	
Misdemeanants for trial	4	Nail-makers	1	
Convicted felons	216	Mat-makers	60	
Convicted misdemeanants at assizes and sessions.	35	Oakum-pickers	111	
Assaults	58	Shoemakers	8	
Game laws	28	Weavers	5	
Vagrants	133	Wool-pickers	160	
Larceny Act	1	Worsted-tyers	8	
Soldiers	23	Book-binding	1	
Deserters	4			381
Other summary convictions	22	*Prison Employment.*		
		Cooks	4	
		Cleaners	30	
		Cobblers	4	
		Joiners, smiths, and painters	22	
		Mill and pump	42	
		Hospital nurses	4	
		Tailors	7	
				113
		Unemployed.		
		Hospital	28	
		Infirm	3	
		Itch	4	
		Under punishment	8	
		Receiving-cells	22	
		Separate confinement as per sentence.	7	
		For trial who are not working	26	
				98
Total	592	Total	..	592

FEMALES.

		For Hire.		
Felons for trial	22	Wool-pickers	5	
Misdemeanants for trial	1			5
Convicted felons	43			
Convicted misdemeanants at assizes and sessions.	1	*Prison Employment.*		
Assaults	2	Knitting	10	
Vagrants	23	Sewing	38	
Other summary convictions	3	Washing	11	
		Ironing	1	
		Cleaners	6	
		Hospital nurses	2	
				68
		Unemployed.		
		Hospital	8	
		Itch	4	
		Nursing children	3	
		Receiving-cells	7	
				22
Total	95	Total	..	95

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire.

Wakefield. House of Correction for the West Riding.

RETURN of the Officers employed at the House of Correction, Wakefield.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Salary. £.	s.	d.	When Appointed.
Edward Shepherd	35	Governor	500	0	0	1832
W. T. Alderson	36	Chaplain	250	0	0	1834
Henry Dunn	40	Surgeon	250	0	0	1825
James Paige	35	Deputy governor	200	0	0	1836
Alfred Shepherd	26	Principal warder	80	0	0	1838
John Dewhirst	26	Clerk	78	0	0	1837
T. J. Jackson	30	,,	62	8	0	1837
Broadbent Mason	30	,,	62	8	0	1840
W. L. Robinson	36	Steward	54	12	0	1843
John Ulyatt	38	Manufacturer	80	0	0	1834
Thomas Hellewell	27	Trades' instructor	54	12	0	1840
William Parker	55	,,	54	12	0	1827
Thomas Sykes	29	,,	54	12	0	1840
Richard Saville	25	,,	54	12	0	1841
Charles C. Winter	36	Schoolmaster	60	0	0	1840
Henry Kemp	28	,,	64	12	0	1843
James Foster	25	Porter	65	0	0	1840
Benjamin Peel	74	,,	39	0	0	1817
William Greensides	26	Cleaner	54	12	0	1838
James Atkinson	37	,,	54	12	0	1837
Jonathan Wooffindin	36	,,	54	12	0	1839
Thomas Parker	36	,,	54	12	0	1834
Seth Taite	29	Cook	54	12	0	1840
John Holdsworth	42	Hospital nurse	54	12	0	1839
William Dobson	31	,,	54	12	0	1840
David Botterill	32	Warder	54	12	0	1839
Joseph Gosney	34	,,	54	12	0	1840
John Craven	35	,,	54	12	0	1837
Judah Gosney	26	,,	54	12	0	1843
Furnel Jenkenson	26	,,	54	12	0	1835
John Roberts	36	,,	54	12	0	1840
George Simpson	27	,,	54	12	0	1837
John White	26	,,	54	12	0	1841
Ebenezer Bishop	27	,,	54	12	0	1841
Edward Gulliver	27	,,	54	12	0	1843
John Scott	34	,,	54	12	0	1840
Joseph Atkinson	41	Night watchman	54	12	0	1841
John Bentley	38	,,	54	12	0	1841
Thomas Blackburn	25	,,	54	12	0	1843
Jonathan Denton	36	,,	54	12	0	1840
Andrew Forrester	33	,,	54	12	0	1841
Thomas Hampshire	25	,,	54	12	0	1843
William North	33	,,	54	12	0	1840
Benjamin Parker	37	,,	54	12	0	1840
J. V. Prince	24	,,	54	12	0	1841
John Talbot	38	,,	54	12	0	1840
Joseph Towndrow	27	,,	54	12	0	1843
William Wareing	29	,,	54	12	0	1840
Thomas Whiteley	26	,,	54	12	0	1843
Jane Shepherd	59	Matron	100	0	0	1824
Zillah Paige	30	Under matron	80	0	0	1835
Bessie Bailey	22	Assistant matron	39	0	0	1839
Mary Ann Ainley	33	,,	39	0	0	1840
Anne Curtis	30	,,	39	0	0	1841
Mary A. Crossland	43	,,	39	0	0	1841
Ellen Greensides	32	,,	39	0	0	1836
Sarah Johnson	37	,,	39	0	0	1843
Elizabeth Myers	21	,,	39	0	0	1843
Mary Scholes	32	,,	39	0	0	1839
Elizabeth Kirley	27	,,	39	0	0	1843
Elizabeth Lumley	28	,,	39	0	0	1843
Mary Snowden	48	,,	39	0	0	1839
Sarah Wright	24	,,	39	0	0	1843
Mary Flockton	45	Hospital nurse	39	0	0	1839
		Total £	4,444	0	0	

TEMPERATURE of the Prison Wards, 30th November, 1843.

	Morning.	Noon.	Night.
	°	°	°
Ward A	53	56	63
Ward B	51	58	59
Ward C	54	57	63
Old Cell	43	44	45
New Cell	44	45	45
Open Air	40	44	50

THE Monthly Number of Prisoners Committed to Wakefield House of Correction during the following Years:—

Month.	1839	1840	1841	1842
January	238	268	257	321
February	251	292	240	356
March	262	293	372	379
April	220	289	305	397
May	255	280	294	349
June	279	291	315	432
July	287	323	271	350
August	287	308	327	426
September	267	309	329	434
October	306	304	344	346
November	311	307	365	315
December	335	299	342	396
Total	3,298	3,563	3,761	4,504

The interior of the prison, together with the persons and apparel of the prisoners, were clean, and the wards in a state of perfect order. Upon asking the usual question as to whether the prisoners had any complaints or communications to make to the inspector, 40 prisoners signified their wish to speak with him privately. The general purport of their requests was for extra allowance of diet, while others were of a most trivial character. In consequence, however, of a statement made to me by a prisoner, affecting most materially the character of one of the officers, I felt myself obliged to inquire into the case, which, upon investigation, and the admission of the individual, was proved to be true. The circumstance was reported to the chairman of the visiting justices, who, upon being satisfied of the truth of the allegation, discharged the officer from the establishment on the instant.

Diet.— *Diet Table, November*, 1843.

FIRST CLASS.

Prisoners sentenced to Transportation, or Committed for any longer period than Six Months; to Witnesses intended to be Examined in behalf of the Crown, and Females Nursing Children.

	Breakfast and Supper.		Dinner.				
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Scouce.	Broth.	Soup.	Onion Porridge.
	oz.	Pints.	oz.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Sunday	16	3	..	1½	..	..	..
Monday	16	3	8	..	1½	..	..
Tuesday	16	3	4	..	..	1½	..
Wednesday	16	3	8	..	..	..	1½
Thursday	16	3	..	1½	..	..	..
Friday	16	3	8	..	1½	..	..
Saturday	16	3	4	..	..	1½	..
	112	21	32	3	3	3	1½

SECOND CLASS.

Debtors who receive the Prison Allowance; Prisoners for Trial or Examination; to Deserters awaiting a Route; Prisoners Committed for Unlimited Periods, and Committed for Three Months' Imprisonment, and not exceeding Six Months.

	Breakfast and Supper.		Dinner.				
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Scouce.	Broth.	Soup.	Onion Porridge.
	oz.	Pints.	oz.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Sunday	14	2	..	1½	..	..	..
Monday	14	2	7	..	1½	..	..
Tuesday	14	2	4	..	..	1½	..
Wednesday	14	2	7	..	..	..	1½
Thursday	14	2	..	1½	..	..	..
Friday	14	2	7	..	1½	..	..
Saturday	14	2	4	..	..	1½	..
	98	14	29	3	3	3	1½

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire.

Wakefield. House of Correction for the West Riding.

Diet Table—*continued.*

THIRD CLASS.

Prisoners who are Committed for a less term of Imprisonment than Three Months—Females, and Boys under 12 Years of Age.

	Breakfast and Supper.		Dinner.				
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Scouce.	Broth.	Soup.	Onion Porridge.
	oz.	Pints.	oz.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Sunday	12	2	..	1	..	..	..
Monday	12	2	6	..	1	..	..
Tuesday	12	2	4	..	..	1	..
Wednesday . . .	12	2	6	..	..	..	1
Thursday	12	2	..	1	..	..	..
Friday	12	2	6	..	1	..	..
Saturday	12	2	4	..	..	1	..
	84	14	26	2	2	2	1

Gruel, made from 4 oz. oatmeal to each quart, seasoned with ground ginger or allspice.

Scouce, 1½ pint made from 4 oz. beef cut off from the bone, 1½ lb. potatoes, and a proportionate quantity of pepper, salt, onions, or other vegetables.

Broth, to be made from the bones of the preceding day's beef, together with one ox-head to every 50 prisoners, thickened with 1 oz. oatmeal to each pint, and a proportionate quantity of salt, herbs, and pepper.

Soup, stewed from the preceding day's bones broken small, along with 4 oz. peas, pearl or Scotch barley, to each pint, seasoned with herbs, salt, and pepper.

Onion porridge, made from 2 oz. oatmeal, and a proportionate quantity of onions to each 1½ pint.

I am of opinion that the liquid form in which so large a proportion of the diet is served cannot be wholesome; and as the dietaries are altogether about to be taken into consideration by the justices, in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Official Code, I should strongly recommend that the quantity of bread be increased, and that a portion of the allowance of meat be issued in a solid form.

The surgeon states, with reference to the diet—

"The dietary of the Liverpool Borough Prison, which was established here for the former one, appeared to answer for prisoners who were committed for a term not exceeding three months, and it was increased by the addition of eight ounces of bread per week and a pint of broth. We attempted, when diarrhœa prevailed in the prison, to make rice pudding an article of the diet, but it was almost generally refused by the prisoners; it completely negatived the intended effect by not being eaten."

Health.—The surgeon states—

"The general tendency of the prisoners is to constipation; it was formerly the reverse. It is impossible to ascertain the cause. One reason may be, that the water is purer, it being now supplied from the water-works, and undergoing filtration, instead of being provided from the Beck. The cooking of the prisoners' food is also much improved since the appointment of the present cook. There has been no epidemic in the prison. The number of reports of slight ailments is greatly increased since they have the right to see the medical officer. I believe they frequently exercise the right for the sake of speaking to the surgeon. We have had very few cases of prisoners being corporally punished; when inflicted, it is not severe; I have never seen more than 25 lashes given at a time. The sulphur bath, I am satisfied, has never of itself cured the itch; it aids and expedites the cure, and also assists in the development of the disease. There has been a considerable increase in the number of syphilitic cases, scarcely a prisoner comes in without it; I have never seen anything like the severity of the cases, not even when attending in the Foul-ward at St. Thomas's Hospital. There is also a great increase in the number of cases of ulcerated legs. With respect to the washing of the prisoners' feet, I have only recommended that it should not be done with cold water in the winter. The average time spent daily by me in the house of correction is from two hours to two hours and a half daily."

I visited the hospital, accompanied by the surgeon, and found it in its customary state of order and cleanliness. In examining the various books kept by the surgeon, I notice with satisfaction the case books, where daily observations are made of all cases of moment, with every particular attending their treatment and disposal. I annex various extracts therefrom, as guides for the medical officers of other establishments.

"*Sudden Death—Water in the Chest.*

"George D—, age 40. Committed 3rd November, from Stansfield, for breaking windows and a door at Stansfield, for two months. Of irregular habits.

"December 3rd.—Admitted into the infirmary in consequence of weak intellects and deranged state of his general health. He was placed in the convalescent ward with the other patients; made no particular complaint, and took his ordinary meals, with one pint of milk daily.

"December 7th.—In the evening was suddenly seized with difficult and rattling respiration, accompanied wtth great wheezing, and pain in the right side, and slight cough with expectoration, frothy mucus; pulse irregular, feeble and frequent; was quite sensible, and stated that he was suddenly seized when in the convalescent room. Apply a mustard poultice to the side, and afterwards a blister. Mixture and ether, squill, ipecacuanha, and camphor.

"½ past 9.—Breathing more laboured and oppressed; was hardly sensible; pulse very irregular and feeble; and extreme difficulty of swallowing. Died about 11 o'clock.

"*Post-mortem Examination.*—The right lung hepatized, and universally impervious; old adhesions

of the pleura; and 12 ounces of serum in the right cavity. Left lung quite healthy, and free from fluid in the left cavity. Right ventricle hypertrophied; muscular structure loose and flabby; about three ounces of fluid in the pericardium; and a small patch of coagulable lymph upon the anterior part of the right ventricle. In the head, the arachnoid coat was found generally opaque, and copious serous effusion beneath the membranes and in the ventricles. Other structures healthy."

"*Scrofulous Disease and Affection of the Liver.*

"Josh. N—, aged 29. Committed 1st March from York assizes, for poaching, for two years' hard labour. Has been once in prison before. Of irregular habits.

"January 2nd.—Admitted, with general debility, and fever, and derangement of the liver; motions dark-coloured and confined; urine copious and healthy. Pills of blue pill, squill, and degitalis every four hours.

"January 4th.—Fever diminished; urine increased, and quite clear; bowels confined; has great uneasiness in the axilla from an enlarged gland. To be fomented and poulticed; purging powder.

"January 5th.—Powder operated well; urine copious and clear; tongue clean and moist; motions healthy and bilious.

"January 7th.—Gums beginning to be spongy; complains of much pain in the neck from an enlarged cervical gland. One pill twice a-day; six leeches to the gland.

"January 9th.—Gums very sore; urine copious and clear; motion regular and natural; glandular swelling increasing. Discontinue the pills; swellings to be fomented with salt and water.

"January 11th.—Gums continue sore, and salivation profuse.

"January 13th.—Complains of much pain in the glandular swelling in the breast. To have plaster of opium and soap.

"January 15th.—Salivation subsiding; had an uneasy night, being frequently disturbed with several motions of a clayey and consistent appearance. To have one dram of blue ointment rubbed in on the right side night and morning. Two table spoonfuls of chalk mixture after every loose stool. Iodine ointment to be rubbed upon the neck night and morning.

"January 17th.—Bowels more tranquil; motion rather darker, but clayey.

"January 19th.—Gums affected; urine copious and clear; motions pale and clayey; skin soft and perspiring. Discontinue blue ointment.

"January 20th.—Tongue rather furred; swelling in the neck increased, and painful, and inclined to suppurate. Plaster of opium and soap.

"January 22nd.—Bowels regular; urine high, and bilious in appearance; motions more healthy.

"January 24th.—Bowels confined; urine less high and clear; tongue clean. Salts and magnesia.

"January 25th.—Bowels moved once, motion pale and clayey; tongue clean and moist; pulse firm and regular. Thirty drops of dilute nitric acid three times a-day.

"January 28th.—Motions better, and more bilious in appearance; urine high coloured; tongue clean; and pulse firmer.

"January 30th.—Improving; perspires profusely; in every other respect better.

"February 1st.—Skin rather harsh; feels very thirsty; urine diminished, and complains of much thirst; motions improved in appearance; upon boiling the urine, no indication of albumen.

"February 4th.—Gums spongy and easily lacerable; appetite rather failing; tongue clean and moist; pulse natural; bowels rather confined. One ounce of infusion of gentian three times a-day. Continue the drops, and lemonade.

"February 6th.—Bowels confined. Salts and magnesia.

"February 8th.—Urine copious, high and pinky; much pain and uneasiness in the glandular swelling of the neck. Continue the mixture, and poultice to be applied.

"February 10th.—Swelling of the left knee, no external appearance of inflammation, but painful and swollen; glandular swelling of the neck and breast advancing to suppuration. Knee to be fomented twice a-day.

"February 12th.—Glandular swelling in the axilla opened this morning; profuse discharge of thin scrofulous matter.

"February 14th.—Discharge scanty, and sloughing of cellular membrane beneath abscess in the neck advancing rapidly to suppuration. Continue the poultice and mixture, and allowed one glass of port wine per day.

"February 17th.—A large portion of slough came away in the discharge this morning; abscess in the neck pointing, and cuticle thin. To be opened.

"February 20th.—Discharge plentiful, thin and scrofulous; pulse feeble; tongue clean and moist; urine turbid, and depositing red sediment. Infusion of gentian and carb. of ammonia, and tinct. of bark.

"February 22nd.—Urine less turbid and high coloured, but scanty; profuse discharge from the abscess on the left side. Zinc lotion and poultice to be applied.

"February 24th.—Pulse rather feeble, and looks very delicate and flushed. Continue mixture, and allowed one pint of beer daily.

"February 26th.—The abscess in the neck burst this morning, and a copious thin discharge of purulent matter followed; pulse firmer, tongue clean, and bowels regular. Continue the poultice.

"February 28th.—Abscess discharges freely; pulse feeble; tongue clean and moist; appetite improving.

"March 2nd.—Discharge very copious, and large sloughs of cellular membrane; urine muddy and scanty, with brick-dust sediment. Continue the mixture.

"March 4th.—Discharge very offensive and copious. Add to the poultice charcoal.

"March 6th.—Urine copious, but very muddy and high coloured; pulse feeble, nights restless, and has occasionally slight hectic; the left knee painful and swelled. To be fomented.

"March 8th.—Pulse feeble, and feels very languid and feeble; tongue clean; profuse discharge from the abscess in the neck.

"March 9th.—Hectic flush on the left cheek; slight cough, and expectoration of sage-green-like matter; urine cloudy and high coloured; the swelling in the knee subsiding and less inflamed. Continue mixture and former lotion; one cough-pill at bed-time.

"March 11th.—Swelling in the knee increased, and more painful; cough very troublesome, and expectoration slightly tinged with blood; urine improved; bowels regular; abscess discharging profusely thin scorphulous matter. Blister to the knee.

" March 13th.—Urine very turbid; expectoration mucopurulent, and free from blood; tongue clean; bowels regular; pulse quick and feeble.

" March 14th.—Urine high and clear coloured; expectoration more purulent, and hectic more distinctly marked; tongue dry and furred; pulse feeble; copious unhealthy discharge from abscess; and knee very painful and swollen. Effervescing mixture three times a day; continue drops at bedtime; blister to the knee.

" March 16th.—Urine scanty and depositing branny sediment; tongue rather furred; pulse not so frequent; hectic rather abated; fluctuation extending to the knee-joint, which is much swollen, shining, and tense.

" March 18th.—Feet beginning to swell; urine copious and clear; bowels reguiar; hectic fever rather abated; expectoration tinged with blood.

" March 20th.—Heel ulcerated from constant lying upon it; expectoration very slight, and tinged with blood.

" March 22nd.—Hectic increased, and disposition to diarrhœa, having had three loose motions. To have two tablespoonfuls of chalk mixture.—Much sunk and exhausted in the evening, with oppressed breathing, quick, short, and hurried; pulse very feeble. Cordial mixture; sago with wine every three hours.

" March 23rd.—Restless night; breathing still quick and hurried; pulse more feeble and quick; profuse thin discharge from the abscesses; looseness abated; rambles occasionally.

" March 24th.—Pulse quick and feeble; tongue rather dry; breathing composed; had one loose motion in the night; back beginning to be sore and painful. To be dressed with zinc lotion and plaster.

" March 25th.—Pulse more feeble and irregular; bowels acted three times; and seems more prostrated, and occasionally rambles. Chalk mixture after every loose motion.

" March 26th.—Pulse rather firmer, and tongue moister; bowels less relaxed; takes his nourishment better.

" March 27th.—Pulse more feeble and irregular; bowels relaxed, and motions containing a small quantity of blood; seems more sunk and exhausted. Astringent mixture, with extract of logwood occasionally.

" March 28th.—Had only one motion, not so relaxed; pulse firmer, and is rather rallied.

" March 29th.—Had no motion, and takes his food better, and with more relish.

" March 30th.—Motion confined; debility increasing; back very sore and inflamed. To have a pad, and zinc lotion applied.

" March 31st.—In the night breathing much oppressed, and seems much exhausted and sunk; bowels acted once, motion more consistant. Antispasmodic mixture of ether and sal volatile every three hours.

" April 1st.—Breathing improved, and has rallied; urine very copious and clear, and perspires profusely; takes his nourishment well.

" April 2nd.—Motions very frequent, scanty, and bilious; tongue dry and brownish; pulse very feeble, and perspires profusely.

" April 3rd.—Much sunk and exhausted; pulse indistinct; bathed in a copious cold perspiration; and evidently sinking. Died about 12 in the morning.

" *Attempted Suicide.*

" James M——, age 32; committed 23rd February from Sheffield, for neglect of family, for one month; of temperate habits.

" February 27th.—Admitted in a state of mental delusion, fancying himself persecuted and his life threatened. He appears quite harmless, and answers most questions rationally; but is quite satisfied that some one is about to burn and destroy him. Tongue white and furred; pulse natural; face rather flushed; bowels confined. Purging powder, and cold applied to the head.

" February 28th.—In the afternoon he attempted to destroy himself by cutting his throat with an old knife in the water-closet, where he was discovered by the nurse. The wound was of a transverse nature, in front of the thyroid cartilage, dividing the integuments and thyro hyoidei muscles, but not penetrating the larynx or wounding any important vessel. Much blood had been effused before he was found. The edges of the wound were brought together by suture and adhesive plaster; and, in consequence of his violence, the leathern cuffs were applied to the wrists, and he was carefully watched by the attendant.

" March 1st.—Restless night, with slight fever; tongue furred and moist; bowels unrelieved; pulse frequent but soft; has slight pain and uneasiness in the head. Calomel pill, 5 grs., immediately; salts and magnesia; six leeches to the temples.

" March 2nd.—Bowels acted twice; motions dark and bilious; urine scanty, and deposits a red sediment; tongue slightly coated, and thirsty; very restless during the night, and occasionally rambling; pulse regular and feeble. Saline mixture with tinct. of henbane, 20 drops every four hours.

" March 3rd.—The wound dressed to-day; the greater part of it united by the first intention.

" March 4th.—The wound again dressed; the centre ununited, but looking healthy and inclined to granulate; tongue slightly furred; urine deposits a pink sediment; bowels well relieved. Effervescing mixture every four hours.

" March 6th.—Wound granulating and discharging freely; bowels confined; urine quite clear and copious. Salts and magnesia.

" March 8th.—Improving both in his spirits and general health; bowels regular. The wound to be dressed with zinc lotion and plaster.

" March 11th.—In much better spirits; sleeps well and eats well; wound filling up rapidly.

" March 15th.—Wound nearly healed; general health good, and spirits much improved.

" March 20th.—Wound cicatrising; granulations luxuriant and edges cicatrising; general health quite restored.

" March 22nd.—Discharged from the hospital, and sent to the asylum by warrant of the Secretary of State.

" *Acute Rheumatism.*

" Edmund S—, aged 24; committed 19th May, from Sheffield Sessions, for felony, for one year hard labour. Has been once in prison before.

"January 19.—Been employed in the hospital kitchen, and re-admitted, with acute rheumatism; tongue much furred; pulse frequent; urine high; bowels costive; slight uneasiness in the chest upon deep inspiration; perspires profusely. Twenty drops of colchicum; wine every three hours; 1 pill of calomel, opium, and tartar emetic, $\frac{1}{6}$ grain every three hours. Blister to the breast.

"January 20.—Tongue much furred and dry; urine scanty and high coloured; breathing relieved; pulse frequent but soft; very thirsty, and head uneasy; bowels confined. Purging powder directly. Continue drops in effervescing mixture.

"January 21.—Bowels moved twice by the aid of an injection; had a restless night from pain in the joints.

"January 25.—Tongue less furred and dry; pulse slow and regular; gums slightly sore; urine pale and copious; bowels confined. One pill every six hours; two tablespoonfuls of syrup senna mixture.

"January 26.—Tongue much furred; thick, creamy white fur; bowels acted twice; motions lumpy; copious, and dark bilious rheumatic pains, and swelling better; pulse soft and regular, and skin soft.

"January 27.—Tongue rather cleaner, and moist; urine pale and copious; bowels freely moved; rheumatic swelling and pain much diminished; pulse soft and regular. Discontinue the pills.

"January 28.—Tongue moist, and edges cleaning, and fur diminishing gradually; gums sore.

"January 30.—Tongue much cleaner; pulse regular, and appetite improving.

"February 1.—Rheumatic pain in the shoulders and back without fever. To be well rubbed with turpentine liniment.

"February 3.—Pains relieved; appetite improving, and bowels regular; secretions healthy.

"February 5.—Improving.

"February 7.—Tongue rather more furred, and appetite not so good, with pain in the lower extremities; stomach rather disturbed. Rhubarb and magnesia, each 15 grains.

"February 9.—Tongue continues furred; pulse frequent; thirsty; bowels confined; urine clear and copious. Mixture of rhubarb, soda, and colchicum, 10 drops every four hours.

"February 12.—Tongue improved; stomach much better, and appetite good.

"February 16.—Convalescent.

"February 19.—Improving; bowels constipated. Salts and magnesia, and 15 drops of colchicum wine.

"March 2.—Discharged.

"*Erysipelas.*

"Patrick R——, age 27. Committed from Goole, 1st June, for breaking a window; for two months, hard labour. Abode, Goole; habits of life, intemperate; general health, good; aspect, healthy; previous diseases or injuries, fever.

"June 27. Admitted with fever, and tendency to erysipelas in the face; foul tongue, and costive bowels. Emetic, and purging powder.

"June 28.—Bowels freely moved; erysipelas extended over the face, towards the temples, and in some parts vesicated; tongue foul; pulse rather sharp and frequent. Bleeding to 10 ozs. Scarified, the face freely. One ounce of saline mixture every four hours.

"June 29.—Swelling about the face and scalp continues; pulse quick; bowels open; tongue thickly coated with a yellowish white fur; has been troubled with hiccough since yesterday afternoon, which has continued without much intermission; complains of pain in his head; no pain or tenderness on pressing the stomach. Blister to the pit of the stomach. Hydrocyanic acid 12 drops, water six ounces. Two tablespoonfuls to be taken every hour, until the hiccough is relieved.

"June 30.—The redness and swelling not extended beyond the line made by the nitrate of silver; has slept badly; has no pain in the head; tongue rather cleaner; pulse depressed; hiccough not quite so severe; has rambled a little in the night. Infusion of gentian four ounces; sulphate of magnesia one ounce; water four ounces. One ounce to be taken three times a-day.

"July 1.—Sleeps more composed, but occasionally rambled; is apparently better this morning; complains of no pain the hiccough relieved, having had no return since 4 A. M.; pulse frequent and small; skin hot; urine clear; the redness has returned a little beyond the part; tongue yellow, and much furred; bowels confined. Syrup colocynth pill 10 grains, to be taken directly. Continue the tonic mixture.

"July 2.—Slept badly, but feels relieved by the very free alvine evacuations; his tongue is still considerably coated with a yellowish fur; hiccough on the whole better; body soft, and bearing pressure well; pulse soft and somewhat feeble; the swelling of the face much the same. Continue the tonic mixture.

"July 3.—Slept better; rambled a little; complains of no pain; the hiccough returned this morning, and continued for an hour; his skin is covered with moisture; tongue thickly coated; pulse small and quick; bowels freely open. Blister to the pit of the stomach. Spirit of turpentine 15 drops every four hours, in water.

"July 4.—Slept well in the former part of the night; the skin of his face is peeling off; his tongue continues thickly coated with yellow fur; his pulse is small and weak; hiccough still continues; feels low-spirited. To have broth and saline mixture.

"July 5.—Slept badly; tongue still continues very much coated with a thick yellow fur; pulse very feeble; skin hot; swelling gone down; bowels confined. Blue pill, five grains every four hours; one ounce sulphate of magnesia in the morning.

"July 6.—Slept well; hiccough not so severe, nor so long continued; pulse feeble; bowels open. Continue the broth and saline mixture.

"July 7.—Slept well; states that he is better; has no pain; hiccough better; tongue still much coated; pulse small and feeble; bowels open.

"July 8.—Feels better; hiccough gone; tongue much cleaner; appetite improving; pulse feeble bowels open.

"July 9.—Is improving; tongue much cleaner; appetite good; pulse very feeble. One tablespoonful of port wine every four hours.

"July 10.—Improving; complains of voracious appetite.

"July 11.—Complains of weakness, but gradually improving.

"July 12.—To sit up a little to-day.

"July 14.—Convalescent."

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire.

Wakefield. House of Correction for the West Riding.

I subjoin the usual returns, showing the number of prisoners under medical treatment, and receiving extra diet at the period of inspection:—

RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the House of Correction at Wakefield, November 30, 1843.

Name.	Disease.	Name.	Disease.
Chas. K. N.	Scrophula.	James C. .	Fractured clavicle.
Charles W..	Acute bronchitis.	William C.	Bilious affection.
William B..	Inflammation of the lungs.	James H. .	Ulcer of the leg.
John B. .	Diarrhœa.	John C. .	Syphilitic excoriations.
Henry S. .	Debility.	John S. .	Phymosis.
Joseph C. .	Scrophulous ophthalmia.	Henry L. .	Simple fever.
Thomas W.	Rheumatism, acute.	Henry W. .	Chancre.
John C. .	Debility.		Four itch patients.
Thomas H.	Fistula in ano.		
Arthur S. .	Inflammatory fever.	Ann W. .	Inflamed leg.
William G..	Inveterate scrophula.	Emma P. .	Bronchitis.
Charles R..	Lumbago.	Jane C. .	Parturition.
Thomas H.	Fever.		
John M'G.	Abscess in the perineum.	Catherine C.	Disease of the heart and bronchitis.
Jeremiah O.	Dysentery.		
James B. .	Inflammatory fever.	Mary W. .	Ulcer of the leg.
James H. .	Erysipelas.	Elizabeth D.	Syphilitic ulcer of the throat.
Joseph G. .	Slight fever.	Mary Ann N.	Syphilis.
Edward H.	Calculi in the Kidney.	Harriet M.	Syphilitic affection of the bones of the head.
Thomas S. .	Bubo.		
William W.	Ulcer of the leg.		4 Itch patients.

RETURN of Prisoners receiving Extra Diet in the House of Correction at Wakefield, November 30, 1843.

Name.	Employment.	Received into Prison.	Date of Extra Diet.	Reasons for increasing or altering Diet.	Form of Extra Diet.
George W..	Mat-weaving.	Mar. 25, 1843	Oct. 10, 1843	Debility	One pint of milk per day.
John I. .	Sweeper . .	,,	,,	,,	One pint of milk per day, and and half a pound of boiled mutton thrice a week.
Joseph R. .	Combing . .	Feb. 10, ,,	,,	Scrophula and debility .	One pint of milk per day.
Thomas B.	Cook . . .	June 4, 1842	Oct. 23 ,,	Asthma, after debility . .	,,
George A..	Treadmill. .	Mar. 25, ,,	April 27 ,,	Scrophulous swellings of the neck.	,,
Isaac C. .	Book-binding	,, 1843	,,	Scurvy and disordered stomach.	Two pints of milk per day.
William W.	Mat-weaving.	Aug. 30, 1842	July 6 ,,	Indigestion and debility .	One pint of milk per day.
Christr. G..	,,	Mar. 25, 1843	July 17 ,,	Debility	,,
Murice R..	Combing . .	,,	July 31 ,,	Scrophulous swellings and debility.	,,
Joseph F. .	Wool-picking	Mar. 27, 1843	Aug. 7 ,,	Delicate	Half a pound of boiled meat per day.
Richard W.	Tying worsted	June 28, ,,	Sept. 19 ,,	,,	One pint of milk per day.
William S..	Shoemaking .	Mar. 25, ,,	Oct. 30 ,,	Indigestion	,,
Samuel S..	Wool-picking.	Oct. 19, ,,	Nov. 28 ,,	Debility	,,
Seth C. .	Combing . .	June 13, ,,	,,	Scrophula and debility .	,,
Joseph H..	Mat-weaving.	Mar. 27, ,,	Nov. 30 ,,	Scrophula	,,
George F..	,,	July 27, ,,	,,	Debility	,,
Andrew A..	Wool-picking	Mar. 3, ,,	Sept. 13 ,,	The dinners disagree with him.	,,
Benjamin G.	Mat-weaving.	July 6, 1842	Aug. 14 ,,	Delicate.	Half a pint of milk and hasty pudding per day.

WAKEFIELD HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A RETURN of Prisoners who have received pardon on Medical grounds for the Years 1842 and 1843.

Date of Discharge.	Name.	Cause of Discharge.
May 27, 1842	Thomas B.	Submitted to an amputation of the hand; again returned to prison and was transported.
August 15, ,,	John W. .	Suffering from dropsical swellings of the lower extremities, accompanied with a deranged state of the liver, and great general debility.
Nov. 29, ,,	Matthew M.	An extensive ulceration of the leg, and latterly has been attacked with an inflammatory affection of the lungs.
June 2, 1843	James S. .	Has been for a length of time suffering from debility, and that confinement is injurious to his health.
August 24. ,,	Joseph H..	An affection of the brain, and in a very delicate state of health.

I also annex a very valuable statistical and medical document, showing the age, disease, and duration of confinement of every prisoner who has died in the House of Correction since the year 1837:—

A TABLE exhibiting the Number of Deaths in the Wakefield House of Correction in each Year, from October 1, 1837, to September 30, 1843, with the Name and Age of each Prisoner, the Nature of the Disease and Period of Imprisonment.

Name.	Age.	Committed.	Disease.	Died.	Days in Confinement.
1837 and 1838.					
Cornelius M. .	29	Jan. 28 . .	Pulmonary consumption . . .	Oct. 7.	253
Ann I. . .	31	Aug. 22 . .	Suffocated from a portion of food obstructing the windpipe.	,, 8.	48
John M. . .	42	,, 15 . .	Pulmonary consumption . . .	Mar. 4.	201
Noah C. . .	23	Feb. 3 . .	Typhus fever	,, 4.	30
Thomas M. .	49	Jan. 6 . .	Hydrothorax	,, 4.	58
Israel A. . .	55	Feb. 10 . .	Bronchitis	,, 5.	24
Henry H. .	27	Jan. 3 . .	Typhus fever	,, 12.	41
Adam N. . .	22	Aug. 31 . .	,,	,, 13.	195
Charles W. .	19	Jan. 30 . .	,,	,, 17.	47
John H. . .	23	Dec. 1 . .	Marasmus	,, 19.	90
William W. .	50	Mar. 19 . .	Bronchitis	,, 24.	6
Jonathan S. .	46	Jan. 5 . .	Malignant typhus	,, 28.	83
John D. . .	26	Mar. 20 . .	,,	,, 29.	10
Joseph T. .	43	Dec. 22 , .	Dysentery	April 4.	104
Sandy L. . .	24	April 11 . .	Typhus fever	,, 5.	359
John A. . .	21	Jan. 29 . .	,,	,, 17.	79
John E. . .	22	Dec. 28 . .	Chronic inflammation of the larynx	,, 18.	112
William R. .	46	Mar. 14 . .	Typhus fever	,, 21.	39
John K. . .	40	Nov. 13 . .	Chronic bronchitis and debility .	,, 23.	162
James W. .	50	June 27 . .	Debility after a severe attack of fever and diarrhœa.	,, 28.	306
Ann B. . .	20	April 11 . .	Inflammation of the bowels . .	,, 30.	20
Benjamin R. .	32	Jan. 6 . .	Typhus fever	May 9.	124
John H. . .	62	,, 20 . .	Great general debility	,, 22.	123
James L. . .	23	,, 3 . .	Chronic inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bowels.	Sept. 22.	262
1838 and 1839.					
James C. . .	22	Mar. 3 . .	Consumption	Oct. 9.	221
John F. . .	30	June 1 . .	,,	,, 26.	148
James B. . .	40	April 9 . .	Dropsy	Nov. 2.	208
James B. . .	43	Nov. 23 . .	Inflammation of the lungs. . .	Dec. 19.	27
James S. . .	52	Oct. 6 . .	Paralysis	Jan. 23.	110
William H. .	34	May 7 . .	Dropsy and debility	,, 30.	269
William B. .	30	Sept. 18, 1837	Ulceration of the bowels and general decline.	May 4.	592
William C. .	48	Jan. 23 . .	Anquia pectoris	,, 17.	115
Margaret P. .	37	May 8 . .	Hydrothorax	,, 25.	18
Isaac S. . .	23	Mar. 8 . .	Consumption	June 3.	460
Joseph B. .	56	Dec. 24 . .	Dysentery	Aug. 15.	235
Sarah C. . .	61	May 8 . .	Dropsy	Sept. 11.	127
1839 and 1840.					
James W. .	24	Sept. 11 . .	Typhus fever	Oct. 10.	30
Joshua B. .	25	Oct. 2 . .	,,	,, 15.	14
George M. .	22	,, 31 . .	Congestion of the brain . . .	Nov. 11.	12
Michael W. .	57	July 4 . .	Diarrhœa	Dec. 6.	156
John J. . .	40	Oct. 17 . .	Low fever	,, 25.	70
Benjamin B. .	22	Nov. 27 . .	Typhus fever	Feb. 19.	85
Robert T. .	38	Dec. 28 . .	,,	,, 20.	55
William J. .	32	Mar. 20 . .	Pleurisy	Mar. 31.	11
Michael S. .	28	May 15, 1838	Bronchitis	April 7.	691
Henry T. .	64	April 10 . .	Acute bronchitis	,, 25.	16
John E. . .	49	Mar. 3 . .	Pulmonary hæmorrhage . . .	,, 28.	55
James H. .	54	April 15 . .	Pleurisy	May 6.	22
Thomas M. .	71	,, 15 . .	Erysipelas	,, 15.	30
Stephen J. .	17	May 19 . .	Jaundice	,, 23.	50
John C. . .	40	Jan. 9 . .	Typhus fever	June 8.	150
Richard G. .	17	Nov. 12, 1839	Enlarged mesenteric glands and great debility.	,, 17	218
William R. .	26	Jan. 1 . .	Congestion of the brain . . .	,, 23	175
William H. .	24	April 9 . .	Pulmonary consumption . . .	July 10.	93
Miles G. . .	21	July 2 . .	Inflammation of the peritoneum .	Aug. 2.	33

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Yorkshire.* Wakefield. House of Correction for the West Riding.

A Table exhibiting the Number of Deaths in the Wakefield House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Committed.	Disease.	Died.	Days in Confinement.
1839 and 1840.					
James C.	34	April 4	Erysipelas	Aug. 15.	134
Thomas D.	31	Aug. 6	Effusion upon the brain	Sept. 28.	54
1840 and 1841.					
Christopher G.	42	Nov. 4	Lock-jaw	Nov. 11.	8
William B. D.	21	April 10	Continued fever	Dec. 21.	256
Samuel O. F.	36	Aug. 11	Spasmodic attack after dysentery	,, 22.	34
Timothy C.	44	April 23	Continued fever	,, 22.	244
William S.	27	Oct. 23	Congestion of the lungs	Jan. 11.	81
Moses B.	23	July 19	Water in the pericardium	Feb. 17.	208
Charles A.	22	,, 2	Effusion of water upon the brain.	April 8.	281
John C.	31	April 12	Effusion in the chest	,, 16.	5
Jonathan H.	24	Mar. 21	Subacute bronchitis	,, 20.	31
John L.	51	April 4	Erysipelas	,, 25.	22
John B.	21	Mar. 24	Consumption	,, 30.	38
Peter C.	42	July 27	Bronchitis	May 17.	295
Sarah W.	65	Mar. 27, 1840	Marasmus	,, 24.	424
Richard B.	30	May 25	Inflammation of the brain.	June 3.	10
Job F.	39	Mar. 24, 1840	Ulceration of the lungs and debility	,, 8.	442
Andrew W.	21	July 11, 1840	Consumption of the lungs	Aug. 2.	388
1841 and 1842.					
Robert A.	75	Sept. 6	Chronic bronchitis and debility	Oct. 9.	34
William S.	17	Oct. 9	Typhus fever	,, 26.	18
William G.	30	,, 22	,,	Nov. 22.	32
Joseph M.	24	,, 16	Erysipelas	,, 25.	41
John L.	62	Jan. 5	Bronchitis and water on the chest.	Jan. 25.	21
Jonas V.	28	,, 8	Typhus fever	Feb. 7.	31
Henry W.	54	May 13	Spasmodic cholera	May 23.	11
Israel C.	21	July 12, 1841	Scrofulous disease of the hip	,, 27.	320
Edward M'G.	19	Oct. 21	Consumption and scrofulous disease of the shoulder.	,, 28.	220
Jane H.	16	,, 15	Pulmonary consumption	June 23.	252
George F.	22	Feb. 15	Water in the chest.	,, 29.	135
Mathew N.	40	June 7	General debility resulting from disease of the heart and stomach.	Aug. 2.	57
William C.	55	Oct. 19	Exhaustion from phagedemic ulceration of the leg.	Sept. 14.	331
Margaret T.	44	Nov. 16	Typhus fever	Feb. 16.	93
1842 and 1843.					
James W.	28	July 6, 1842	Exhaustion from general debility	Oct. 18.	105
Joseph D.	78	Aug. 19	Exhaustion from diarrhœa.	,, 19.	62
George W.	55	Sept. 2	Water in the chest	,, 27.	56
John F.	49	Oct. 25	Affection of the lungs	Nov. 20.	27
George D.	40	Nov. 3	Water in the chest	Dec. 7.	35
Sarah W.	21	Dec. 6	Malignant typhus	Mar. 6.	90
Joseph N.	29	Mar. 24	Inveterate scrofula	April 4.	377
Elizabeth B.	23	,, 15	Tubercular consumption	June 24.	102
George R.	21	,, 27	Pulmonary consumption	July 14.	110
Thomas L.	21	,, 25	Tubercular consumption	,, 21.	119
John K.	30	,, 27	Debility resulting from typhus fever.	Sept. 1.	159

Annual Medical Report of the Wakefield House of Correction.

"The surgeon, in reporting the general state of the health of the prisoners during the past year, has great pleasure in stating that, although the number of committals has been greater, that of the deaths is smaller than several years preceding.

"The general state of the prison has been healthy, although the crowded state of the wards, particularly the dormitories, has rendered it necessary to adopt every precaution, in order to improve the warming and ventilation of these apartments.

"Of the 577 cases admitted into the infirmaries during the year, 11 have died, being in the proportion of 1·4 per cent. upon the average *daily* number of prisoners.

"The disorders which have been most prevalent are those of a low inflammatory character. No epidemic disease, nor any unfavourable modification of health has appeared to arise from the locality, state of the building, or the diet, employment or discipline of the prisoners.

"One case of insanity has occurred. The man was in a desponding state of mind when committed,

and was placed in the infirmary, and, in one of his paroxysms, attempted suicide. He was removed to the asylum by warrant of the Secretary of State.

"The average daily number of patients in the infirmary has been 35, and there are now 34 under medical treatment.

"The number of prisoners who have received extra diet is 126, and the proportion of sick to the whole number of prisoners admitted during the year is 14 per cent.

"*Wakefield, October* 1, 1843. (Signed) "Henry Dunn, *Surgeon.*"

I cannot conclude this portion of my report upon the House of Correction without expressing my satisfaction at the attention, zeal, and ability of the medical officer in the discharge of his duty.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

"My duties are carried on precisely in the way described by me to the inspector at his last visit, and also in my last report to the justice, in his possession. The average time spent by me in the prison is from four to six hours daily. I have established the Character Book on a new system."

I make the following extracts from the Character Book and Journal:—

Extract from the Chaplain's Character Book.

"March 25, 1843.—No. 800. H. G. aged 19. Offence, conspiracy and riot. Sentence (Court Bayley), four calendar months' hard labour.

"Is an Israelite. Brought up to attend church-school nine years. Believes Christ will come again to reign on earth 1000 years, and with him 144,000 families. Has strange wild notions of religion. Does not deny the charge."

"May 4, 1843.—No. 1259. J. C., aged 35. Offence, stealing a shirt. Sentence, three calendar months' hard labour, from Bradford sessions.

"Never brought up to any trade; entered the army when young; dismissed for drunkenness in 1840. Has travelled about the country since, except when in Knutsford prison two years for house-breaking.

"Would rather be transported than not, having no trade—no residence—no parents. Drunkenness led him to this. Ignorant."

"March 20, 1843.—No. 762. J. D., aged 17. Offence, stealing brass weights. Sentence, transported seven years, from Leeds Borough sessions, July 5, 1843.

"Has learned all he knows in prison. Been out of prison nine weeks. Had nothing to do. Has hawked a little. Has three charges against him; will, I fear, be transported. Some time ago I gave him a Bible and Prayer-book; says stepfather sold it for beer."

"November 18, 1843.—No. 2981. T. R., aged 21. Offence, house-breaking. Sentence, 10 years' transportation, from Bradford sessions, December 5, 1843.

"Left prison in March last. In prison 12 months. Attended the Methodist chapel for three months after he left prison. Got work again with his old master. Fell into bad company. What he knows of reading or Scripture, learned in prison. Denies the charge."

"July 11, 1843.—J. C., aged 19. Offence, stealing steel. Sentence, six months' imprisonment, from Sheffield sessions, September 13, 1843.

"Been out two months. At no place of worship since left. Parish would not allow him anything. Compelled, from want, to steal. When I spoke to him about transportation on his return from sessions, he told me he should not mind, as he could not be worse off than he had been. Ignorant of moral and religious duties. Been unfortunately left in early life; nowhere to go when he leaves prison."

"April 20, 1843.—No. 1140. W. H., aged 17 years. Offence, rogue and vagabond. Sentence three calendar months, from Leeds. To no place of worship (except in prison). Very stupid and ignorant; can hear well, but not willing to understand. Knows nothing about Jesus Christ or sacred history. Confirmed bad habits. Flax-dresser, earns 5*s.* 6*d.* per week."

"March 10, 1843.—No. 677. J. S., aged 44. Offence, stealing a sheep. Sentence six months' imprisonment, from Pontefract sessions.

"Has fair knowledge of Scripture truths. Says that he stole the sheep on purpose to be sent to prison. That he took it to Doncaster and drove it through the town, and then told the policeman what he had done, and asked to be taken up and sent where he could get food and a bed. Has suffered much from want of work. Not regularly at church lately."

"March 2, 1843.—No. 614. F. K., aged 15. Offence, stealing two silk handkerchiefs and two shawls. Sentence six calender months' hard labour, from Leeds Borough sessions.

"To Sunday-school and church regularly. Has kept bad company for the last eight weeks; master kept beer-house; used to allow gambling; used to match him against customers; can play well at dominoes; master kept very bad house. Attributes his coming here to his master. Has much better knowledge of Scripture truths than most."

"February 4, 1843.—No. 345. A. T., aged 16. Offence, stealing lead. Sentence, transported for ten years from Sheffield sessions, February 24, 1843.

"This boy was in the Penitentiary two years. Gone to church regularly, except during the last month. Been out four months. Went home, remained 14 days; turned out. Went to Leeds and got work for three weeks; work failed. Went to Hull to get a ship; could not succeed. Went to Lincolnshire, from there to Manchester, to Liverpool, to Bradford, Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield; could get no work. Met with Sanderson; went together and stole some lead. Thinks he cannot be worse off if transported. Believe that this boy, had he had work, would never have stolen. Took great pains when before in prison. Improved in learning very much."

"February 4, 1843.—No. 344. W. S., aged 19. Offence, stealing lead. Sentence, transported seven years, from Sheffield sessions, February 24, 1843.

"This boy was in the Penitentiary six months. Been out six months. Had no work since left. In workhouse two months; while in there went to church. Am afraid, from what I can hear, that this boy is not inclined to do better. Says that it is want that led him to steal. Gone many days without food. Thinks he shall be as well transported.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Yorkshire.
Wakefield. House of Correction for the West Riding.

Extracts from the Chaplain's Journal.

"October 28, 1842.—Read prayers at 8 o'clock. Visited the men in solitary; talked to them; exchanged books, &c.; set them the Collect for Sunday to learn; had some men who wished to speak to me brought up; explained some passages of Scripture to one man—ignorant, but very desirous to understand Scripture truths. Had a long conversation with another, one of the rioters, who has always attended the Baptists, but is desirous now to enter the Church; he expressed a desire to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as the best way to show that he was a joint member, as he expressed it, of the Church; he wished, however, to have the Articles of the Church to read, to know more about her doctrines; he holds high Calvinistic opinions; I lent him them. Visited the hospitals. I found that one old man, whom I had seen and read and prayed with on Wednesday, had been taken suddenly worse this morning, and had died. Read and prayed and talked with the sick; found the two men suffering from fever rather better. Left the prison about 11.

"July 24, 1843.—Much pleased in seeing a man who was waiting to speak to me out of prison; he was once a prisoner. He has been out some years, and has led a regular, religious life since. The first good impressions he received were in the chapel in prison.

"He said that he had often praised God for having been sent to prison. I was much gratified to hear him talk as he did. His name is M—, lives in Wakefield; very respectable in his appearance. After talking some time to him, and encouraging him to perseverance in well-doing, I left him, promising to go and see him.

"October 31, 1842.—The number of male prisoners examined by me during the last month, 220.

"Of these, 197 know the Lord's Prayer, 114 the Creed, and 75 the Ten Commandments; 104 have been to church, 28 are Roman Catholics, 49 Methodists, 5 Ranters, 7 Calvins, 2 Unitarians, and 25 to no place of worship; 200 have been baptized, 41 confirmed, 16 received the Lord's Supper, 141 can read the Testament, 60 write, and 8 account.

"Many are ignorant of the chief truths of the Christian religion, though able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments. Some can only read very imperfectly, and have very irregularly attended a place of worship, and some not for years.

"March 7, 1843.—Copy of a letter from Mr. Bland, of Kippax Park, in answer to my inquiries respecting a man called R—, who, after being out three years, came to see me, and told me what a different life he was leading from what once he did, and how much happier he was. That he never got drunk, regularly attended church, sent his children to school, and that he had regular family prayer. I insert here Mr. Bland's answer, showing that the man has not told me lies:—

"'DEAR SIR,

"'I have been absent from home, which must excuse my delay in answering your inquiries regarding R—. I am happy to say I have always received a very good report of the steady conduct of R— since his liberation. I shall keep my eye upon him, and if he continues his good behaviour, will take favourable notice of him.

"'I remain, &c.

"'J. D. BLAND.'"

I have again to express my satisfaction of the assiduity and attention which the chaplain displays in the execution of his very laborious duties.

Examination of Prison School.

Two classes of boys were in the school at the time of my visit, one under elementary instruction, the second comprised of those further advanced in knowledge. The boys when in school stand within a circle chalked for the purpose on the floor. They read well, repeated several hymns by heart, answered questions put to them from the Catechism, &c., some tolerably, some indifferently.

The two classes consisted of 16 prisoners, eight in each; and upon questioning each individual as to his age and number of times in prison, the following answers were elicited:—

Number.	Age.	Times in Prison.	Number.	Age.	Times in Prison.
1	12	2	9	13	3
2	12	2	10	12	7
3	14	4	11	18	3
4	16	3	12	14	1
5	14	3	13	15	1
6	15	1	14	14	2
7	15	4	15	12	3
8	16	1	16	12	3

After the boys' classes were dismissed, a class, consisting of nine adults, were brought in. All adults sentenced to above six months' imprisonment may attend the school. They were of the respective ages of 40, 35, 22, 22, 26, 20, 29, 19. Not one of the number on coming into prison knew his letters nor a prayer. I was well pleased with this class, the men appeared to take great interest in being instructed, particularly in writing. Perhaps one of the best and earliest lessons in writing is to teach the learner to write his own name. The schoolmasters appear to be very competent persons, and the schools may be ranked among the first of their description.

Punishments.

RETURN of Punishments inflicted for Breaches of Prison Discipline in the House of Correction at Wakefield, in the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842.

—	1839	1840	1841	1842
Number punished	2087	1425	2424	3497
Average number in custody . .	495	606·9	677	784·3
Average number punished daily .	5·7	3·8	6·6	9·5

Very great attention appears to be paid by the keeper to this most important part of his duty. All first offences against the Regulations are pardoned, and the prisoners dismissed under caution; on these occasions, when no punishment is inflicted, the prisoners are brought before the deputy-governor; but on the commission of a second offence, they are brought before the governor, and dealt with accordingly. With respect to punishment for neglect of work, when a prisoner is first committed, his capacity for performing work is tested by the quantity done by him daily for a week. The average is then taken, and any quantity approaching the average is passed, but any gross deficiency occasioned by palpable neglect is punished. The punishments are entered by the governor himself in his journal at the time of awarding them.

Labour.—All prisoners sentenced to hard labour are placed for a portion of their time on the tread-wheel. The grinding of flour has been discontinued, and its power is applied solely to pumping water. The prisoners are also engaged in the following employments and trades:—

Wool-combing.	Mat-making.
Wool-dressing.	Weaving linen.
Oakum-picking.	Weaving carpets.
Worsted-tying.	Gardening.
Shoemaking.	Knitting.
Tailoring.	Washing.
Nail-making.	Mending and marking prison linen.

The produce of the garden is applied to the prisoners' use, and appears among the items in the general account.

The prisoners appear to have made considerable proficiency in the arts of weaving carpets and mat-making. The taskmaster states that the weaving of carpets requires at least three times more exertion than any other description of weaving; that considerable bodily strength is requisite to get the bottoms together.

Provisions, Books, Expenditure, Earnings.—I examined the prisoners' food and found it of good quality.

GROSS Expenditure of Wakefield House of Correction, 1842, showing the Average Number confined, and the Expense of each.

Average Number of Prisoners . . . 784·3

	Expenditure.	Average Expense for each prisoner.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries of officers	4,571 1 0	5 15 3
Maintenance of prisoners . . .	3,682 12 7	4 13 11
Clothing	1,237 17 10	1 11 5
Expenses of sick	225 7 7	0 5 8
Incidental.	1,727 13 7	2 4 0
	11,444 12 7	14 10 3

STATEMENT of the Prison Trade and Earnings' Account, 1842.

1842.	£. s. d.	1842.	£. s. d.
Jan. 1. To Stock and Book debts	349 17 0¾	Dec. 31. By Stock and Book debts	985 7 7
To earnings for the year	1,070 1 1¼	By Cash paid Treasurer	434 10 7
	1,419 18 2		1,419 18 2

A TABLE showing the Earnings of each Prisoner during the Year, with the Number employed.

		Number Employed.	Total Earnings.	Earnings of each Prisoner.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Profitable employment.	Wool-dressing . . .	402	701 16 10	1 14 11
	Wool-combing . . .	19½	183 15 0½	9 8 6
	Shoemaking	8½	99 19 7	11 15 3
	Mat-making	21½	52 5 0¼	2 8 8
	Sundry employments. .	37	32 4 7½	0 17 5
		488·50	1070 1 1¼	2 3 10

	Males.	Females.	
Prison employment	120·88	69·70	190·58
Unemployed . .	84·47	18·72	103·19
			782·27

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Wakefield. House of Correction for the West Riding.

The management of the financial details of the House of Correction, both with respect to its interior economy and its business transactions in connexion with the various employments of the prisoners, having been agitated at previous inspections, and not being altogether satisfactory, the keeper has, with great zeal and diligence, placed them upon a new and more simple footing. A person versed in book-keeping has been appointed to take charge of the books connected with the financial concerns of the establishment. He states,

"I was appointed in the middle of January, 1842. I have the keeping of the whole of the books connected with the financial concerns of the prison. The taskmaster keeps the books connected with the work performed by the prisoners, and the materials provided therefor. These books are brought over to my office, I examine and check the entries, and satisfy myself that the castings are correct. I enter them in the General Ledger, and make out the quarterly and annual statement of the earnings of the prisoners. All the accounts are kept by Double Entry. The accounts for work are made out every three months, and are settled as far as is possible. The taskmaster receives the monies for bills due for work, and settles his cash account every month, and pays the balance over to the governor. The governor settles the account once a-year with the Riding, by paying the balance for earnings over to the treasurer. There is a monthly accruing balance in the hands of the keeper to the end of the year. I now, upon looking over the book, find that, up to September, the amount received for work done was 897*l.* 2*s.* 9½*d.*, the payments 438*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.*, consequently there must have been in the keeper's hands to that time 458*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* It is my duty also to collect the accounts for the entire expenditure of the prison, and minutely examine the amount of stores charged, with the deliveries and consumption. I fill up the cheques on the bankers for payments, and the governor signs them. I pay the cheques away without getting them cashed, exactly as I receive them. All cheques for sums above 10*l.* are signed by the keeper; the magistrates place a certain sum in the bank for the purpose of discharging the current expenses."

The taskmaster states:—

"I have the entire charge of the manufactory and work done by the prisoners; I receive the bills for work done or articles sold, and pay the money over to the keeper every month."

I examined the books connected with the financial details of the prison, and was well satisfied with the principle adopted. The same remark applies to those connected with the work department, except that I think there is no necessity for the keeper's retaining the balances of the monies paid over monthly to him by the taskmaster until the end of the year. I am of opinion that in furtherance of a right principle, no officer should retain balances of public money in his hands longer than indispensably necessary; that an account should be kept at the banker's, separate and apart from the other monetary transactions, to be entitled "The House of Correction Work Account;" and that all monies, when received for work done, should be paid in at once to its credit, and all disbursements for materials or repairs of machinery drawn for against it. I think, also, the outstanding debts should appear as a separate item in the gaol accounts.

The books connected with the receipt and issue of provisions are most minute. The cook, a paid officer, enters all the bills of parcels he receives with provisions, &c., into a day-book. When he requires any article, he makes a written requisition for it to the storekeeper, who enters the particulars, and, after obtaining the keeper's signature, he receives an order for the article on the tradesman appointed to furnish it. An order is also transmitted to the gate-porter to admit the articles, and to allow the officer to pass with them. This extends even to the smallest article, and the gate-keeper notes down the articles as they come in. The cook also keeps a day-book, in which he inserts an account of the quantities and expense of the articles of food consumed at every meal by the prisoners, which amounts are carried from the day-book to the ledger. I annex specimens of the books themselves, with explanation of the method pursued, which is highly creditable to the establishment.

TABLE I.—DAILY ISSUE OF FOOD.

November 28th, 1843.

Folio Ledger. 176	BREAKFAST, *Dr.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
	To 91 lbs. 3 oz. oatmeal (25*s.* pack)	0	9	5·98
	„ 8 oz. ginger (8*s.* stone) . . .	0	0	3·43
	„ 12 oz. pimento (4½*d.* lb.) . .	0	0	3·38
	„ 8 lbs. salt (1*s.* 9*d.* cwt.) . .	0	0	1·50
	„ 235 8 oz. loaves (5*s.* 6*d.* hundred)	0	12	11·10
	„ 193 7 oz. do. (4*s.* 8*d.* „)	0	9	0·08
	„ 234 6 oz. do. (4*s.* 1*d.* „)	0	9	6·66
	£	2	1	8·13

Folio Ledger. 197	PEASE SOUP DINNER, *Dr.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
	To 16 st. 11 lbs. white peas (38*s.* qr.)	0	17	8·61
	„ 98 lbs. beef bones (2*s.* 8*d.* st.) .	0	18	8
	„ 8 st. carrots (5*4s.* ton) . . .	0	2	8·40
	„ 12 oz. black pepper (10*d.* lb.) .	0	0	7·50
	„ 11 lbs. salt (1*s.* 9*d.* cwt.) . . .	0	0	2·06
	„ 316 8 oz. loaves (5*s.* 6*d.* hundred)	0	17	4·56
	„ 5 7 oz. „ (4*s.* 8*d.* „)	0	0	2·80
	„ 6 6 oz. „ (4*s.* 1*d.* „)	0	0	2·94
	£	2	17	8·87

Folio Ledger. 177	SUPPER, *Dr.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
	To 90 lbs. 5 oz. oatmeal (25*s.* pack)	0	9	4·89
	„ 8 oz. ginger (8*s.* stone) . . .	0	0	3·43
	„ 12 oz. pimento (4½*d.* lb.) . .	0	0	3·38
	„ 234 8 oz. loaves (5*s.* 4*d.* hundred)	0	12	10·44
	„ 195 7 oz. „ (4*s.* 8*d.* „)	0	9	1·20
	„ 240 6 oz. „ (4*s.* 1*d.* „)	0	9	9·60
	„ 8 lbs. salt (1*s.* 9*d.* cwt.) . . .	0	0	1·50
	£	2	1	10·44

The above is a page from the cook's day-book for the disposal of food stores, and contains the three meals of one day at the Wakefield House of Correction. The way they are posted into the ledger is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2.

BREAKFASTS.

1843.	Given out by Cook. Loaves. 8 oz.	7 oz.	6 oz.	Total.	Oatmeal. lbs.	ozs.	Salt.	Ginger.	Pimento.	Expense of the Meal.	What ought to have been given out. Oatmeal. Messes, each 3 oz.	2 oz.	lbs.	ozs.	Loaves. 8 oz.	7 oz.	6 oz.	Total.	Expense of Seasoning.	Number in Custody. Men.	Women.	Expense the Meal ought to be.
							oz.	oz.	oz.	£. s. d.									s. d.			£. s. d.
November 28 .	235	193	234	662	91	3	8	8	12	2 1 8	207	413	90	7	235	193	232	660	0 8·31	573	87	2 1 6¼
„ 29 .	233	195	237	665	92	9	8	8	12	2 1 11¼	207	425	91	15	233	196	239	668	0 8·31	577	91	2 2 0
„ 30 .	228	199	236	663	91	8	8	8	12	2 1 8¼	206	420	91	2	228	199	236	663	0 8·31	577	86	2 1 7½
Totals .	696	587	707	1,990	275	4	24	24	36	6 5 3½	620	1,258	273	8	696	588	707	1,991	2 0·93	1,727	264	6 5 1¾
Transferred to .	189	189	189	189	149	..	192	146	146	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Form for Supper is the same as for Breakfast.

PEASE-SOUP DINNER.

1843.	Given out by Cook. Loaves. 8 oz.	7 oz.	6 oz.	Total.	Pease. stones.	lbs.	Beef.	Pepper.	Salt.	Carrots.	Other Vegetables.	Expense of the Meal.	Proof, showing what ought to have been given out. Loaves. 8 oz.	7 oz.	6 oz.	Total.	Number of Messes, 6 oz.	Pease. stones.	lbs.	Expense of Vegetables.	Expense of Beef and Seasoning.	Expense the Meal should be.
							lbs.	oz.	lbs.	st.		£. s. d.								s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
November 21 .	316	4	6	326	16	6	95	12	11	2	..	2 15 0½	316	4	6	326	602	16	1¾	1 0	0 18 10¾	2 14 8
„ 25 .	312	5	6	323	16	9	55	12	11	8	..	2 9 2¼	312	5	7	324	608	16	4	2 8½	0 11 3¼	2 8 10¼
„ 28 .	316	5	6	327	16	11	98	12	11	8	..	2 17 8¾	314	5	6	325	612	16	5½	2 8½	0 19 5½	2 17 2¾
Totals .	944	14	18	976	49	12	248	36	33	18	..	8 1 11½	942	14	19	975	1,822	48	11¼	6 5	2 9 7½	8 0 9
Folio . . .	189	189	189	..	32	..	193	128	192	195	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Forms for Scouce, Broth, and Porridge Dinners have to be somewhat varied from the above, to suit the different ingredients.

The Figures to the left hand of the Black Line are the actual quantities consumed, and the Totals are transferred the last day of the month to the various quantity accounts for Bread, Oatmeal, Beef, Pease, &c., and the folio of the ledger to which they are transferred is inserted beneath. The Figures to the right of the Black Line are the proof.

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY of the Cost and Disposal of Prisoners' Food, 1843.

1843.	Monthly Accounts for Maintenance.	Breakfasts. Messes. Number.	Breakfasts. Messes. Cost.	Breakfasts. Monthly Cost.	Suppers. Messes. Number.	Suppers. Messes. Cost.	Suppers. Monthly Cost.	Scouce Dinner. Messes. Number.	Scouce Dinner. Messes. Cost.	Scouce Dinner. Monthly Cost.	Broth Dinner. Messes. Number.	Broth Dinner. Messes. Cost.	Broth Dinner. Monthly Cost.
January 1.	£. s. d.	..	d.	£. s. d.	..	d.	£. s. d.	..	d.	£. s. d.	..	d.	£. s. d.
Stock . .	52 1 5¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January .	243 19 11	23,375	·77	74 18 3¾	23,336	·77	75 5 3¾	6,787	·92	26 2 8¼	6,686	1·13	31 13 5
February .	235 7 10	22,325	·78	72 14 10¼	21,953	·79	72 5 9¼	6,310	·92	24 6 9	6,138	1·16	29 18 1¾
March . .	247 16 7	21,965	·79	72 13 9½	21,788	·807	73 6 1¾	6,382	1·02	27 6 3½	6,267	1·19	31 6 3
April . .	240 2 1	22,105	·78	72 8 6½	22,060	·79	72 12 4	6,693	·98	27 9 7¾	5,772	1·19	28 13 0¼
May . .	249 8 5	23,629	·76	75 14 11¾	23,552	·77	76 3 0½	6,148	·84	21 14 11½	6,777	1·15	32 12 8¾
June . .	211 19 3	21,402	·78	69 11 4¾	21,361	·78	69 17 10¼	6,464	·83	22 7 3¼	6,297	1·15	30 3 11¼
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,480 15 6¾	..	·78	438 1 10½	..	·78	439 10 5½	..	·92	149 7 7¼	..	1·16	184 7 6

1843.	Pease Soup. Messes. Number.	Pease Soup. Messes. Cost.	Pease Soup. Monthly Cost.	Onion Porridge. Messes. Number.	Onion Porridge. Messes. Cost.	Onion Porridge. Monthly Cost.	Milk for Children.	Loss in Weighing, &c.	Total Consumption and Loss.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Cost of each Prisoner. Day.	Cost of each Prisoner. Week.	Cost of each Prisoner. Year.
January 1.		d.	£. s. d.	..	d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	..	d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Stock . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January .	6,711	·92	25 18 2¾	2,915	·92	11 3 11	0 19 7	0 11 1¾	246 12 7¼	764	2·50	1 5½	3 16 0
February .	6,115	·95	24 4 2¼	3,138	·87	11 8 3¾	1 0 8	1 6 7	237 5 3¼	831	2·44	1 5¼	3 14 5¼
March . .	5,554	·97	22 8 8	3,478	1·07	15 12 8¼	0 15 7	2 12 5	246 1 10	753	2·53	1 5¾	3 16 11½
April . .	6,479	·90	24 7 9½	2,916	1·06	12 18 4¼	0 17 2	2 15 7½	242 2 5¾	798	2·42	1 5	3 13 9
May . .	6,801	·83	23 10 8¾	3,760	·94	14 15 6¾	0 15 10	1 6 8¼	246 14 6¼	813	2·35	1 4½	3 11 5¾
June . .	5,629	·85	20 0 5¾	2,813	·93	10 18 5¼	0 11 4	0 6 1½	223 16 10	777	2·30	1 4¼	3 10 1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	Stock,	June 30th.	38 2 0¼	..	..	..	..
	..	·91	140 10 1	..	·96	76 17 3¼	5 0 2	8 18 7	1,480 15 6¾	789	2·43	1 5⅛	3 13 9½

Form of Abstract used in the House of Correction, Wakefield, showing the whole expenditure of the food for the year, the total monthly cost of each meal, and average cost of each particular mess. Also the average cost of each prisoner for one day, one week, and one year after the expenditure of any month; and in the lowest line the average cost of each prisoner for one day, one week, and one year, taken from the expenditure of the whole year.

The books connected with the discipline have also undergone considerable revision. The general register of the prisoners is a most comprehensive record, comprising every sort of information with respect to condition of life, degree of instruction, religion, and a minute account of conduct while in prison, together with entries of visits and receiving of letters, state of health, extra diet, &c. The register is compiled from the governor's journal, the receiving book, and other sources, and is most valuable for reference. I annex a specimen. [See p. 165.]

Discipline. Observations.—I make the following extracts from the governor's journal:—

Extracts from the Keeper's Journal.

"November 3rd, 1842.—2670 applied to me to allow him to be visited by a Methodist minister, which I granted, and this day a minister of that religion saw him in private. I communicated this visit to the chaplain.

"November 4th, 1842.—2633, William P., has just been found with a small cord round his *eyes*, pretending to hang himself. He says he does not like to sit still in the room, but wishes to work out. I have directed the chaplain's attention to him. He is the same boy mentioned in my journal, July 21st, 1841.

"November 5th, 1842.—2633 has been found in the privy with his handkerchief tied tightly round his neck, apparently again attempting to strangle himself. I feel confident that this is done in order to gain admission into the infirmary. I think so, principally from this reason: when in custody about a year ago, five or six attempts of a similar nature to this were made by other prisoners, who were some of them taken into the hospital; this lad was then there and knew of these; he himself, on his dismissal from the infirmary at that time, tried more than once to regain admission by the same means which he now attempts.

"November 28th, 1842.—The Rev. — Morris, the Catholic priest, visited 3144. The chaplain was informed of his visit.

"December 8th, 1842,—2667 wishes to see the Catholic priest, which request I have forwarded to him.

"December 8th, 1842.—On Friday last William P. had again attempted, or feigned to attempt, to strangle himself. He complained to Mr. Dunn, the surgeon, of illness, and was placed in a room by himself in the hospital. It appears that P. had unloosed the small cord which opens the window slide and made a noose of it. When the nurse opened his room door he saw him standing upon an elevation near the window; P. turned round to look at him, and then jumped down and was thus hanging. The cord being small and hard twisted, added to the elevation from which he dropped, made him insensible for some time. P. states that he certainly will destroy himself.

"I have entered this case in the magistrates' Minute Book.

"December 15th.—I yesterday received a discharge from the Rev. J. Hand, for William P., a vagrant, which, as the magistrates were here, I submitted to them. This liberate came early in the morning, but I refused to act upon it. The magistrates directed me to send the following answer to Mr. Hand:—

'*House of Correction, Wakefield, December* 14, 1842.

'REVEREND SIR,

'I RECEIVED a liberation this morning, signed by you, for William P., who is now under con-

GENERAL REGISTER.

Number and Date.	Name, Age, Condition in Life.	Committing Magistrate, Offence, and Sentence.	Previous Committals.
1641. Received June 17, 1843. Discharged Saturday, September 16, 1843.	G. H., aged 27. Groom, late soldier 15th Hussars and 4th Dragoons. Married; parents living; born at Hull; lives at 5, Whitefriarsgate, Hull. Read Testament; religion, Church.	G. Wright, Esq. Breach of Excise laws; hawking tobacco at the borough of Leeds. Three calendar months' hard labour, or pay 25*l*.	One, January 25, 1840. Deserter. Liberated February 5, 1840.
Remarks.	June 20.—Governor wrote to commanding officer of 4th Dragoon Guards, inquiring if this man is or has been a deserter from the 4th Dragoon Guards, as he denies it. In answer to which, he had deserted twice.		

Date.	Offences in Prison.	By whom Reported.	Punishment.	Date.	Occurrences.
1843.				1843.	
une 22	Laughing at 947	Ellis . . .	. .	June 17	Weight, 13 st., 9¼ lbs.
,, 24	Neglect of work at wool, 6 oz., average 12.	Ulyatt . .	. .	,, 19	Letter from wife, given to him.
,, 27	Refusing to work at mill . .	White . .	To see the surgeon.	,, 21	Wrote to wife.
,, 29	Refusing to work at mill; the surgeon certifies him able.	White. . .	Solitary 3 days .	,, 28	Letter from wife, out of order, referred to visiting justices; not allowed.—W. Hepworth, Esq.
uly 3	Laughing at 1308 and 1567; saucy to officer.	Blackburn and Bentley.	Solitary 2 days .	July 12	Letter from wife, out of order, referred to visiting justices; allowed.
,, 3	Talking to 1036, and swearing.	Ditto . . .	. .	..	. . .
,, 7	Talking 1268	Towndrow .	. .	,, 17	Applied to write, allowed; ordered.
,, 7	Neglect of work at wool, 4 oz., average 10.	Ulyatt . .	Solitary 1 day .	,, 17	Wrote to father.
,, 10	Ditto	Ditto . . .	Solitary 2 days .	,, 25	Letter from wife, out of order, referred to visiting justices; to have it on discharge.
,, 10	Talking in solitary 248, and in ward to 1308. Disobeying orders.	Beacock, Prince, Blackburn, Becket.	Ditto . . .	,, 31	Reported to visiting justices for repeated misconduct, and attempting to strike Bentley; ordered 1 month solitary on bread and water.—C. J. Brandling, Esq., and others.
,, 13	Talking 1308	Craven . .	. .	..	. . .
,, 19	Laughing very much 1308 . .	Waring . .	Solitary 1 day .	..	. . .
,, 24	Refusing to come from water-closet.	Roberts . .	Solitary 2½ days.	Aug. 8	Allowed gruel, as per recommendation of surgeon.
,, 24	Talking 1308, and insubordinate	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	..	. . .
,, 27	Talking to several prisoners in solitary.	Atkinson and Wooffinder.	Solitary ½ day .	..	. . .
,, 28	Very insubordinate in wash-yard, and attempting to strike at officer.	Bentley . .	Reported to visiting justices.	,, 19	Discharged from custody, as per order of R. Markland, Esq.
,, 28	Refusing to work, talking aloud, and would not give up when told; singing, dancing, and whistling in cell.	White and Forrester.	1 month solitary.	,, 19	Weight, 13 st.

finement for neglect of family. I laid it before the visiting magistrates to-day, and they directed me to inform you that it was contrary to law, and that the only way to obtain his release would be through the medium of the Secretary of State.

'I am, &c.,

'*Rev. John Hand, Handsworth,* (Signed) 'EDWARD SHEPHERD.'
'*near Sheffield.*'

"December 26th, 1842.—George Towney, constable of Dewsbury, applied to see Lydia C., committed for trial at the next sessions, in order to obtain information respecting the abode of a person of the name of Green, whom she, previous to her imprisonment, stated had employed her to commit this felony. I inquired of the constable if his motive in asking her this was to benefit the woman, if (supposing this man were found) it would be any advantage to the woman on her trial.—In reply, he said that his motive was only to catch the man, without any reference to the woman, whom the constable states they could not convict on her trial; so that the visit can do her no good, and may do her harm. I refused this interview, as it is contrary to my ideas of justice for an accused person to be questioned by any one.

"February 3rd, 1843.—1550, Thomas B., was found, by officers North and Bentley, suspended in his cell, with the plait used for making mats. He was found, on opening his cell in the morning, but was not in the least affected by his suspension, as, on being released, he walked directly down to his room, as usual.

"April 20th, 1843.—Thomas T., whose term of imprisonment expired yesterday, was discharged

to-day; he was detained on account of his being too ill to go out of prison. The certificate of the surgeon to this effect is filed in the April packet of letters. T. consented to remain. This morning he told me he would stay no longer, but would start off directly for Manchester. The surgeon and myself both told him that there was the greatest danger in his going out, and wished him to remain, but he would not. I paid his railway fare to Manchester, where he said he had friends. Mr. Dunn said he would be as well in the third class as in any other, as the day was so very fine.

"May 2nd, 1843.—969, reported by Benjamin P. for telling the officer that if he would convey him a letter out he would give him a knife, and something else that he had in his clothes, for doing so. By the prisoner's answer I think he was ignorant that he was doing wrong, and very anxious to let his wife know the day he goes out of prison, as she has had one letter from him, in which he has informed her the wrong day, viz. 4th May, when he now finds out that his time will expire on the 5th. His wife intends coming to meet him, and as she is near her confinement, he is very anxious for her not to be disappointed. I have therefore ordered that he should write another letter.

"May 3rd, 1843.—A little after six o'clock last night the constable of Borobridge brought two prisoners here, —— McD. and Elizabeth J., as vagrants, for three months' imprisonment. Along with McD. were four of her children, Margaret, nine years of age; Mary, seven; Sarah, five; and Jane, three. With J. there were three children, Mary, six years of age; John, four; and an infant at the breast. Not any of the children were inserted in the commitment, I therefore refused to take them in, and thus gave the constable the option of leaving the two women and the child at the breast, and taking away the other six children, or taking back the mothers also, in order that he might lay the case before Mr. Holdsworth, or some other visiting justice. About eight o'clock the constable came back to the gate, and again requested the clerk to take all in, but was then willing to leave the two women. Eventually he considered it best to take both women and children up to the vagrant office in this town, and keep them there until morning, in order to see the magistrates, as he stated that he had not yet seen any one.

"I have not heard any more about it, now twelve o'clock, noon."

I consider the entries in the keeper's journal as very creditable to him.

The deputy keeper states,—

"I now hold the appointment of deputy keeper, and the superintendence of the prison in the absence of the governor. I write letters for the convicted prisoners, call the roll, and superintend the distribution of the prisoners. I hear all reports, and turn all cases which appear to require punishment over to the decision of the keeper. The officers now shave the prisoners. They acquire the habit of shaving with great facility; they can shave 100 men in two hours. The issue of linen to prisoners is on the following scale:—Once a-week pocket handkerchief and stockings; shirts twice a-week. When whipping takes place, it is not done in the presence of the prisoners; it is generally inflicted with a birch rod. To distinguish the prisoners, who have various scales of diet, according with the length of imprisonment, the figures or numbers on their jackets are either red, green, or blue, each colour distinguishing a particular scale of diet. There has been no material alteration in the discipline. The vagrants dread and detest the tread-wheel."

The under matron states,—

"The women prisoners are employed in washing, sewing, and making for the men's prison, and in picking oakum. The women are locked up at least an hour earlier than the men. There is no gas in the female prisoners' ward. The women also knit stockings for themselves and the men. They now come in in a most deplorable state of dirt and disease, and without a frequent use of the bath they would not be bearable. The instruction of the females does not extend beyond learning to read. We have now introduced a new description of dress for the women, of blue woollen for the committed and brown for the untried."

As far as my observation extends, with all the difficulties that have had to be contended with in a prison, labyrinthine as to construction, inconvenient as to arrangement, and always overcrowded with prisoners, the restriction of silence, as an agent of penal discipline in preventing contaminating intercourse, has, even under such disadvantages, attained many of the ends of those who introduced it. What higher degree of perfection the silent system, as it is termed, might have reached, had it been fairly tried in a prison constructed purposely for carrying out the principle, is only a matter of conjecture, no such experiment having been made in this country. But in the United States this has been done, and has apparently answered all reasonable expectations, and without injury to the mental or bodily health of the prisoners, and without that resort to corporal punishment which so degradingly characterizes certain penal establishments in that part of the globe.

I still continue to adhere to my former opinion, an opinion confirmed by subsequent experience and maturer observation, that any system of penal discipline, founded upon long periods of entire seclusion, whether with labour or without, must be injurious to the mind and body of a social being, and that its general application to all categories of prisoners is impracticable. A case in point is now before me, arising out of my inspection of this House of Correction. In looking over the surgeon's journal of February 9, 1842, I found the following entry:—

Extract from Surgeon's Journal.

"February 9, 1842.—Reported to the visiting magistrates that during the last quarter several of the boys in the Penitentiary have been obliged to be placed upon the extra diet list, in consequence of many of them complaining of stiffness in the joints, cramps and weariness of the legs, and difficulty in walking, accompanied with loss of appetite and other symptoms of debility.

"The continued sedentary position, conjoined with the long periods of confinement, appear to me to be injurious to their health, and I should certainly recommend a relaxation of discipline to those affected."

Upon inquiry, the following particulars were obtained from the keeper, surgeon, and deputy keeper: that the boys referred to were all for long terms; that they were employed in separate cells in shoemaking, and under superintendence, in oakum picking; that for exercise they had two hours a-day military drilling in the yard; that they were at first as fine a looking set of boys as could be seen, but they gradually became debilitated and looked like old

men; the joints became stiff, particularly the hips, which showed itself when they walked. Some were so bad that they could not continue the drilling. Extra diet was given to them, but without producing any material improvement in the symptoms. By direction of the surgeon, the discipline was relaxed, and permission was given to them to play out in the open air at cricket, marbles, &c., officers being present, who joined them in the play. They almost immediately recovered, but got so uncontrollable in their spirits and disorderly in the school that the play was discontinued; they, however, again got weak, and it was again obliged to be resorted to; they again soon recovered. I am quite of opinion that such a state of seclusion as compels working in cells is wholly unfit for boys or girls, and that the separate system is quite inapplicable to young persons.* I consider it right to make these observations in this place, as the justices of the West Riding are erecting a new prison at Wakefield on the separate system.

I have much satisfaction in reporting that the justices, having taken the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the subject of receiving debtors in the House of Correction, a practice detrimental to all penal discipline, and his opinion being in conformity with that I had previously intimated to the justices, they have refused to receive debtors from the Courts of Requests at the House of Correction. As this point is one often adverted to, and information asked for, I annex the case, which has been fully and ably drawn up by Mr. Marsden, the solicitor of the West Riding, together with Sir F. Pollock's opinion thereon:—

CASE.

"By 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, intituled, 'An Act for Consolidating and Amending the Laws relating to the Building, Repairing, and Regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales,' it is enacted by sec. 4, as follows:—

> And be it further enacted, that at the Michaelmas general quarter sessions of the peace, which shall be held in every county, riding or division of a county, in England and Wales, and in the several districts, cities, towns, and places to which this Act shall extend, next after the commencement of this Act, and at any subsequent general or quarter sessions to be held from time to time, the justices of the peace there assembled shall proceed in carrying this Act into effect; and such justices shall, by order to be made for that purpose, ascertain and declare to what class or classes of prisoners every such Gaol, House, or Houses of Correction, or any part or parts of any of them respectively, shall be applicable. And every such order shall be signed by the chairman of such sessions, and shall be notified by the clerks of the peace to the several justices of the peace in every such county, riding, or division, district, city, town, or place respectively, and notice thereof shall be inserted in three of the newspapers usually circulated in such county, riding, or division, or district, city, town, or place respectively, within three weeks after any such order shall be made, at any such sessions; and a copy thereof shall be served upon the keeper of every Gaol or House of Correction within every such county, riding, division, district, city, town, or place; and after the making of such order, and service of such copy thereof upon such keeper as aforesaid, such class or classes of prisoners as shall be specified in such order, and no other, shall be committed to, or detained in any such Gaol, House, or Houses of Correction, or any part of any of them respectively; and all persons not coming within the class or description of prisoners who may lawfully be committed to or detained in such prison as shall be appointed by the justices for the confinement of one or more class or classes of prisoners, may be removed to the Gaol or House of Correction of the county, riding, or division; and every such Gaol or House of Correction shall be deemed the legal gaol, prison, or place of confinement of every person respectively, committed to the same in pursuance of such order as aforesaid, anything in any Act or Acts, or any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no classification of prisoners shall be made in any House of Correction appropriated to the reception of any particular class or classes of prisoners which shall be in any way inconsistent with or contrary to the classification directed by this Act.

"The county of York is divided into three ridings, called the East, West, and North Ridings.

"There is a gaol at York, used for the whole county for confinement of persons accused of the more serious classes of felony and misdemeanors, and of debtors.

"There is also a House of Correction in each of the three Ridings; the House of Correction for the West

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* I find this opinion most strikingly confirmed in the Eighth Report of the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, in the following words:—"If children are to be sent to prison, and that for long periods, then I am satisfied that the separate system is not suitable for them, except for a short time on their admission, and occasionally when there is any misconduct; for I am more and more convinced, that to subject boys and girls for long periods of time to the solitude of the separate cell is to war with nature, and to run a danger of injuring their minds and bodies. Children have much more need of active exercise than adults; their restlessness and desire for motion being evidently implanted within them to assist in the proper development of their physical powers, and the formation of bone and muscle. They have also much less power of occupying themselves alone by reading and thinking, and their solitariness, when placed in separate cells, is comparatively little broken by the visits of the prison officers, as these officers are all much older than themselves, and cannot be at all regarded in the light of companions, with similar feelings and desires, while the dangers of mutual corruption from association, under proper superintendence, is much less than among older prisoners, few children having fixed purposes of any kind. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that when stiffness of limbs appears in prisons, where the separate system is extended to the young, it is found chiefly among the boys, the number of girls being comparatively small, and that the punishments are far more numerous than those among the adults; the chief offences consisting of climbing up to the windows and calling to each other, that is of offences arising out of the natural yearnings for companions."—*Introductory Letter, Eighth Report Prisons of Scotland.*

Again:—"Active exercise (that is, running to the full extent of the prisoner's ability in the corridors) was satisfactorily tried with the more juvenile delinquents, with whom it had been found that long confinement was attended with the most pernicious effects, a few months alone in some cases being sufficient to produce an inability to move about with the slightest inclination to agility, the usual concomitant of early age, and frequently terminating in a rigidity of the joints of the lower extremities, too often productive of permanent lameness."—*Surgeon's Report, Glasgow Bridewell, Eighth Report Prisons of Scotland.*

II.
Northern and Eastern District
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Yorkshire.
Wakefield. House of Correction for the West Riding.

Riding is situated at Wakefield. Previously to the passing of the statute referred to, this House of Correction was used for the confinement of persons convicted or accused of felony or misdemeanor, of persons disobeying orders in bastardy, of vagrants, and bankrupts.

"At the Michaelmas sessions, held by adjournment, subsequently to the passing of this statute, the order, of which the following is a copy, was made:—

West Riding of Yorkshire. } At the Michaelmas General Quarter Sessions of the peace of Our Lord the King, holden by adjournment at Wakefield, in and for the West Riding of the county of York, on Thursday, the eleventh day of December, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign, Lord George the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, before John Pemberton Heywood, Esquire, Chairman; William Wood, Clerk; Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Joseph Scott, and John Plumbe, Esquires, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace of our said Lord the King in the said Riding; and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other misdemeanors committed within the Riding aforesaid.

"The Court proceeded, as directed by the Act of Parliament, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, intituled 'An Act for Consolidating and Amending the Laws relating to the Building, Repairing, and Regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales,' to carry the same into effect, and came to the following resolutions: Whereas it appears to the magistrates present at these sessions, that the House of Correction at Wakefield is calculated for separating prisoners into the several classes required by the said Act, and that the male prisoners now confined therein are separated and divided into the fourteen classes following, namely:—

Prisoners convicted of felony	3 classes.
Prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of felony .	3 classes.
Prisoners committed on charge of misdemeanor . .	1 class.
Prisoners, misdemeanants for time	4 classes.
Prisoners disobeying orders of bastardy	1 class.
Prisoners, vagrants for time	1 class.
Prisoners, bankrupts	1 class.

"And it further appears that the buildings now erecting, and nearly completed, for female prisoners, will afford accommodation for separating them into six classes.

"It is ordered that the House of Correction at Wakefield aforesaid shall henceforth be applicable to the following classes of prisoners:—

1. Prisoners convicted of felony.
2. Prisoners convicted of misdemeanor.
3. Prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of felony.
4. Prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of misdemeanors.
5. Vagrants.

"The confinement of persons committed under the Bankrupt Laws in the House of Correction being attended with serious inconveniences,—Ordered, that no persons who shall henceforward be committed by Commissioners of Bankrupts in this Riding shall be received or confined in the House of Correction, and that such as are now there shall be forthwith removed to the County Gaol at York; and Mr. Shepherd, the Keeper of the House of Correction, is hereby ordered to remove all such prisoners accordingly.

"That the several rules and provisions contained in the Act of Parliament above mentioned, relating to Houses of Correction, and to the duties of the several officers and persons connected therewith, be adopted and enforced in the said House of Correction at Wakefield.

"That Mr. Hartley, the surveyor of the Riding, do make such plans of the House of Correction as are required by the said Act, to be sent to the Secretary of State.

"That these orders shall be signed by the chairman, and notified by the Clerk of the Peace to the several Justices for the Riding, and advertized in the newspaper, as directed by the said Act.

"*By the Court.*

"The requisites of the statute, as to notices and service of the order, were then duly complied with.

"Immediately afterwards the persons confined as 'bankrupts' were removed to the County Gaol at York.

"Since that period to the time of the passing of the Acts after mentioned, no persons were committed to or confined in the House of Correction at Wakefield as bankrupts or for debt.

Barnsley Court of Requests:— *Vide* ss. 47, 50—52.

"By an Act passed in the 1 Vic. (royal ascent, 27 July, 1838), intituled 'An Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts within the Town of Barnsley and other places in the West Riding of the County of York,' a Court was established called 'The Barnsley Court of Requests,' with jurisdiction over numerous parishes for recovery of debts by proceedings before Commissioners to the extent of 5*l.*, and before a barrister, to be appointed to preside over such Court to the extent of 15*l.*, with costs of suit in each case; with powers of distress on non-payment of the debt and costs, in obedience to the order, and of commitment in default of sufficient distress. And, by s. 53, it is enacted—

That every keeper, for the time being, of a common gaol or prison within the West Riding of the county of York, shall be and is hereby required to receive and take into custody all persons who shall be committed or ordered to stand committed under or by virtue of this Act; and in case any keeper or keepers of any such gaol or prison shall neglect or refuse to receive into custody any person so committed, or shall before the expiration of the time for which any person shall be committed to custody, discharge such person out of custody, or wilfully suffer such person to go at large without a warrant or order for that purpose in writing, signed in Court by three at least of the said Commissioners, or by the said barrister; such keeper so offending in any of the said cases, and being thereof convicted before any one or more of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the riding, county, or place in which such person shall live or reside, upon the oath or affirmation of one or more witness or witnesses, which oath or affirmation such justice or justices is and are hereby authorized and required to administer; or, upon his confession, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 10*l.*, at the discretion of the said justice or justices; and in case any such sum shall not be immediately paid by the person so offending, into the hands of the said justice or justices before

whom such offender shall be convicted, then and in every such case such sum shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand and seal or hands and seals of such justice or justices, rendering the overplus (if any), upon demand, to such offender, after deducting the costs and charges of such distress and sale; and such forfeiture, when so paid, levied, or recovered, shall be applied in like manner as the several other fines and penalties are by this Act generally directed to be applied.

" By another Act of Parliament, passed 3rd Vic. (royal assent 29 July, 1839), intituled 'An Act for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts within the Town of Aberford and other Places in the West Riding of the County of York,' another Court was established called 'The Barkstone, Ash, and Skyrack Court of Requests,' with jurisdiction over numerous parishes, for recovery of debts before a judge, to be appointed as therein mentioned, to the extent of 15*l.* and costs, with power to issue execution against the body or goods. *Vide* s. 52.

Barkstone, Ash, and Skyrack Court of Requests.

" By s. 54 of this Act it is enacted,—

That every person who shall be taken in execution upon any such warrant, shall be committed to the custody of the sheriff of the county of York, or to any common gaol or house of correction in the West Riding of the county of York, and shall remain in custody for such time from the day of his commitment to prison as shall be mentioned in the warrant, not exceeding 21 days, or until he, she, or they shall perform and obey the order of the court, as hereinbefore directed, or be discharged by due course of law: Provided always, that no person shall remain in custody under any such warrant or any number of such warrants as aforesaid longer than 40 days at any one time.

Rotherham Court of Requests.

" By another Act of Parliament, also passed in the 3rd Vic. (royal assent 29 July, 1839), intituled 'An Act for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts within the Town of Rotherham and other Places in the West Riding of the County of York,' another Court was established, called 'The Rotherham Court of Requests,' with jurisdiction over numerous parishes for the recovery of debts to the extent of 15*l.*

" This Act contains clauses empowering the issuing of execution against the body or goods of debtors, in the precise words contained in the 'Barkstone Ash Act.'

Honour of Pontefract Court of Requests.

" By another Act passed in the 3rd Vic. (royal assent 29 July, 1839), intituled 'An Act for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts and Damages within the Honor of Pontefract, parcel of Her Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, in the West Riding of the County of York, and for altering the Practice and extending the Jurisdiction of the Court Baron of the said Honor,' another Court was established, called 'The Court of the Honor of Pontefract,' having jurisdiction to the extent of 15*l.* and costs, with power to issue executions against the body or goods of similar purport to the powers contained in the Act for establishing the Barnsley Court of Requests, except that the words 'keeper for the time being of *any common gaol* or prison only, without the addition of 'the West Riding of the County of York,' are used. S. 41.

Bradford, &c., Court of Requests.

" By another Act passed in the same session (royal assent 24 August, 1839), intituled 'An Act for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts within the Parishes of Halifax, Bradford, Keighley, Bingley, Guiseley, Calverley, Batley, Birstal, Mirfield, Hartishead cum Clifton, Almondbury, Kirkbeaton, Kirkburton, and Huddersfield, and the Lordship or Liberty of Tong, in the County of York,' Courts of Requests are established for Halifax, Bradford, and other places, with jurisdiction to the extent of 15*l.* and costs, and power to issue execution against the body or goods.

" By s. 20 it is enacted,—

'That the present *court houses and* prison' shall be vested in the treasurer of the Court.

" By s. 59 it is enacted,—

That every person who shall be taken into execution upon any such warrant shall be committed to the custody of the gaoler of the division of the said Court from which process shall have issued against the party *as to any common gaol in the said county of York*, and shall remain in custody for such time, from the day of his commitment to prison, as shall be mentioned in the warrant, not exceeding 21 days, or until he, she, or they shall perform and obey the order of the Court, as hereinbefore directed, or be discharged by due course of law: Provided always, that no person shall remain in custody under any such warrant or any number of such warrants, as aforesaid, longer than 40 days at any one time.

" The committals to the House of Correction at Wakefield, under the Acts above mentioned, are becoming numerous, and are attended with great inconvenience, inasmuch as it is not possible to subject persons committed for debt to the strictness of discipline imposed upon persons committed for felony or misdemeanor, or on charges of a criminal nature; and further, inasmuch as the House of Correction at Wakefield is not sufficiently large for the reception and accommodation of the criminals committed within the Riding.

" The magistrates of the West Riding, acting under the sanction of the Inspector of Prisons, are desirous, if possible, of getting rid of any liability, if any exist, to the reception of persons committed for debt.

" You are requested to advise the magistrates—

1. Whether the order of Wakefield Sessions, 11 December, 1823, was a sufficient compliance with the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, and such as to justify the keeper of the House of Correction at Wakefield in refusing to receive into his custody persons committed under the Bankrupt Laws, or for debt? *Vide* the King *v.* the Governor of the House of Correction for Middlesex. 2. Neville and Manning, 138.
2. Whether the keeper of the House of Correction is compellable under any and which of the Acts above referred to, to receive persons committed in execution for debt under such Acts, particularly under the Acts for establishing the *Courts of Requests* for the * *Honor of Pontefract*, and for † *Bradford, Halifax, &c.*?
3. Whether, in case of the keeper of the Wakefield House of Correction being now compellable under any of the Acts to receive persons into his custody for debt, the magistrates can make any order which shall have the effect of indemnifying such keeper, in case of refusal to receive persons so committed for the future?

* The word " prison" only being used.
† The common gaol for the county being at York.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire.
Wakefield.
House of Correction for the West Riding.

4. And in case your opinion should be in favour of a present or prospective enabling power to refuse the reception of such debtors into the House of Correction at Wakefield, or that the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, rides over the local Acts, you are requested to advise—

What steps should be taken with a view to the indemnity of the gaoler for getting rid of the persons now confined in the House of Correction, under executions from such local Acts?

"OPINION.

1. The case in 2 Neville and Manning, p. 138, is not precisely the same as that now under consideration; there a previous local Act was clearly controlled by the general Act 4 Geo. IV., and the Court held that a subsequent LOCAL *Act* did not repeal the general Act, *quoad hoc*, but was itself controlled by it, as well as the prior Act. In this case the local Acts passed after the general Act; but I think the true construction of two Acts, one local, another public (whichever has priority in point of time), is that the local shall be controlled by the public Act, if it be possible so to construe them. I am therefore of opinion that the keeper of the House of Correction was not bound and is not bound to receive persons committed under the bankrupt laws or for debt. If the 4 Geo. IV. be construed as prospective, all doubt on the matter would cease; there is nothing in the language to prevent its being so construed.
2. I think the keeper of the House of Correction is not bound to receive debtors under any of the said Acts.
3. If the keeper be bound to receive them (I think he is not), I am of opinion that the magistrates cannot and ought not to make any order indemnifying him against a violation of the law.
4. I presume the terms of imprisonment are not long; if so, it would be much more convenient to raise the question, by refusing to receive any more, than by removing those already received. Unless there be some powerful reason for not so acting, I recommend that the keeper and the magistrates submit to what has already been acquiesced in, and merely resist for the future.

"FRED. POLLOCK."

"*Temple*, 3*rd May*, 1842."

Wakefield.
Police Lock-up.

WAKEFIELD.—POLICE LOCK-UP.

This lock-up consists of two cells. They were tolerably clean, and contained the following number of prisoners:—

No. 1 cell . .	1 charged with felony.
No. 2 cell . .	2 disorderlies.
,,	2 charged with vagrancy.
,,	1 for neglect of family.
Total . .	6 males.

A vagrant house is contained within the precinct, which was remarkably clean and neat.

NORFOLK.

Norfolk.
Norwich Castle.
County Gaol and House of Correction.

NORWICH CASTLE.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected August 25, 1843, and subsequent days.]

I annex returns of the number of prisoners, and their distribution, at the time of inspection.

RETURN of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Norwich Castle, with their employments, August 25, 1843, the day of inspection.

Description.	No.	Distribution.	No.
For trial	9	At wheel	70
Convicted felons . . .	65	Shoemaking	2
Convicted misdemeanants.	4	Hospital	4
Summarily convicted . .	16	Not for labour	8
For assaults	3	Tailoring	2
Transports.	16	Knitting caps	1
Debtors	15	Knitting stockings . .	1
		Untried	9
		Debtors	15
		Transports	16
Total	128	Total	128

All sleeping in separate cells.

Every part of the establishment was clean and neat on the day of inspection.

Complaints were made by several of the prisoners on the subject of punishments inflicted for breaches of regulation, alleging that in many instances punishments were inflicted, upon the reports of the officers, without the prisoners being brought before the governor, and heard in their defence. Upon investigation, it appeared that the prisoners had not in all instances been brought before the governor, and a communication was made on the subject to the visiting justices, who immediately gave directions that this invariably should be the case in future. Other complaints were also made of the spareness of the diet.

Diet.—The food issued to the prisoners is according to the following scale:—

Untried Prisoners.—2 lbs. of bread daily, ½ lb. of cheese weekly, with permission to purchase a pint of milk, and onions and radishes daily,—or to wholly maintain themselves.

Convicted Prisoners.—Convicted prisoners sentenced to four months and upwards are allowed 2½ lbs. of bread, a pint of milk, with ½ lb. of cheese weekly, also a herring, radishes, or onions, according to the season. Convicted prisoners sentenced to two months and upwards, 2 lbs. of bread daily, with ½ lb. of cheese weekly. Vagrants convicted for 21 days, 1½ lb. of bread daily.

For boys, the allowance appears to be arbitrary, varying with the term of imprisonment.

I have on former occasions of inspecting this prison given my opinion that the dietary was too low for long periods of imprisonment, and from its being almost wholly of a farinaceous nature, not the most suitable for prisoners. The magistrates having taken into consideration the Circular of the Secretary of State, authorized the surgeon, in May last, to order meat and potatoes two days a-week to such prisoners as he might think to require it, after six months' imprisonment.

The surgeon in evidence states,—

"I did not consider myself authorized by the justices, until May, to order extra diet for prisoners, except in the cases of actual illness,—certainly not for the prevention of disease. It was not until May the 12th, I considered I was permitted to place prisoners upon extra diet, as a preventive to ill-health. I have seen prisoners with their constitutions shattered when discharged at the expiration of their terms. I should give a portion of meat to a prisoner, if sent here for three months. I think it would be better. I think, with respect to the official dietaries, that the substitution of milk for gruel, and a suet dumpling for the soup would be safer and more in analogy with the food that labourers are most accustomed to in this county. I very gladly availed myself of the permission of the magistrates, and immediately placed the prisoners named in my journal on extra diet.

Extracts from Surgeon's Journal.

"May 12, 1843.—I have carefully examined the following prisoners, and consider it necessary they should be allowed a dinner of 6 ozs. of cooked meat and four of potatoes twice in the week.

"W. L., aged 44, has been in prison 14 months, and 10 months to remain.

"W. S., aged 29, has been 12 months in prison, and 15 months to remain; he has a tendency to scurvy and sore gums.

"J. C., aged 20, has been nine months in prison, and three months to remain; he has sore gums, and a tendency to scurvy.

"J. W., a cripple, aged 20, has been 13 months in prison, and two years to remain.

"G. E., 40 weeks in prison, and 5 months to remain; he is much reduced, and has a tendency to scurvy.

"J. C., aged 22, six months in prison, and three to remain.

"J. C., aged 74, has been in prison six years, and likely to remain.

"May 26.—All the men on meat diet and potatoes are much improved in their general health."

Further Extracts from Surgeon's Journal, relating to orders for Extra Diet to Prisoners.

"June 16, 1843.—E. F. is in a very weak state of health, and requires a meat dinner and potatoes twice a-week.

"M. P. has been in prison seven months, works at the mill, and requires the same diet twice a-week.

"T. W., aged 63, has been in prison five months, and has nine months to remain; he requires the same diet twice a-week.

"J. R., eight months at Swaffham.

"H. H., nine months at ditto.

"C. D., eight months at ditto.

"W. W., nine months at ditto.

"All these men require a meat diet and potatoes twice in the week.

"J. T., 10 months at Swaffham.

"J. B., 10 months at Swaffham.

"Require the same diet twice in the week.

"I have ordered meat diet and potatoes twice a-week for—

"J. R., C. D., W. W., J. T., and J. B., *not* that they are ill, but they have been on meat diet at Swaffham, and from the length of *time* they have been in prison, I consider they require it to be continued.

"H. H. with a large abscess on the neck, must be placed in the hospital, and allowed meat and potatoes twice a-week.

"June 20.—T. W., aged 65, has been in the prison five months, and has nine months to remain; he has symptoms of scurvy, and must be removed to the hospital, and his meat diet, with potatoes, continued twice in the week; he must be allowed a lemon and sugar daily.

"June 23, 1843.—H. W., 8 months,—is much reduced in his health, and requires the same diet.

"Page Nicol Scott, *Surgeon.*

"Friday, July 14, 1843.—W. W. of the fourth class is very weak; he has been in prison six months, and has 20 months to remain; he requires a meat dinner and potatoes twice in the week.

"Page Nicol Scott, *Surgeon.*"

During my visit to this prison, in conjunction with the surgeon, we inspected the prison personally, and on certain of those for long terms, the incipient symptoms of scurvy were apparent, and the surgeon in consequence, made the following addition to the number of prisoners in extra diet, which amounted to 32.

"Friday, August 25, 1843.—The following prisoners are to have a meat dinner, with potatoes, twice in the week:—

"J. P., nine months in prison, and four to remain.

"R. J., nine months in prison, and four to remain.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Norfolk.
Norwich Castle. County Gaol and House of Correction.

"W. E., nine months in prison, and four to remain.
"J. H., six months in prison, and 13 to remain.
"N. R., six months in prison, and one to remain.
"J. S., seven months in prison, and seven months to remain.
"J. C., seven months in prison, and four to remain.
"T. S., six months in prison, and seven months to remain.
"H. B., more than six months, and seven to remain.
"J. C., six months in prison, and one to remain.
"G. C., six months in prison, and one month to remain.
"R. B., six months in prison, and seven to remain.
"L. U., six months, and one to remain.

"PAGE NICOL SCOTT, *Surgeon.*"

By the 4th of George IV., cap. 64, sec. 11, rule 13, it is enacted that, "every prisoner shall be allowed a sufficient quantity of plain and wholesome food, to be regulated by the justices," and further, "That prisoners under care of the surgeon shall be allowed such diet as he may direct." The duties of the justices and medical officer are here distinct from each other. The justices to allow a sufficient quantity of plain and wholesome food, and the surgeon to order such diet as he may direct for prisoners under his care. In a report made by the surgeon in the year 1837, I find the following passage :—

"I think it right to observe that the labouring classes in Norfolk subsist almost entirely upon farinaceous aliments, and that to this circumstance may be attributed the general good health of the prisoners under the present dietary, while the existence of some cases of scurvy during each of the last 11 years proves that it is still too low."

The diet being too low, it is clearly the province of the justices, and not the surgeon, to increase it. I have always found that whenever the surgeon is thus improperly made the arbiter of the prison diet, his value in the estimation of the prisoners is inordinately increased. It creates restlessness and dissatisfaction, which shows itself by the multiplication of trifling complaints and the simulation of disease; and experience authorizes me to pronounce it as productive of the most serious interference with the steady discipline of a penal establishment.

I am of opinion that animal food should form a portion of the prisoners' rations, at a very much earlier period, and for shorter terms of imprisonment, than what the justices appear to think it necessary; and I am also satisfied that the adoption of the official dietaries, or their equivalents, not only in this gaol, but in the other penal establishments of the county of Norfolk, is indispensably requisite for the preservation of the prisoners in such a state of health as shall enable them when discharged to maintain themselves by hard labour,—a condition of life to which the great proportion are called.

Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment, August 25, 1843.

"No case of sickness in the hospital, and the only three under treatment in their cells are,—
"W. W., dislocated finger.
"E. L., venereal.
"B. G., debility."

Return of Deaths in the County Gaol at Norwich, from April 1842 *to April* 1843.

"April 14, 1842—J. C., a vagrant,—broken down constitution.
"G. B. died on the 29th day of January, 1843, of a decline.
"J. S. died on the 6th May, 1842, from a fractured head."

Health.—The surgeon states the general health of the prisoners has been good,—that there has been little or no serious disease among them. That vagrants are now treated as other prisoners, for the itch, &c. The attendance of the surgeon is daily, and the same humane and careful attention to the prisoners under his care was as conspicuous on this, as on all other occasions of my inspection. I make the following extracts from his journal :—

"Jan. 13, 1843.—No cases of illness in the prison, except G. B., under treatment in the hospital, and J. C, who has had a severe purging, but is better. He has been in prison nine months, and requiring meat diet, as he is in a general state of debility, and has two years and eight months to remain in the prison.

"April 17.—R. T. and H. G. were received for trial at the last assizes from the prison at Lynn, and when they came to the Castle, I found them very bad with the itch, for which they have been under treatment."

I also extract the following extraordinary case of simulated disease :—

"April 30, 1843.—This morning, visited T. S., and had him immediately placed in the hospital, and to be allowed tea twice daily. I find him in a very precarious state, and he passes a large quantity of blood with his urine. This man was under my professional care in this prison 18 years ago, and his case is fully detailed in my journal at that period.* He tells me that since he quitted the prison he has been at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

* "On the 19th of March, 1826, T. S. requested my attendance. He complained of inability to pass his urine, and the catheter was introduced to evacuate the bladder night and morning for 11 days, during which time he had fever. On the 6th of April he was so much better as to render the catheter unnecessary; but on the 12th he again complained of inability to pass his urine, and on passing the catheter, stone was felt in the urethra. In a few days, on my visiting, he told me a stone had passed from him while at the water-closet, and that a second had since passed; but the stone he showed me was quite sufficient to refute his story, having been evidently picked up in the yard. The next day he showed me five more of the same character. The following day I felt several with the catheter very low down the urethra, which were with great difficulty removed, and they all proved of the same description as the former. It was a long time before he recovered, and he confessed that he had forced the stones into his urethra with the catheter, which was left in his cell, with the hope of deceiving me. The number of stones (pebbles, some with sharp angular points) extracted from the urethra were 11 in number, weighing altogether 113 grains; the largest weighed 30 grains.

"PAGE NICOL SCOTT, *Surgeon.*"

"May 6.—T. S., who continues in such a precarious state that I yesterday had a consultation with Mr. Master, a surgeon in the city; and it is my intention to request Mr. Crosse, the senior surgeon of the County Hospital, to see him with me.

"Nov. 9.—I have this day, at the request of Mr. Scott, visited T. S., a man who has more than once been under my care in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and having learnt the deceptions practised by this man when he was confined in gaol 18 years ago, and having examined fully into the history and present symptoms of the bleeding from the urethra under which he now suffers, I entertain a strong suspicion that the passage of the urethra has been intentionally lacerated, and the bleeding produced thereby. Were urine to get into the wounded part and become diffused, his case might quickly prove dangerous; but such an evil being avoided, and further injury by the patients hands being prevented, healing might take place.

"T. G. Crosse.

"May 12.—I have seen T. S. every day this week, his symptoms are very much mitigated. I am decidedly of opinion that he is an impostor.

"May 19.—T. S. has no discharge of blood from the urethra, and I am fully satisfied of his being an impostor, and he may leave the hospital.

"August 25.—I this day attended four hours, and visited every prisoner with Captain Williams, the Inspector of Prisons."

Moral and Religious Inspection.—The chaplain continues to perform his duties in the same unexceptionable and praiseworthy manner as heretofore described. He states—

"I carry on my duties precisely in the same manner. The debtors all attend chapel, and their conduct is greatly improved. The sacrament has been administered as usual. There has been no case of a prisoner requiring to see the minister of his particular persuasion. In the books selected for the prisoners, I have in view not only their instruction while prisoners, but of themselves and families when they return home. I have 12*l.* per annum, the bequest of John Norris, Esq., (father of Lady Wodehouse, as the founder of the Norrisian Divinity Professorship, in Cambridge,) for the purpose of supplying the prisoners when they leave the castle with "Melmoth's Great Importance of a Religious Life," and other books. This enables me to give more largely than probably I should otherwise feel myself at liberty to do. With respect to imprisonment, I am of opinion that its greatest moral effect is most perceptible within the first six months, and that after that period there is seldom any forward progress made; but if there be any perceptible effect, it is rather in the reverse sense."

Summary of the proficiency of the Prisoners in Norwich Castle, as taken by the Chaplain at the times of their Commitment, from February, 1826, to August 15, 1843.

Date.	Number not able to Read.	Know Alphabet.	Read imperfectly, but of no use to them.	Read in Testament, not Write.	Read and Write.	Educated.	Not Educated.	Total.
From Feb. 1826, to Aug. 15, 1843.	2,391	514	951	1,158	1,986	3,144	3,856	7,000

Examination of the Progress made by Prisoners under the Schoolmaster.

F. F., age 28; committed March 18, 1843; labourer. Never went to school; used to go to church. Was employed in early life in stone picking and crow minding. Could not read when he came in. Questioned him in the Catechism, which he answered well. Appears to be very attentive, and is getting on well in reading.

L. N., age 23; committed March 25; labourer. Went out into the fields to work very early in life. Never at school; neither himself nor his three brothers and sisters; used to go to church regularly. This man could not read when committed; he now reads well, and repeats the Commandments.

G. C., age 21; committed February 14, 1843; labourer. Never at school; there was one in the village, but he did not attend. Was employed very early in life in the fields. This man reads tolerably well, can repeat the Lord's Prayer, is attentive and anxious.

H. W., age 25; committed October 29, 1842. "Could not say my letters when I came into prison; was never at any school. My father had nine of us, and could not put us to school. When I was six years old I used to go a-weeding along with my mother." Reads well, and answers pertinently from Crossman's Catechism.

W. S., age 23; committed April 19, 1842; labourer. Was never at school. Could not read when he came into prison. He now reads well, has gone through the entire of Crossman's Catechism, and is learning the Church Collects by heart.

J. L., age 9; committed July 6, 1843. Mother convicted of receiving, and now in Wymondham. Through the humane interference of the chaplain, is about being sent to the Philanthropic Society School. Used to go to a Sunday-school. Could read two-letter words when he came to prison. I asked him several questions, to which he replied with considerable acuteness.

J. L., age 16; committed July 17. Has been employed in serving a mason. Was at Sunday-school a little while, but could not read when he came to prison. He now reads tolerably well, and is evidently improving.

I had every reason to be satisfied with the attention paid by the schoolmaster to his duties.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Norfolk.* Norwich Castle. County Gaol and House of Correction.

A Catalogue of the Books used in Norwich Castle, and given or sold to Prisoners on their leaving the Prison.

N.B. These books are principally supplied by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Those marked with R. T. S. are from the Religious Tract Society.

Bibles.
Testaments.
Prayer-books.
Merrick's Manual of Prayers.
Yonge's Manual of Prayers for Prisoners.
Bowen's Companion for the Prisoner.
Duty of Private Worship.
Blomfield's Manual of Private Devotion.
Prayer the Universal Remedy.
Mrs. Talbot's Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week.
Form of Prayer in the Visitation of Prisoners.
A Plain and Serious Exhortation to Prisoners.
An Address to Prisoners Charged with Crimes not Capital (80, R. T. S.)
Advice to Prisoners under Criminal Charges (78, R. T. S.)
To a Prisoner (10, R. T. S.)
A Word in Season, on Preparation for Death.
Questions Selected for Persons in Sickness.
Hall's Balm of Gilead.
Hall's Comfort for the Afflicted.
Peer's Companion for the Aged.
Kettlewell's Office for the Troubled in Mind.
Ken's Manual of Prayers.
Wilson's Sacra Privata.
To the Aged (51, R. T. S.)
Value of the Book of Common Prayer.
Inattention at Church.
Instructions for Reading the Old Testament.
Explanation of the Ten Commandments.
A few Words on the Lord's Prayer.
A short Explanation of the Apostle's Creed.
Explanation of the Collects.
Slade on the Psalms.
Crossman's Introduction.
Green's Four Last Things.
Burkitt's Help and Guide.
Scongal's Life of God in the Soul of man.
Whole Duty of Man.
Melmoth's Great Importance of a Religious Life.
Beren's Sermons.
Homily on Swearing and Perjury.
Importance of Speaking the Truth (43, R. T. S.)
Woodward's Kind Caution to Profane Swearers.
On the Third Commandment (30, R. T. S.)
A few Words on the Sin of Lying.
The Swearer's Prayer (76, R. T. S.)
Swear not at all (347, R. T. S.)
The Swearer's End.
Divine Obligation of the Christian Sabbath.
Nature and Duty of Public Worship.
Neglect of Public Worship.
Unwin's Friendly Reproof, &c. of those who seldom attend Public Worship.
Gray's Right Employment of the Sabbath.
Sabbath-breaking, a Fruitful Source of Crime; a Sermon, by the Rev. J. Brown.
Sabbath-breaking (325, R. T. S.)
The Widow's Son.
A paper, on the Lord's Day.
Why don't you go to Church (a paper).
Homily against Idleness.
Homily on Gluttony and Drunkenness.
Importance of Sobriety (24, R. T. S.)
Awful Case of Drunkards.
Woodward's Dissuasive from the Sin of Drunkenness.
On Chastity (287, R. T. S.)
Homily on Whoredom and Uncleanness.
Wilson on Fraud.
The Smuggler (70, R. T. S.)
Black Giles, the Poacher.
The Story of Thomas Kenchin, the Incendiary.
The Guilt, &c. of Suicide.
Sin, no Trifle (66, R. T. S.)
The Way to Hell (348, R. T. S.)
The Young Midshipman's Grave.
The General Resurrection.
The Soldier's Funeral.
The Day of Judgment.
Look at Home.
Homily on Obedience to Magistrates, &c.
Homily against Contention and Brawling.
Homily on Repentance
The Poor-house Penitent.
The Troubles of Life.
Diligence for both Worlds.
Hales' Golden Maxim.
Advice to Servants (262, R. T. S.)[1]
Beren's Pastoral Advice to Servants.
Onesimus.
The Farmer's Guide.
The Old Man's Monitor.
Taylor's Introduction to a Holy Life.
Taylor's Moral Demonstration.
Scripture Types fulfilled in Jesus Christ.
Testimony of the Prophets to Jesus as Messiah.
The Prevailing Intercessor.
Nature of Sin.
Delay of Repentance.
Day of Adversity.
Neglect of Warnings.
Terrors of the Lord.
The Curate of Mersden.
Cottage Conversations.
The Parson.
A Question to a Beggar (369, R. T. S.)
Harvest Home.
A Good Hope for Eternity (490, R. T. S.)
Eternal Life or Eternal Death (412, R. T. S.)
Life and Character of St. Paul.
Life and Character of St. Peter.
Abijah, an Example for Youth.
The Duties and Encouragements of the Poor (22, R. T. S.)
Happiness and Misery in the Lives of Two Cottagers.
Watts's Hymns.
Gilpin's Sermon and Life of William Baker.
The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.
The Two Shoemakers.
The History of Tom White, the Postilion.
The History of John Hardy, a Footman.
James Talbot.
The Beggarly Boy.
Diligent Dick.
Sorrowful Sam.
Daniel in the Den of Lions.
Noah's Flood.
History of Joseph, in three parts.
Horne's John the Baptist, &c.
Walton's Lives of Hooker, &c.
Burnett's Life of Sir Matthew Hale, &c.
Life of Lord Rochester.
Porteus's Evidences.
Wilson's Introduction and Companion to Lord's Supper.
The Husbandman's Manual.
Hobson's Manual for the Sick.
Hobson's Sin and Danger of Sabbath-breaking.
Hobson's A few Words to Church-goers.
Cards and School-books.

Books, Expenditure, Provisions.

I examined the books, and found them to be neatly kept.
The prison food was of good and wholesome quality.

EXPENDITURE for the Maintenance of the Norfolk County Gaol for the Year 1842.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries of officers and assistants	1,323	0	0
Maintenance of prisoners	741	16	3
Clothing, blankets, coals, &c.	447	11	0
Repairs	257	5	3
Conveying transports	125	6	9
Total	2,894	19	3

Discipline—Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

"October 24, 1842.—This morning, at eleven o'clock, J. H., a convict, attempted to strangle himself. Two of the officers cut him down, on the alarm being given by the boys in his class.

"December 15.—H. G., having been quarrelling with G. W., class 8, ordered him to be confined to his cell for the day, and part of his allowance to be stopped. About three o'clock he was discovered trying to strangle himself with his handkerchief, tied to the blind of the cell-window; and I hear he has done the same thing at home to frighten his father.

"May 31, 1843.—On my return it was reported to me that Z. P. had this day attempted to strangle himself. Two prisoners were placed with him to prevent it.

"June 1.—P. again attempted to destroy himself. Still in the care of two prisoners.

[These attempts appear to have been made with no real intention of committing suicide.]

"June 5.—This morning, at five o'clock, I discovered that W. W. had made his escape during the night, by taking a sufficient number of bricks out of his cell, and by means of his blankets he had passed the boundary wall."

Extracts from Visiting Justices' Book.

"March 30, 1843.—Visited every prisoner. No complaint, but one or two applications for increased bread allowance, which I recommended in the case of M. B., for his careful superintendence of seven boys needing restraint and control.

"April 8, 1843.—Visited all the prisoners except seven, who were in Court awaiting their trials, and found all things in good order. From No. 2 ward, R. F. applies to have his milk again given him, it having been taken off by the governor a fortnight since.

"June 3, 1843.—The surgeon and chaplain being agreed in opinion that the attempt made by Z. P. on his life is the result of imposture, ordered that the treatment of him be left to the surgeon.

"June 10, 1843.—Made inquiry into the circumstance of the escape of W. W., a prisoner for trial, and, from all that we could learn, it did not appear there was any particular blame or neglect to be attributed to the governor or any of the servants."

Evidence of Officers.

TASKMASTER.—When a prisoner on the tread-wheel commits an offence against the prison regulations, I report him to the governor, who orders his bread to be stopped, or other punishment. The prisoner is not brought up before the governor. I make a note of the case, and tell the turnkey to inflict the punishment.

GOVERNOR.—The taskmaster reports cases of misconduct to me, and I order the punishment without seeing the prisoners. I do not go through the prison and visit every cell daily, in consequence of infirmity, but I see the prisoners daily in the yards.* Several of the cells in the old prison are dark; the windows were closed up many years ago, long before the Inspector's first visit. In consequence of the increase in the number of prisoners, they are now occupied. Prisoners are occasionally sent into the old castle for misconduct. The boy at present confined there has now two pounds of bread daily. The prisoners for trial are unlocked at six in the morning; I am generally present at the unlocking. They remain in the airing-yards until ten, taking their breakfasts in the day-rooms. After prayers they return to their cells, where they remain until three or four. They are then let out for exercise until five, when they return to their cells for the night. They are allowed to receive visitors once a fortnight, but no obstacle is ever interposed to their doing so at other times. The rule is only so laid down to prevent abuse. At one period during the present year four were maintaining themselves, at another seven. The increase in the number of prisoners has been considerable: upon referring to my books, I find it in the following proportion, viz.:—

July 10, 1840	93 prisoners.	July 10, 1842	96 prisoners.
July 10, 1841	89 ,,	July 10, 1843	138 ,,

With reference to the appointment of B. to superintend a class of boys, we were, from the small number of officers, compelled to make use of a prisoner; he was a well-conducted man, who had been convicted of bigamy.

Observations.—I have in another portion of this Report alluded to the irregularity in the infliction of punishments for breaches of prison regulations, and am further of opinion that the provisions of the Gaol Act, which direct that the keeper shall record all punishments inflicted by his authority in his journal must be rigidly complied with. I recommend that means should be adopted for the admission of light to certain of the cells in the Old Castle, if used for prisoners under ordinary circumstances. I have to repeat my former recommendation that some industrial employment should be introduced for the untried prisoners and those not sentenced to hard labour. I am of opinion that another male officer is much required for the service of the prison. Several complaints were made by prisoners of the vexatious interference of another prisoner, designated as wardsman.

The subject of the dietary still occupies the attention of the justices, and I have reason to hope will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. I strongly recommend that the consideration of the new rules should be proceeded with at once, as those now in force bear the date of 1823, and are wholly inapplicable to present circumstances.

* The Governor has since retired upon a superannuation allowance, having been for nearly half a century in the honest and faithful discharge of his duties.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.

Norwich. City Gaol and House of Correction.

NORWICH.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in each Class on the 29th of August, 1843, the day of Inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Felony	24	10	34	
Convicted of Burglary	2	..	2	
Misdemeanor	8	1	9	
Under Summary Conviction	20	4	24	All prisoner sconvicted at the Assizes and Sessions are for hard labour. Of those under summary conviction, 11 of the 20 males and 2 of the 4 females, are also for hard labour.
For Want of Sureties	5	1	6	
Felony	4	4	8	
For trial—				
Misdemeanor	3	..	3	
Master Debtors	6	..	6	
Request Debtors	3	..	3	
For further Examination	3	..	3	
Total	78	20	98	

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners employed otherwise than the Tread-Wheel, their Names and Employment.

Robert H.—Occasionally employed at the Lodge.

The females sentenced to hard labour are employed in washing, making, and mending the prisoners' linen, and cleaning the chapel.

RETURN of the Names, Ages, and Salaries of the Officers.

	Years.	£.	s.	d.	
The Rev. Richard B. P. Kidd, chaplain	35	100	0	0	
William P. Nicholls, surgeon	..	50	0	0	Including medicine.
Stephen Wilde, governor	56	230	0	0	
Elizabeth Wilde, matron	57	30	0	0	
John Shingles, turnkey	38	41	12	0	
Samuel Moll, turnkey	38	32	10	0	
Robert Fountain, turnkey	44	32	10	0	
Charles Newman, turnkey	36	32	10	0	

Daily average number of prisoners from Michaelmas, 1840, to Michaelmas, 1841	77
From Michaelmas, 1841, to Michaelmas, 1842	93
From ditto 1842, to present date	95

Upon entering this prison and inspecting the lodges and reception-cells, in one dark and small cell I found a boy; and upon having him brought, out to the light, observed that his neck was almost covered with what appeared an eruption, but which was explained to be from vermin. It appeared that he had been tried and sentenced to a period of solitary confinement, but no satisfactory explanation was given for his being placed in the reception ward. In another reception-cell, but of larger dimensions, was one prisoner charged with felony, a second for assault under remand, and a third who had been convicted of assault, and was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment. The reason of this convicted prisoner being thus placed in the reception-cell was stated to be caused by a desire to keep him from other prisoners, he having a scald head. The sleeping-cells were neat and clean; the day-rooms presented their usual appearance of disorder. Articles were found concealed in the chimneys, implements for idle games were lying about, and a file was found on one of the prisoners. In the women's yard two females, convicted as disorderlies, were found classed with those convicted of felony. On a subsequent day, I found a more satisfactory classification of the female prisoners; the debtors had previously occupied two wards when there was sufficient accommodation for them in the one to which they had been removed. The females convicted of felony, misdemeanants, and untried, were placed in these wards, and separately classed. Upon my passing the male misdemeanants' class, the smell of tobacco was strongly perceptible; and although the fact of smoking was strongly denied by the prisoners, upon instituting a strict search, a pipe with tobacco was found concealed in the wood work of the pump. Upon a third occasion of visiting this prison and entering the lodge, I found there one of the officers of the prison, a publican who had brought in beer, a prisoner for debt, and a female who had been admitted to visit him. Upon asking the turnkey for whom the beer had been brought, he replied it was for a prisoner of the name of Arthur H., who had been remanded by the Insolvent Court. Upon leaving the lodge to go into the body of the prison, I met a man with a basket, and upon asking him what he had got, he stated they were provisions for Arthur H. With these provisions was a quart of beer; thus if the turnkey's assertions were correct, two quarts of beer were admitted by him for the use of the same prisoner. The turnkey, upon being further questioned, said it was an oversight. I am of opinion that no debtor or other prisoner should be permitted to receive visitors in the turnkey's lodge, and that the regulations restricting the admission of beer to one quart daily for debtors should be strictly enforced. It appeared that this debtor was lodged in the governor's house.

Diet.—Prisoners summarily convicted, not sentenced to hard labour, 1½ lbs. of bread.

Prisoners summarily convicted and sentenced to hard labour, for terms under three months, 2 lbs. of bread.

Prisoners for trial, or convicted at sessions, under three months, 2 lbs. of bread, with a pint of milk.

Above three months, 2½ lbs. of bread, with a pint of milk.

Both classes have an allowance of onions twice a-week.

The female prisoners are upon the same scale of diet as the males.

I regret to observe that the absurd and inexplicable distinction of a superior diet for prisoners convicted at sessions, and those convicted summarily, is still permitted to exist.

I consider the dietaries of this establishment as altogether unsatisfactory, from their want of regularity, and also as insufficient for prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The practice of allowing untried prisoners and convicted misdemeanants to introduce dinners in addition to the gaol allowance, I consider to be improper, and interfering greatly with the discipline of the prison. They should either wholly maintain themselves or not at all.

Health.—Return of the prisoners under medical treatment on the day of Inspection, the 29th of August.

R. M.—Chronic asthma.
R. N.—Phlegmonous sore on the back.
M. K.—Cutaneous eruption.

Return of Prisoners receiving Extra Diet by order of Surgeon.

J. H.—Debility. Broth.
G. T.—Epilepsy. Broth.

Return of Deaths in the City Gaol and House of Correction during the last two years.

J. L., committed 18th February, 1842, died of consumption on the 6th of December; sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The surgeon states,—

"I comply with the Gaol Act in seeing prisoners before they are classed, and also twice every week. There were some cases of fever in the beginning of the present year; it was the common prevailing fever of the period. There is a tendency among the prisoners to looseness; whenever I give a dose of medicine, I always order the patient gruel as a corrective. The cleanliness of the prisoners is better attended to than formerly; their feet are washed every Saturday."

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The present chaplain has tendered his resignation, and his office will become vacant at the October sessions. He states—

"I perform the duty in the same way as formerly described. There is no schoolmaster nor any regular instruction of the prisoners. There is no private room for the chaplain, and I have great difficulty in seeing the prisoners in private and without interruption. Has not administered the sacrament, having not been satisfied that any prisoner was fit to receive it. One prisoner, a Roman Catholic, who objected to attend Divine Service in the prison chapel, has been attended by a minister of his own persuasion."

Books, Provisions.—I inspected the registers and books, and examined the prisoners' food, which appeared of the proper weight and quality.

The expenditure of this prison is under the direction and control of a committee of the city council.

Discipline—Evidence of Officers.

J. S., the turnkey states,—

"The routine of the discipline is as follows:—The bell rings at half-past five for the prisoners to prepare for rising and unlocking. They are unlocked at six. They come down to wash, and then return to make their beds and clean their cells. In half an hour their cells are locked up, after being inspected by the turnkey. The prisoners for labour go to the mill at seven, at nine to their day-rooms for breakfast, return to the mill at ten, remain there till the dinner-hour—one o'clock. One hour is allowed for dinner, after which they resume their labour until a little before six. They are locked up for the night at a quarter after six. There are fourteen compartments on the wheel for separate labour. There is no other labour for the male prisoners. The taskmaster selects the men for labour; he keeps no register or account of the men he selects. A prisoner is allowed to be at the lodge in the morning to clean the place. The prisoners who are committed for trial are allowed to have dinners sent in, with half a pint of beer on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Prisoners committed for want of sureties are also allowed the same privilege. The sheriff has allowed the transports to have a dinner sent in on the Sundays. I receive all the dinners at the gate. The prisoners have the gaol allowance in addition. The exterior gates are locked every night at eleven, and the keys taken to the governor.

R. T. I superintend the prisoners on the mill. I select the men for labour. The prisoners for three months or under, go on the wheel twice a-day, from seven in the morning to nine, and from two in the afternoon until six. Those for six months and upwards go on the mill from ten till one. The prisoners for long terms are wholly unoccupied during the remainder of the day. There is a great want of ventilation at the mill. They are kept to silence while on the wheel. The prisoners generally complain of the diet.

"*Matron.*—The male turnkeys bring the dinners sent by the prisoners' friends to me, and I take them into the yards. The locks of the wards for females are different from those of the males. The women are employed in washing, sewing, cleaning, and mending for the prison. They wash for me and my family.

"*Governor.*—I comply with the regulations of the prison, and the statutory rules laid down for my guidance. Convicted prisoners are allowed to be visited every fortnight: prisoners for trial every week. No prisoner is discharged from the gaol. They are all taken up to the hall before the magistrates to be discharged after their imprisonment has expired. The magistrates do not sometimes arrive until one o'clock, and they have to wait."

"*Extracts from Keeper's Journal.*

"May 7, 1842.—Ordered by J. Springfield, esq., that Robert A. be kept in solitary confinement for the space of seven days, for getting over the wall of his airing-yard into the garden. Charles D. 14 days' solitary confinement, for getting over the wall and going to the cell of Emily W.; and the said Emily W. to be kept in solitary confinement for the space of 10 days for allowing the said Charles D. to be with her.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Norfolk.
Norwich. City Gaol and House of Correction.

"June 19.—This morning about 20 minutes before 10 o'clock, at the time the prisoners were let up to chapel, Robert B. sentenced to 14 days' hard labour, and Samuel B. one calendar month's hard labour, broke out of prison by means of a rope and drag being thrown over the wall from Mr. Steward's orchard, and made fast to the coping by the drag fixed to the rope supposed to be thrown over by Daniel H., a man discharged from prison on Friday last, and was in the same yard with B. and B.

"February 23, 1843.—Jesse F. found in the woman's day-room, and William G. near the hospital.

"July 15.—This morning about half-past 9 o'clock John B., William B., William L., Edward D., and David C. being locked up in their day-room as usual at that time, the lock was slipped by David C., and the five prisoners got over the wall into the garden, then took the bricklayer's ladder and got over the boundary-wall into Mr. Steward's orchard, and made their escape for a short time. In about two hours four of them were taken after great trouble, and brought safely back to prison by myself, turnkeys, and other assistants.

"July 23.—Benjamin T. and Mary E. locked up one day, for being disorderly at chapel, by order of the sheriff.

"*Visiting Justices' Book.*

"May 7.—Charles D. having been found in the cell with Emily W. with his clothes undone, the same having been deposed on oath before me, T. Springfield, by the female turnkey, Sarah Palmer, and also the acknowledgment of the said Charles D., and having broken over two walls of the said prison, be ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for the space of 14 days upon prison allowance only; and the said Emily W. at the time being wholly undressed, be also held in solitary confinement for the space of 10 days.

"February 6,—The prisoner, Jesse F., having the second time got over the wall, I ordered him to be locked up for three additional days.

W. FREEMAN, *Sheriff.*

"April 1, 1843.—Ordered the prisoners sentenced to transportation to be supplied with the allowance of milk usually given after conviction.

W. FREEMAN."

Observations.—Since my last inspection of this prison a building has been erected for the purpose of a school-room and male hospital. It was not completed at the time of my visit, and I have to express my regret that the Act of Parliament which requires the inspection and approval of plans by the Secretary of State had not been complied with previous to its erection. Had this been the case I have no doubt much would have been gained in convenience, and some expense to the city have been spared. The lower floor, consisting of school-room and other unappropriated apartments, was deficient in light and ventilation. However, with alterations, it may be rendered most serviceable in carrying into effect the most desirable purpose of separating the boys from the adults, and affording them instruction and industrial employment under the direct superintendence of the chaplain and a schoolmaster. The walls of the several airing-yards have also been raised by the addition of several courses of loose brick, to prevent the prisoners, male and female, from communicating with each other, which I am persuaded will be found to be of little avail, while so many of the prisoners are permitted to remain unoccupied in the yards for so long a period of the day under no superintendence. The ventilation of the tread-wheel is most imperfect, and requires louvre boards in the roof for the admission of air. The erection of a privy in the basement is also required. I recommend an increase of the sub-officers' salaries, and the discontinuance of the allowance to them of a pound and a-half of bread daily. Also that a regular roster for mill-labour be kept, and the selection of prisoners for labour be at the sole discretion of the keeper. That the picking of oakum, or some other employment, be introduced into the prison. I am quite satisfied that a very great proportion of the prevailing irregularity arises from the want of occupation among the prisoners. That the untried prisoners also have the option of employment, and be stimulated to undertake work by the payment of some small sum in the shape of earnings, in cases of acquittal or no bill being found. Also that the cells intended for solitary confinement be used for this purpose when fitted up in conformity with the Circular of the Secretary of State, dated Whitehall, Nov. 16, 1842. That the convicted prisoners take their meals in their cells, and the untried under the direct superintendence of an officer. That no debtor or other prisoner be permitted to remain at the turnkey's lodge.

I regret that the justices in Gaol Sessions have not as yet taken into consideration the Circular, of Secretary Sir James Graham. I cannot too strongly recommend their doing so without further loss of time, and also urge them to adopt the Official Code of Regulations and the dietaries attached to them. By doing so they will supply a great defect, the want of system in the management and discipline of the prison.

I observe in the justices' book that there are punishments for prison offences, and directions for the issue of additional food to prisoners by the sheriff. I am of opinion that the regulating of the Gaol and House of Correction is by statute wholly and solely lodged in the justices, and that the sheriff, who has the legal custody of the prisoners, has no such power as the one he has exercised.

It appears also by the evidence of the keeper that prisoners at the expiration of their sentences are not, according to the usual practice, discharged from the prison, but are detained until mid-day, and then taken from the prison to the Court-house in custody through the streets, and brought before the sitting justices to be liberated by them. I am of opinion that the practice is contrary to law, and subjects a prisoner to needless delay, and also to unnecessary publicity, at the time when he has expiated his offence by punishment. I strongly advise its discontinuance.

NORWICH—City Police Lock-ups.

These lock-ups were clean and in good order at the time of my visit. I annex a return of the number of prisoners who have passed through the lock-ups during the last two years :—

Number of Prisoners who have passed through the Lock-ups in the City of Norwich, from January 1, 1841, to January 1, 1842.

CHARGED WITH FELONY.			
Males under 18 Years of Age.	Females under 18 Years of Age.	Males above 18 Years of Age.	Females above 18 Years of Age.
209	16	190	72
CHARGED WITH MISDEMEANORS.			
218	23	500	58
VAGRANTS.			
32	4	68	19

Total Number of Prisoners . . 1,409.

Number of Prisoners who have passed through the Lock-ups in the City of Norwich, from January 1 1842, to January 1, 1843.

CHARGED WITH FELONY.			
Males under 18 Years of Age.	Females under 18 Years of Age.	Males above 18 Years of Age.	Females above 18 Years of Age.
255	28	236	65
CHARGED WITH MISDEMEANORS.			
325	36	475	69
VAGRANTS.			
25	8	75	19

Total Number of Prisoners . . 1,616.

WYMONDHAM.—County House of Correction for Females.

Wymondham. County House of Correction for Females.

[Inspected August 28, 1843.]

Number of Prisoners at Wymondham Bridewell, 28th August, 1843, the day of my Inspection.

No.	Names.	Age.	Offence.	Committed.	Sentence.
	Convicted Felons.				
1	A. W.	25	House-breaking . .	9 Aug. 1842 .	10 years' transportation.
2	M. F.	31	Uttering counterfeit coin.	19 April, 1843.	6 calendar months.
3	S. E.	69	Stealing three bushels of turnips.	6 May, ,,	4 calendar months.
4	E. B.	19	Highway robbery .	25 May, ,,	15 years' transportation.
5	S. L.	46	Stealing a pair of boots	6 July, ,,	18 calendar months.
6	M. A. S. . . .	22	Stealing a cloak . .	7 July, ,,	6 calendar months.
7	S. C.	17	Stealing four yards of ribbon, &c.	15 July, ,,	Ditto.
8	M. T.	34	Stealing ducks . .	31 July, ,,	2 calendar months.
	Misdemeanors.				
1	D. G.	29	Assault	20 Dec. 1842 .	12 calendar months for want of sureties.
2	C. G.	23	Breaking windows .	26 June, ,,	Ditto.
3	M. W.	26	Vagrant	10 July, ,,	2 calendar months.
4	E. W.	64	Ditto	5 Aug. ,,	3 calendar months.
5	M. A. L. . . .	21	Ditto	15 Aug. ,,	21 days.
	For Trial.				
1	S. J.	23	Felony	16 Aug. ,,	. . .
2	M. D.	18	Ditto	,, ,,	. . .
3	H. H.	19	Ditto	23 Aug. ,,	. . .
4	J. H.	33	Ditto	26 Aug. ,,	. . .

Total number of prisoners, 17.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Norfolk.* Wymondham. County House of Correction for Females.

RETURN of the Officers in Wymondham Bridewell, August 31, 1843, with their length of service.

Officers' Names.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.
Thomas Johnson. .	Keeper . .	70	42 years.
Mary Johnson . .	Matron . .	65	42 years.
Rev. D. Jones . .	Chaplain . .	41	4 years.
R. J. Timaley . .	Surgeon . .	42	15 years.
Margaret Loome. .	Turnkey . .	42	1 month.

This prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit.

Evidence of the Matron.

The matron states,—

"There is a bath in the prison, and those we suspect to be dirty, go into it. The diet for prisoners for trial is 2 lbs. of bread daily, and ½ lb. of cheese weekly. Vagrants have only 1½ lb. of bread daily. If vagrants are only sent for a fortnight or three weeks, they have but 1 lb. of bread. If disorderly servants are sent in for a month, we do not give them the cheese, only 1½ lb. of bread. The magistrates directed that a tabular statement of the weekly issue of food to the prisoners should be made; this has not been attended to. Prisoners before trial are allowed to purchase a pint of milk, if they have the means. The felons are only allowed milk when actually at labour. There is no labour but washing and cleansing. I have not made any attempt to instruct the prisoners. I have been here 43 years, am 65, and have been affected much lately from ill-health. Another female officer has been appointed, but she is ill and unable to attend to her duty."

Evidence of Chaplain.

"The average time spent by me in the prison is from an hour to an hour and a-half. I hear the prisoners who can read, and set them tasks. A female officer has been appointed for the purpose of giving them elementary instruction; but she has not the time, and is ill. The sacrament has not been administered. The prisoners are depressed at times."

The surgeon was from home at the time of my visit, but the health of the prisoners appeared from his journal to be satisfactory.

I am of opinion that the keeper and matron are, from age and infirmity, incapable of performing their duties.

I recommend that some employment should be introduced for prisoners committed for trial and under summary conviction; that the time for exercise in the open air for prisoners before trial should be considerably increased; that the diet, and its arbtirary issue, as described in the evidence of the matron, should be susperseded by the adoption of the official tables; also, that the Official Code of Rules and Regulations should be introduced as far as applicable.

The appointment of more active superintendents will, I am persuaded, be attended with very beneficial consequences to the management of this establishment.

Great Yarmouth. Gaol and House of Correction.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION for the BOROUGH.

[Inspected August 31, 1843.]

I annex returns of the number and distribution of prisoners at the time of inspection.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, and as classed, in the Borough Gaol and House of Correction, Great Yarmouth, on the da of Inspection, on the 31st August.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence &c.	Sentence, &c.	In this or other Prisons before.
			OLD PRISON WARD.		
1	John Gray H. .	53	Convicted of a Misdemeanor, viz., indecently assaulting a boy.	18 months' imprisonment . .	Once in this gaol.
2	George Henry R.	19	Convicted of felony . .	6 months' ditto . . .	Ditto.
3	William W. . .	22	,, . .	6 months' ditto . . .	Has been in Norwich
4	Charles L. . .	31	,, . .	6 months' ditto . . .	Castle.
5	Richard W. . .	18	,, . .	3 months' ditto . . .	
			DEBTORS' WARD.		
6	William B. . .	38	Debt and costs . . .	Under writ of execution, from the Borough Court.	. . . .
7	Thomas L. . .	32	,, . . .	,, ,,	. . . .
8	Charles W. . .	53	Debt and charges . .	Under an execution for 20 days from the Court of Requests.	, . . .

Return of Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence, &c.	Sentence, &c.	In this or other Prisons before.
			TRIAL WARD.		
9	William L.	21	Felony	For trial	Three times in this gaol.
10	James W.	23	,,	,,	
11	James S.	31	,,	,,	
12	John D.	43	,,	,,	Once in this gaol.
13	William J.	14	,,	,,	Twice in this gaol.
14	Thomas T.	48	Assault	Want of sureties	Once in this gaol.
15	John N.	22	,,	,,	Four times in this gaol.
16	Nathaniel W.	23	,,	,,	Once in this gaol.
			HOUSE OF CORRECTION.		
17	Edward G.	40	Assault	To pay a fine, or 1 month's imprisonment.	
18	John W.	29	(Three cases) of assault	To pay fines, or 6 months' imprisonment.	Five times in this gaol.
19	William S.	19	Refractory apprentice	3 months' imprisonment	Once in this gaol.
20	Philip K.	16	Robbing a garden	2 months' ditto	In this gaol and Norwich Castle.
21	William J.	15	Convicted of felony	3 months' ditto	In Norwich Castle and City gaol.
			SEPARATE CELLS.		
22	James M.	31	Assault	Remanded for re-examination	Once in this gaol.
23	William I.	24	Passing base coin	,, ,,	Twice in this gaol.
			FEMALES' WARD.		
24	Mary Anne S.	30	Convicted of felony	10 years' transportation	
25	Hannah C.	24	,,	9 months' imprisonment	
26	Elizabeth C.	47	,,	6 months' ditto	
27	Mary Ann C.	38	Felony	For trial	
28	Mary Ann P.	23	,,	,,	Once in this gaol.
29	Susannah D.	53	,,	,,	
30	Mary Ann D.	18	,,	,,	
31	Mary Ann R.	28	Debt and charges	Under an execution for 20 days from the Court of Requests.	

The ward for females consists of one day-room and two cells; the females at the date of inspection were sleeping,—

3 convicted of felony, in No. 1 cell.
2 for trial, in No. 2 cell.
2 for trial and 1 for debt, in the day-room.

The Highest, Lowest, and Average Number of Prisoners during the under-mentioned Years.

Years.	Greatest Number at one time.	Least Number at one time.	Average Number.
1840	30	12	18
1841	36	12	24
1842	52	17	29
1843 from 1st January to 31st August.	58	25	38

The interior of the prison was unexceptionably clean and orderly, and there were no complaints from the prisoners.

I regret once more to have to report that, notwithstanding a direct communication from Secretary Sir James Graham to the municipal authorities, the defective condition of this prison remains the same. Female debtors, those before trial and after conviction, are all herded together. The male prisoners pass their time in unbroken idleness, without employment of any kind; and, but for the unceasing attentions and active superintendence of the keeper and matron, the interior of this gaol would exhibit a scene of corruption and confusion happily now but rare in prisons. I have again conferred with the justices, and it is but their due to state that the obstacles to the improvement of the gaol do not emanate from them, but the town council.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Norfolk.
Great Yarmouth, Gaol and House of Correction.

Diet.—Weekly allowance of food to prisoners under charge and after conviction—224 ounces of bread, 12 ounces of cheese, 5 lbs. of potatoes. Weekly allowance to destitute debtors—160 ounces of bread. The diet is wholly insufficient, and I recommend that the official dietaries be enforced.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory.

Extracts from Surgeon's Journal.

PRISONERS under Medical Care, August 31, 1843.

Name.	Age.	Disease.
John G. H.	53	Debility.
Thomas T.	48	Ditto
William J.	14	Weak eyes.
Mary Ann R.	28	Sickness and diarrhœa.
Mary Ann P.	23	Pain in the head.

"1842. June 6. George P., who has been under treatment for the venereal disease, and has been in the day-room for the last few days, as he was much improved, and very anxious to join his fellow-prisoners, was by my order again removed to his cell, as the disease remained stationary, and the patient became careless of the treatment of it.

"June 8. At the request of the keeper I gave immediate attendance to George P., who was discovered in an attempt to strangle himself. His face was injected with blood, and it was only after several efforts on my part to arouse him that he was able to answer my questions. He stated that the fear of transportation, as the expected result of his trial, induced him to attempt his life. I have directed that he may be placed with his fellow-prisoners in the day-room, and sleep in company.

"June 9. In further conversation with P. respecting his attempt on his life, he states to the effect of what I have reported, and adds that he has been visited in his cell by a 'gentleman in black.'

"June 14. P. is troubled with jaundice. How far has the state of his mind been the cause of this disorder, or the disordered body affected the mind?

"This patient remained under treatment until the 4th of July, when he ceased to require medical attendance.

"September 1. Visited Mary B., aged 40, who has been much excited since she has been in prison. She is of a weak but not an unsound mind. I have ordered her some gruel with brandy, as she states that her bowels have been relaxed.

"September 5. Visited Mary B., who has ulcers in the left leg of long standing; linseed-meal poultices are directed to be applied to the leg.

"September 7. On the evening of this day I was requested by the keeper to give immediate attendance on Mary B. I find her labouring under great prostration; her pulse is small and slow; her surface cold and clammy; her bowels have been frequently relieved, and she is troubled with nausea. I have ordered her some brandy and medicine.

"Mary B. required medical attendance until the 16th of the same month, when her bodily health was restored, and her mind was in a more tranquil state."

Moral and Religious Instruction.—There being no chaplain regularly appointed by the town council to perform the duties and take the responsibility of the office as required by law, I am of opinion that no time should be lost in making the appointment; the more so, as that extraneous assistance which has for so many years been so kindly and effectually rendered by the exemplary Miss Martin is now withdrawn for ever.*

Expenditure.—I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of good quality.

EXPENDITURE for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1842.

	£.	s.	d.
Cost to the borough, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	539	8	0
Repairs, alterations, and additions	70	15	4
Total expenses of the prison	610	3	4

Books.—I examined the prisoners' books, and was well satisfied with their great accuracy.

Discipline, Observations, &c.—I make the following extracts from the journals in relation with the discipline:—

Extract of an Entry from Justices' Book.

"1842. October 21. On visiting the gaol, I find, in the small room for debtors, 10 prisoners, and have ordered the gaolor to allow them to be placed in the Trial Ward for a few days, when the number is likely to be lessened. In every other department of the gaol good order, cleanliness, &c., prevail.

"WILLIAM JOHNSON, Mayor."

Extracts from the Keeper's Journal.

"1842. May 20. John S., aged 73, summarily convicted; has taken two buckles and the lining of a cap, and secreted them in the mat-tick in his sleeping-cell. He took them from George B.'s clothes, which were in a tub of water in the bridewill yard for the purpose of being cleansed; he has also rent an end off one of the blankets belonging to his bed, and tied the same round his

* This admirable person, of humble condition but exalted mind, for a period of 23 years, and until broken down in health for a short time before her death, devoted all her energies to the moral and religious instruction and reclamation of the otherwise utterly neglected prisoners in this gaol. Her influence over those who came within the pale of her attentions was great, although her means were small, and her manners simple and unpretending in the extreme. She was no titular Sister of Charity, but was silently felt and acknowledged to be one by the many outcast and destitute persons who received encouragement from her lips, and relief from her hands, and by the few who were witnesses of her good works.

body. This prisoner is exceedingly troublesome, and has an extraordinary propensity for thieving; for even in prison he does not refrain from taking anything which he can put his hands on. He is subject to fits, therefore I have not locked him up, but for the first offence stopped a day's allowance of his butter, and for the second offence stopped half the allowance of a day's potatoes.

" 1842. June 8. George P., aged 25, for trial, charged with stealing a pair of shoes, was placed in bed in a sleeping-cell, under the surgeon's treatment for the venereal disease. This morning, at about 11 o'clock, the turnkey, upon going into his cell, found him lying on the floor with a leather brace tied round his throat: the turnkey untied the brace, rubbed his chest, &c., then came down for me. When I reached the cell I found the prisoner quite insensible; I immediately sent for the surgeon, who quickly attended, and during his stay the prisoner recovered. I am of opinion if the turnkey had not entered the cell at the instant he would have died. When the prisoner had entirely recovered, I asked him what induced him to make such an attempt; he replied, 'I dread being tried.' I then pointed out to him the dreadful consequences of self-destruction, and the advantages which would arise from pursuing a proper course, and have directed that, for the present, in the night, he be placed in a sleeping-room with two other prisoners of his class; and I likewise reported the circumstance to Samuel Palmer, Esq., magistrate.

" 1843. March 13. There were three females committed yesterday, which makes, at this time, 12 females in custody.

" 1843. March 19. Last night, at half-past 12 o'clock, I went through the prison and found everything right.

" 1843. July 17. In conformity with a minute of a resolution passed at a gaol committee of the 11th of July, instant, Robert Carsey, the gate-porter and assistant turnkey, was this evening discharged.

" 1843. July 18. This morning, at a meeting of the magistrates, I was ordered to admit, until further direction thereon, Robert Carsey before mentioned, to resume his duties at the prison.

" 1843. August 12. A letter was this day sent to the gaol, intended for Mary Ann P., a prisoner for trial, a part of which was of a threatening and irritating character; it appears that it was sent by her husband. I withheld the following words:—'If you were in my reach, I would break your neck; I think you are in the best place to keep you out of further mischief.' "

Extracts from the Matron's Journal.

" 1843. June 3. The females have been employed in mending the prisoners' stockings; heard them read the 6th chapter of St. John; their conduct good.

" 1843. June 8. Detected Sarah W. calling to the men in the bridewell day-room; she is for the offence locked up in a separate cell. The other females have conducted themselves properly, and been employed in sewing work for the prison; heard them read the 6th chapter of St. Matthew.

" 1843. August 15. The females have been employed in washing prison stockings and towels; heard them read the 24th chapter of St. Luke; their conduct good.

" 1843. August 16. The females employed in mending prison linen; heard them read the 1st chapter of St. John; their conduct proper."

I have little to add to observations already recorded on the state of this gaol. I shall, in the performance of my duty, again make a special report of its inadequate accommodation, vicious admixture of criminal and debtor prisoners, neglect of any provision for moral and religious instruction, or the employment of prisoners, insufficient and irregular diet, and the want of a sufficient number of officers to perform the duties of effective superintendence. I have made several minor suggestions to the justices, which I find, by the following extract of a letter from the keeper, have been at once attended to:—

" I likewise beg leave to inform you, that the visiting justices have directed that your recommendations as to the better regulation of the admission of visitors, &c., be adopted, viz.—

" That no visitor shall be allowed in the prison who has been confined on the criminal side within a preceding period of one year, unless upon some urgent necessity.

" That no debtor shall receive or purchase more than one quart of beer daily, as prescribed in the 'Regulations for Prisons in England and Wales,' at Rule 184.

" That, unless upon some urgent necessity, not more than one visitor at one period shall be allowed to visit one debtor."

GREAT YARMOUTH.—POLICE LOCK-UPS.

Great Yarmouth. Police Lock-ups.

I inspected these lock-ups, and found them tolerably clean, and without a prisoner.

LONDON:
Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV.
SCOTLAND,
NORTHUMBERLAND, AND DURHAM.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1843.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

PAGE

Prisons examined . . 3
Increase in number of prisoners 3
How caused . . . 3
Late decrease in same . . 3
Want of an efficient Poor Law 3
Distress in Edinburgh . 3
Voluntary prisoners at Glasgow 4
Effect of their dismissal. 4
Necessary inference from applications for admission to prisons . . 4
Progress of improvement in in prisons . . . 4
Buildings . . . 4
Lock-up houses . . 5
Discipline . . . 5
Prison rules. . . 5
1. Officers . . . 5
Promotions . . 5
Importance of having good subordinate Officers . . 5
Monthly Reports from Keepers . 6
Loss of good Chaplains . . . 6
2. Separation . . 6
Individual separation provided for to great extent . 6
Separate System desirable in all cases of short imprisonment, but not suitable for young persons confined for long periods . 6
Want of an agricultural prison in Scotland . . 7
Number of juvenile prisoners received 7

PAGE

3. Work . . . 7
Increased industry . 7
Expense of prisons much lessened by work of inmates . 7
Views of Crown Prince of Sweden respecting work of prisoners . . 7
Good effects of overwork . . . 8
Security against misapplication of money earned by prisoners . . 8
4. Instruction . . 8
Plan of teaching reading and writing 8
Prison libraries . 9
List of books recommended . 9
5. Food . . . 9
Dietary recommended by General Board 9
Experiment at Glasgow . . . 10
6. Warming and ventilating . . . 10
7. Exercise . . . 10
Increased importance of attention to exercise . . 10
Returns respecting exercise . . 11
8. Prison offences and punishments . . 11
Chief kinds of punishment . . 11
Number of punishments . . 11
Want of punishment cells removed from other part of prison 11

PAGE

9. Other rules regarding criminal prisoners . 12
10. Civil prisoners . . 12
Few willing to work 12
Smoking abolished. 12
Drinking reduced . 12
Number of debtors much smaller than formerly . . 12
Health of prisoners . . 12
Monthly medical examination 12
Conduct of prisoners . . 14
Few behave ill. . . 14
Removal of incentives to bad conduct. . . 14
Reports from Chaplains and Surgeons. . . . 14
Efforts to restore prisoners to society 14
Reformed prisoners . . 15
Some inmates of prisons fitter for workhouses or lunatic asylums 15
Crime in families. . . 15
Most common offences and chief causes of crime. . 15
Want of education . . 16
Drunkenness . . . 17
Miserable condition of many criminals . . . 17
General Prison . . . 17
Good example of warders . 17
School of Industry at Perth . 17
Shelter at Edinburgh . . 17
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM 17
Berwick prison . . 17
Prison of Newcastle . . 17
Observance of rules . . 17
Morpeth prison . . 18
General observations . . 18

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

Aberdeenshire:—
Aberdeen . . . 61
Argyleshire:—
Inverary 56
Ayrshire:—
Ayr 80
Banffshire:—
Banff 65
Minor Prisons . . . 66
Berwickshire:—
Aytoun 48
Coldstream . . . 47
Dunse 46
Earlston 45
Greenlaw . . . 46
Lauder 45
Buteshire:—
Rothesay . . . 86
Caithness:—
Wick 86
Clackmannanshire:—
Alloa 87
Dumbartonshire:—
Dumbarton . . . 39
Dumfries-shire:—
Dumfries . . . 40
Durham:—
Bishop Auckland . . 92
Darlington . . . 93
Durham 91
Edinburghshire:—
Edinburgh:—
Prison 71
Debtors' Prison . . 77
Shelter . . . 78
Musselburgh . . . 78
Elginshire:—
Elgin 66
Minor Prisons . . . 68
Fifeshire:—
Cupar 49
Dunfermline . . . 84
Kirkcaldy . . . 52
Forfarshire:—
Arbroath . . . 37
Dundee 35
Montrose . . . 34
Haddingtonshire:—
Haddington . . . 48
North Berwick . . 85
Inverness-shire:—
Inverness:—
Prison 68
Police Cells . . . 69
Kincardineshire:—
Stonehaven . . . 68
Other prisons . . . 61
Kinross-shire:—
Kinross 83
Kirkcudbrightshire:—
Kirkcudbright . . . 42
Maxwelltown . . . 38
Lanarkshire:—
Glasgow 19
Hamilton . . . 29
Lanark 32
Linlithgowshire:—
Linlithgow . . . 79
Nairnshire:—
Nairn 68
Northumberland:—
Alnwick 87
Berwick-upon-Tweed . 87
Morpeth 88
Newcastle . . . 90
Tynemouth . . . 90
Orkney and Zetland:—
Kirkwall 86
Lerwick 86
Peebles-shire:—
Peebles 40
Perthshire:—
Dunblane . . . 60
Perth County Prison . 57
Perth School of Industry . 59
Renfrewshire:—
Greenock Prison . . 53
Greenock Police Cells . 55
Paisley 55
Ross and Cromarty:—
Dingwall . . . 71
Tain 70
Roxburghshire:—
Jedburgh . . . 32
Selkirkshire:—
Selkirk 83
Stirlingshire:—
Stirling 38
Sutherland:—
Dornoch 70
Wigtownshire:—
Stranraer Prison . . 43
Stranraer Lock-up House . 44
Wigtown 43

APPENDIX.

Books for teaching Reading . 93
Prison Library . . . 93

IV.

EIGHTH REPORT on the PRISONS OF SCOTLAND.

&c.

To the Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, *Edinburgh, July* 29, 1843.

IV. SCOTLAND.

I HAVE the honour of presenting to you my Eighth Report on the prisons in my district, beginning with the prisons of Scotland.

Prisons examined.

During the year I have examined all the chief prisons in Scotland, and many of the smaller ones, and some I have visited several times.

Increase in number of prisoners.

How caused.

The number of prisoners has been greater even than it was last year, owing chiefly, in my opinion, to the continued distress which has existed in the country, to the disturbances in the manufacturing districts, and to the increase in vagrancy which a want of employment has occasioned; though I think that part of this addition to the number of prisoners may be accounted for on more satisfactory grounds, namely, the improved condition of the prisons; as this improvement affords a greater hope, in the minds of those who administer the law, that good will result from confinement of offenders for long periods.

Late decrease.

With the amendment which has taken place in the state of trade, and the fall in the price of food, however, the number of prisoners has considerably decreased. For while the average number for the whole year, ending 30th June, 1843, in the ten largest prisons in Scotland, was 2016, that for the last quarter was only 1869, as will be seen by the following table, showing the average number at each prison for the whole year, and for each quarter, together with the average during the preceding year.

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					
	Quarter ending September 30, 1842.	Quarter ending December 31, 1842.	Quarter ending March 31, 1843.	Quarter ending June 30, 1843.	Year ending June 30, 1843.	Year ending June 30, 1842.
Aberdeen . . .	94	90	102	95	95	98
Ayr	66	65	59	58	66	45
Dundee	128	130	133	135	132	137
Edinburgh . . .	478	484	511	452	481	505
Glasgow	620	601	590	514	582	532
Hamilton . . .	53	58	36	38	47	32
Paisley	143	148	159	113	140	123
Perth, General Prison	344	342	330	296	328	299
Perth, County Prison	68	74	84	96	80	72
Stirling	57	66	64	72	65	50
Total . .	2,051	2,058	2,068	1,869	2,016	1,893

Still much distress.

Notwithstanding the improvement which has taken place in the condition of the poorer classes—from which with comparatively few exceptions the prisons are filled—much distress still remains; and for this distress there is in Scotland no effective relief under the present Poor Law, which gives no assistance to the able-bodied, even though they may be wholly incapable of getting employment; and who, therefore, unless they can obtain a living by begging, are almost necessarily forced into crime.

Want of an efficient poor-law.

Distress in Edinburgh.

It is stated as the result of actual examination, by a Committee appointed for the purpose, that in Edinburgh alone there were last winter nearly 900 able-bodied Scottish labourers, (besides more than 400 Irishmen,) more than half of whom were heads of families, who were unable to get employment, and who had no means of subsistence or legal claim on the parish. By a fund raised by voluntary subscriptions these able-bodied labourers were provided with work to some extent in breaking stones and making roads, and were paid from 6*d.* to 10*d.* per day each; but the fund is now exhausted, and though the distress is much reduced the

IV. SCOTLAND.

Secretary of the Committee is of opinion that there are still many families in a state of destitution and without any claim to parochial relief; and who must, therefore, be dependent, in a great degree, on the charity of their poor neighbours and on public begging, and consequently be placed under great temptations to crime.

Crime caused by want of employment.

It appears by a table framed by the Governor of the Prison of Glasgow, and entered at page 27, that in the year 1842 more than 200 persons in Glasgow were driven to crime by inability to find employment.

Voluntary prisoners at Glasgow.

I mentioned in my last Report, that there were at that time nearly 40 persons, most of them able-bodied, who were voluntarily undergoing imprisonment at Glasgow (notwithstanding the peculiar privations of the separate system in use there), in order to get food and shelter.

It is true that there are not any such prisoners there now; but this is simply because those who were in the prison have been required to leave, and admittance has been refused to all new applicants. For, as I remarked in my last Report, in the present state of the law there is no authority for applying the prison funds to the support of persons voluntarily subjecting themselves to imprisonment; and the General Board of Directors of Prisons gave instructions for the discontinuance of the practice.

Effect of their dismissal.

The result has unfortunately been to convert a number of persons into criminals, who had shown by their own willingness to give up their liberty, to work hard, to live on the plainest fare and to submit to all the rules of a prison, that they were sincerely desirous of avoiding a life of guilt, and of living peaceably and honestly. Nearly half of those who had been thus ejected from the Glasgow prison have already returned as offenders, and some of them under serious charges. One of them, a girl of 13, who had much pleased the governor and matron by her industry, docility, and good conduct, but who had no good home or good parents to go to, was committed to the prison within one month after she had been compelled to leave, and is now under sentence of transportation. Several others are known to be wandering about under strong temptations to crime.

For further information respecting these prisoners I beg to refer to the Report on the prison of Glasgow, page 26.

It will be seen, from what is there stated, that many more applied to be received as voluntary prisoners than were admitted, even at the time when admission was, in many cases, allowed.

Necessary inference from applications for admission to prisons.

When many persons apply of their own accord to be allowed to remain for a time within a prison, or to be admitted as inmates, the fact necessarily shows either that the prison has been made too comfortable, or that there is a large class of persons in a state of severe distress, for which the existing arrangements of society, whether by poor laws or otherwise, afford no sufficient provision; either of which facts it is important, for the interests of the public, should be brought to light.

That the prison of Glasgow is not a place of indolence and luxury the most cursory examination would convince any one; and a fuller inspection would show that though it is an institution, under officers indeed of great kindness, and who take a strong interest in the prisoner's welfare, it is nevertheless a place where there is a system of hard work, early rising, plain fare, and separation from the society of each other.

The necessary inference, then, from the fact that many persons have offered to subject themselves to the discipline of this prison, and have patiently borne it for month after month, is that there is an amount of destitution at Glasgow which its present institutions are inadequate to meet; and it is one of many facts showing that the whole subject of the condition of the poor in Scotland requires that full and earnest examination, for effecting which Commissioners have been appointed.

Progress of improvement in prisons.

Steady progress has been made during the last year in the erection of new prisons, and the establishment of a good system of discipline.

Buildings.

First as respects building:—

New prisons have been completed and legalized at Elgin, Dunblane, Arbroath, and Airdrie; and small prisons or lock-up houses at Dunse, Lauder, and Earlston; and new prisons have been commenced or carried nearer to completion at Cupar, Forfar, Dingwall, Dornoch, Alloa, Peterhead, and Brechin; besides several lock-up houses at other towns.

The prisons of Edinburgh, Ayr, and Stonehaven, have been altered and enlarged; as have several smaller prisons; and additions and alterations are making in the prisons of Inverary, Kirkcudbright, Montrose, and Peebles.

Preparations are going forward for building new prisons at Stirling, Inverness, Banff, Haddington, Linlithgow, Tain, and Stornoway; the sites being in most cases taken, and the plans prepared.

In almost all cases in which a chief prison not suitable for permanent use has continued to be occupied, such temporary improvements have been made as could well be effected, to make it serve till a new prison could be built; but most of the lock-up houses remain in much the same state as they were in several years ago.

Lock-up houses.

It was desirable at first to confine attention to the principal prisons; but a considerable time having now elapsed since the Prisons' Act came into operation, the General Board, as mentioned in their last Report, have called the attention of the County Boards to the lock-up houses, and expressed their opinion that, within a reasonable time, all such prisons must be suitably constructed and fitted up, or be discontinued.

The state of these lock-up houses having been fully depicted, and their deficiency in several particulars which the law now requires, made manifest, there appears to be little use in visiting many of them again until the present buildings have either been so altered as to be made conformable to law, or pulled down and replaced by proper lock-up houses; and I hope that effective measures for this purpose will soon be taken. In four or five counties, indeed, particularly in Berwickshire, which has now the best and most complete set of lock-up houses in Scotland, much has already been done.

Discipline.

Prison rules.

II. DISCIPLINE.—With one slight addition, the prison rules remain the same as at the time of my last Report; and although they may now, perhaps, be advantageously enlarged to some extent, much benefit has, in my opinion, arisen from the circumstance of the rules having been confined to the subjects of chief importance, and made simple and few; for, by this means, the attention of the County Boards and of the governors of the prisons has been specially directed to a small number of objects; and it has been possible (unless where absolutely prevented by the state of the building) really to enforce what was laid down.

I will now state what progress has been made in carrying the chief rules into effect, under their different heads.

Officers.

1. *Officers.*—Several new keepers and other officers have been appointed; and in almost all cases where there has been a change, it has been for the better, the standard of qualifications laid down by the General Board having been more and more nearly approached.

Promotions.

In several cases, the appointments have been made by promoting good subordinate officers of large prisons to be keepers of small prisons.

Importance of having good subordinate officers.

The importance of having persons of high moral character for subordinate officers in prisons will be felt when it is borne in mind that it is they who come most frequently in contact with the prisoners. It is indeed of little avail to have a good governor and a good chaplain, unless means be taken to provide good warders also; and this, as I have already stated, can in my opinion be most effectually done by placing their appointment, with the power of giving adequate wages, in the hands of the governor, on whom the responsibility for the good management of the prison mainly rests, and who has most to hope from credit and success, and most to fear from disgrace or failure.

This plan of appointing the subordinate officers, which has been recommended by the General Board of Directors of Prisons, and which is in operation in their own General Prison at Perth, has now been adopted in most of the prisons of Scotland, and with satisfactory results; although, in some cases, owing to the smallness of the wages or the heavy amount of duty and long confinement, the choice of persons has been too much restricted, and people have been appointed, without any marked fault, perhaps, but not possessing the zeal, intelligence, and active benevolence which ought to distinguish every officer of a prison.

How much it is in the power of a good subordinate officer to assist in the moral training of the prisoners will be seen by referring to the evidence of the assistant chaplain of the Edinburgh prison (p. 73), and to that of some of the officers themselves, both at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Labour and confinement of warders less severe than heretofore.

I am glad to state that the excessive labour and confinement of the warders, to which I called attention in my last two Reports, have been mitigated; and that, in some of the chief prisons, the warders are not now required to be on duty more than 72 hours per week (which still is a long time), and that they have each a week's holiday in summer.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Monthly reports from keepers.

In holding the keepers of the prisons to responsibility and in getting a frequent insight into the real state of each prison, I continue to derive much assistance from the plan of monthly reports already described. An instance occurred lately similar to those already mentioned, in which the monthly reports that had been sent, were instrumental in causing the removal of a governor who was unworthy of his trust. This person had once been a good and efficient officer but had become indolent and neglectful; and he had attempted to conceal the irregularities to which this gave rise by mis-statements in his monthly reports, thereby subjecting himself on my inspection of the prison, to conviction of falsehood, which at once proved the necessity of his removal.

Many good officers.

Loss of good chaplains.

Although such instances as these must be occasionally expected, there is now, I am glad to say, a large number of worthy and zealous officers in the prisons of Scotland. I am however sorry to add that the late extensive secession from the Scottish church, on a question of church government, acting in conjunction with the clause in the Prisons Act, which prohibits any person from holding the office of chaplain of a prison who is not a licenciate of the Established Church, has already had the effect of depriving the prisons of the services of some chaplains who had given practical evidence of their zeal and general fitness for their office, and will, I fear, cause the removal of several more good chaplains; while the sudden demand for ministers to fill the vacant livings in the Established Church has caused the resignation of some good chaplains belonging to the other party in the church.

Separation.

2. *Separation.*—The rule directs, that besides the separation of the sexes, civil prisoners shall be divided from criminals and the tried from the untried; and that so far as the state of the bulding will permit, individual separation shall be enforced.

Individual separation provided for to great extent.

The rule is now in general observance, and in many prisons a considerable portion of the prisoners are in separate cells; and the new prisons are so built, as to allow all the criminal prisoners, under ordinary circumstances, to be individually separate; while the alterations, which have been made in prisons already built have been devised with a view, among other objects, to the extension of this principle.

In the propriety of these arangements I quite concur, as I am of opinion, that in the local prisons, (with the exception of two or three of the largest,) the prisoners should all be kept separate; partly because of the shortness of the periods of detention, and partly because there is not a sufficient number of prisoners in them to allow of a class being formed, of such as can be advantageously brought together, of sufficient size for an officer to be constantly with them.

Having in my last Report, stated at some length my views as to the extent to which the separate system should be carried, I shall now touch only upon two points.

Separate system desirable in all cases of short confinement.

No one can be more friendly than myself to the principle of complete separation in all cases of short confinement, (including untried prisoners,) and as part of the discipline, and, except in the case of juvenile offenders, a very considerable part, of persons sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, especially in cases where the offence is of such a nature as to indicate vicious habits.

If there were proper houses of refuge or training schools, long imprisonments of young persons would probably be seldom necessary.

If however there were proper houses of refuge, or training schools, under a good poor law, in which orphans and other destitute children might be placed, the same being open to all who chose to submit to the rules, (the pecuniary liability of parents being enforced when practicable,) I am of opinion that long imprisonments, for young persons, would seldom be found necessary; since many who are now almost forced into crime and into prison would gladly enter such a place, as is shown by the readiness with which children go to the present houses of refuge, where they exist, and by their generally contented and good conduct there; and as respects the more turbulent ones, few even of these would, I believe, refuse such an offer after subjection for a time to the discipline of a prison and confinement in a separate cell, and who had the expectation of a much longer imprisonment in case of a recommitment.

So long, however, as there is no general provision of this kind, (for that which exists is dependant on voluntary charity and is on a small scale,) imprisonments of children for long periods must be awarded; as affording the only chance of stopping them in their bad course and giving them some kind of education.

Separate system not suitable for young persons confined for long periods.

But if children are to be sent to prison, and that for long periods, then I am satisfied that the separate system is not suitable for them, except for a short time on their

admission, and occasionally when there is any misconduct. For I am more and more convinced that to subject boys and girls for long periods of time to the solitude of the separate cell is to war with nature, and to run a danger of injuring their minds and bodies.

Children have much more need of active exercise than adults; their restlessness and desire for motion being evidently implanted within them to assist in the proper development of their physical powers and the formation of bone and muscle. They have also much less power of occupying themselves alone by reading and thinking; and their solitariness when placed in separate cells is comparatively little broken by the visits of the prison officers; as these officers are all much older than themselves and cannot be at all regarded in the light of companions with similar feelings and desires; while the danger of mutual corruption from association, under proper superintendence, is much less than among older prisoners, few children having fixed purposes of any kind.

Stiffness of limbs and punishments for prison offences, in prisons where separate system is in use, most common among boys.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that when stiffness of limbs appears in prisons where the separate system is extended to the young, it is found chiefly among the boys (the number of girls in prison being comparatively small); and that the punishments are far more numerous among them than among the adults; the chief offences consisting of climbing up to the windows and calling to each other; that is of offences arising out of the natural yearning for companions.

Want of an agricultural prison in Scotland.

I much wish that there were in Scotland an agricultural prison for young offenders like that at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, or at Mettray, near Tours.

Number of juvenile prisoners received.

The number of prisoners under 17 years of age received into the ten largest prisons during the last year, was rather more than 1,900.

In making the foregoing objections to the separate system, as applicable to young offenders imprisoned for long periods, I wish to guard against being considered at all friendly to the silent system, of which I strongly disapprove. While I look upon the separate system as unsuitable to children, I regard the silent system as bad for all prisoners, and only to be preferred to the old plan of indiscriminate mixture, without superintendence and without employment.

Work.

3. *Work.*—Work is now provided in almost all the prisons. The plan of tasks also has been brought into more common operation, particularly at the General Prison, and at the prison of Edinburgh, in both of which it was, till lately, only in partial use.

Plan of tasks brought into more general operation.

Increased industry.

In both cases the introduction of the arrangement has been followed by increased industry among the prisoners. In his Report to me for May, the governor of the Edinburgh prison states:—

"The tasking being now in pretty full operation, and the kind of work such as allows the prisoners making something for themselves by over-work, the industry of a number of them has been greatly stimulated; and on purpose to have a little fund when they leave the prison, several of them begin work at half-past three o'clock in the morning."

Difficulty in procuring work.

In the early part of the year (that is, of the year ending at the present Midsummer,) there was much difficulty, in many places, in procuring work for prisons, and to some extent the difficulty still exists; but latterly work has been more easily obtained, although the profits continue to be very small.

Largest amount of earnings.

The largest amount of clear earnings in proportion to the number of prisoners last year was at Kirkaldy, where it was between 9*l.* and 10*l.* per head, on the average number of prisoners.

Expense of prisons much lessened, even in present state of trade, by work of inmates.

Even in the present bad state of trade the expense of the prisons is materially lessened by the work of the inmates, though the pecuniary advantages of the system are far less than its moral benefits.

All the work useful and productive.

All the work in the Scottish prisons is more or less useful and productive, and therefore respectable; no contrivance having been adopted (like that of a treadwheel made to buffet the wind,) for rendering labour repulsive and degrading.

Views of Crown Prince of Sweden, respecting work of prisoners.

I heartily agree in the view taken on this subject by the Crown Prince of Sweden, in his able and enlightened work on Prison Discipline, lately published, where he says,—

"Labour, considered of itself, does not constitute any punishment; but is, on the contrary, necessary for the inward and outward health of man. It is, whether mental or corporeal, the most efficacious means of improvement, and ought not therefore to be represented in deterring colours, or mingled with the idea of punishment."

Good effects of over-work.

Cases illustrative of the good effects of encouraging prisoners to do over-work,

IV. SCOTLAND.

in order to get a little fund wherewith to buy clothing and to support themselves after leaving prison till they can get employment, or to assist in the support of their families while in confinement, will be found by referring to the Reports on the prisons of Aberdeen, page 65; of Stirling, page 38; and of Montrose, page 34.

At Ayr lately, when the Governor was pressed to complete an order for work, two prisoners voluntarily sat up all night to work.

In the Report on the prison of Edinburgh it will be seen that one woman who is rising of her own accord between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and striving hard to get a little money by overwork, is employed at the dull and monotonous occupation of picking oakum, and cannot by her utmost exertions get more for herself than a penny in the whole day; yet this woman at the time of my last visit had earned nearly 5*s.* by overwork.

Several of the inmates of the General Prison also have distinguished themselves by their industry in doing overwork. Among other cases may be mentioned that of a servant girl, who earned money enough to buy two good suits of clothes, and thus put it in the power of the benevolent matron to receive her into her own service as a maid-servant, where she is doing well.

Security against misapplication of money earned by prisoners.

The danger of putting temptation into a prisoner's way, by placing in his hands a considerable sum of ready money at his liberation, is prevented by a provision of the rules, which directs that the money which he gains for himself shall be paid to him in such form and in such instalments as the keeper thinks best. And another advantage of such an arrangement is that it often keeps up a tie between the keeper and the prisoner, which enables the keeper to use a beneficial influence over him.

Judicious exercise of discretionary power by keepers.

Several of the keepers show much zeal and intelligence in the way in which they exercise the discretionary power thus placed in their hands; and when the prisoner resides at a distance get some benevolent person in the neighbourhood (through their own means, or through means of the chaplain, the matron, or sometimes of a member of the County Board) to take charge of the money, and to act for them in the payments to the prisoner, thus creating another connexion, which may be of essential service to the prisoner.

I strongly recommend such examples of care and benevolent consideration to keepers generally.

The plan of allowing prisoners to have part of their earnings, and thus to taste the fruits of their own industry, is found to be productive in some foreign countries of the same benefits as in Scotland.

Good result of allowing prisoners part of their savings at Munich.

The late traveller, Mr. Inglis, in his account of Bavaria, states that the plan is in use at the prison of Munich, and that it has been found by experience that those who earn considerable sums for themselves very seldom return to prison.

Instruction.

How far carried.

4. *Instruction.*—Instruction in reading and writing, to the extent required by the rule, is now given in almost every prison; and in many, prisoners are taught who are in for shorter periods than that which entitles them by the rule to receive instruction; and in many cases, also, the instruction is extended to arithmetic and to the power of expressing ideas correctly in written language; the latter being easily given, to a certain extent, by setting the prisoners to copy from their library books, instead of their repeating the same line over and over again.

Plan of teaching reading and writing.

Rapid progress at Hamilton.

The plan of teaching reading and writing recommended in my last Report has been brought into use in several prisons, and the general progress of the prisoners under it has been very satisfactory; indeed the most rapid improvement in writing which I almost ever witnessed has been made on this plan at the prison of Hamilton. One prisoner there learned to write neatly in two months; and another, who remained eight months, learned both to read and to write, and made some progress in arithmetic also, by which he was enabled to get a good situation, where he is expected to do well.

The only additional suggestion which I would make with regard to the mode of teaching writing is to begin by setting a prisoner to copy his own name, as at that the prisoner is almost sure to work zealously; and the power of writing the name well being once acquired, the prisoner will have made a great step in the general power of writing. Moreover, if he leave prison before learning anything more, he will nevertheless have made a useful acquirement.

Almost every prison has now a library of greater or less extent, and containing generally a collection of books calculated, in some degree at least, to create a taste

for reading, to excite moral and religious feelings, and to give prisoners new and good subjects of interest and reflection. Still, however, there is much room for improvement and enlargement in the prison libraries.

Prison libraries.

Of the importance of having much cheerful reading in libraries for prisoners, especially where the separate system is in use, I gave much evidence from chaplains and governors of prisons in my last Report, and similar evidence will be found in my present Report.

The difficulty of forming a good library for prisoners is greater than might be expected by those who have not made the attempt, owing to the necessity of attending to economy, and at the same time of finding books which, while they are free from what is objectionable, will really interest the prisoners, and be suitable to their various ages, tastes, and capacities.

Difficulty of selection.

The most useful works are generally found to be striking narratives of that which the prisoners believe to have really taken place, or which they feel to be true to nature; including biography, tales, voyages and travels. But it is necessary, for the reading to be beneficial, that a pure moral vein should run through the whole, and that deception and trickery should never be described in a humorous and attractive way, even though visited by subsequent punishment. The Vicar of Wakefield, for example, which contains many excellent moral lessons, and is in most of its parts calculated to work upon the best feelings of its readers, is rendered unsuitable by the ludicrous account of Jenkinson's stratagems for defrauding the simple vicar; the after imprisonment of the offender not being sufficient to efface the injury received in reading the account of these tricks.

Among the very best books for a prison, I would class Miss Edgeworth's "Popular Tales," and "Parents' Assistant," the stories being admirably true to nature, perfectly free from objectionable matter, containing a vast fund of practical wisdom applicable to the every day concerns of people in all ranks of life, and each carrying with it a high moral purpose. But unfortunately the price of these books is so high as to exclude them from most prisons; and even in the larger prisons it is not possible to have more than one or two copies.

The course which I have been in the habit of taking with respect to prison libraries, is to carry with me a list of such books as, after much examination, I have deemed to be most suitable, under all circumstances, for the general reading of prisoners; and then to go over this list with the different chaplains, and to select with them such books as they may think best adapted to their particular prison, and then to request them to add to this selection such doctrinal or other exclusively religious works as they may suggest; and the list so formed I recommend to the County Boards for purchase.

The general list of books to which I have referred, together with a list of such books as, after collecting and looking through a large number of books for the purpose, I think most suitable for teaching reading, will be found in the Appendix, p. 93.

List of books recommended.

5. *Food.*—The dietary recommended by the General Board has, with slight modifications, been adopted in almost all the prisons of Scotland; and after a trial (in most cases, of more than a year) has, with few exceptions, been favourably reported on by the surgeons and keepers of the prisons, who generally concur in thinking that it is better than the old dietaries, and that it is well calculated to maintain the prisoners in good health, so far, at least, as food is concerned; and it is satisfactory to be able to add that I seldom receive complaints from prisoners on the subject.

Food.

Dietary recommended by the General Board.

The plan adopted has been to lay down a small number of rates of diet, of plain food, such as is usually eaten by the working classes in Scotland, and consisting chiefly of oatmeal-porridge, barley-broth, bread, potatoes, and butter milk, and then to leave it to the discretion of the keeper, subject to the review of the surgeon, to determine on which rate each prisoner should be placed, having regard to age, sex, constitution, previous habits, kind of work at which he is employed, &c.; the object being in all cases to give sufficient food to maintain the prisoner in good health, but to allow nothing for luxury.

In cases where he may deem it requisite the surgeon has power to give a prisoner more than the highest ordinary rate, or to change the kind of food.

I am inclined to think that at one meal at least each day, it would be well, in order to guard against the possibility of a mistake in the quantity of food which a prisoner requires, to give him as much of some very plain kind, such as oatmeal-

At one meal each day prisoners might be allowed as much of some very plain

IV. SCOTLAND.

kind of food as they liked.

porridge or potatoes, as he may wish for; with the understanding that any prisoner who asks for more than he can eat, must take the remainder cold before he can have any other food; and that any prisoner who abuses the privilege must lose it.

An experiment is in progress at the Glasgow prison which, so far as it has been carried, shows that this discretion might be safely allowed at least to prisoners who have been a considerable time in confinement, and whose characters are known; and that the alteration would not be attended with an increase of expense.

I believe a similar experiment was sometime ago made in an English workhouse with respect to bread, and that it was actually found that less bread was consumed when it was given without limitation than when meted out in rations.

And such a result appears to be consistent with the laws of human nature, as it is well known that to lay down limits of any kind immediately excites a wish to go beyond them.

I am of opinion that while luxury of all kinds ought to be excluded from prisons, such a quantity of plain, wholesome food should be given as will support robust health, and enable a prisoner, on his liberation, to resume his ordinary labour with his bodily powers in full vigour.

Warming and ventilating.

6. *Warming and Ventilating.*—Many of the prisons are not yet properly warmed and ventilated, but progress is making in this respect, and there is a proper provision both for warming and ventilating in all new prisons.

There is, however, at present, a difference of opinion among some of the surgeons and governors of the prisons as to the best degree of temperature for preserving the health of prisoners; some recommending as low as about 50 degrees of Fahrenheit, and others as high as about 60 degrees.

At Ayr there is no artificial warmth at all, except the little given out by the small jets of gas in the cells; the prisoners depending for warmth on their clothing, and their exercise when at work. The prisoners, nevertheless, appear to enjoy good health, and the surgeon states that he has never traced any illness to the want of artificial heat, and that the prisoners generally improve in health and condition during their confinement. He thinks it probable, however, that the circumstance of the prison being on a very dry soil and near the sea side has a good effect on their health. It is well known, too, that the climate of that part of the western coast is unusually mild; so that no safe inference can be drawn from the experience at Ayr as to the possibility of dispensing with artificial heat generally. Indeed, in other prisons the surgeons have attributed an improvement in health to the introduction of artificial warmth.

Exercise.

7. *Exercise.*—Some further progress has been made in carrying the rule into effect which requires that every prisoner should have daily exercise in the open air; but much yet remains to be done before even the letter of the rule is complied with; and still more before exhilarating exercise is generally afforded, in cheerful places, so as to produce a strong and beneficial influence on the nervous system, and thereby to aid materially in the preservation of health.

Increased importance of attention to exercise.

The matter of exercise has become more important owing to the longer periods of confinement for which young persons are now sent to prison, and to the more general application of the separate system to these and all other prisoners; the use of the separate system necessarily much increasing the difficulty of providing exercise in the open air.

Stiffness of joints.

In my last Report I called particular attention to the want of a greater provision for exercise at Glasgow, and to the fact that many prisoners who had been in confinement for considerable periods, had become somewhat stiff in their joints; and during the course of the present year much stiffness has appeared in the General Prison, where indeed the greatest tendency to stiffness must always be expected, owing to the long periods of confinement there.

I am glad to say, however, that though no additional airing yards have been put up at either prison, the stiffness has much abated, (and indeed at Glasgow is now confined to very few prisoners,) owing to increased attention to the subject, and to the introduction of the exercise of running in the corridors, and, at the General Prison, to the use of the military extension exercises also.

Running and extension exercises.

Both exercises too are now in use in other prisons, particularly in that of Edinburgh, where indeed the extension exercises were first introduced.

In my late inspections in the local prisons generally I found, as on previous

occasions, very little stiffness, notwithstanding the increase in the number of juvenile prisoners.

The General Board have called the particular attention of the County Boards to the necessity of providing effectually for the active exercise of the prisoners, and have directed their own special attention to the removal of the stiffness among the prisoners at the General Prison; and in both cases with very good effect.

Returns respecting exercise required by the General Board.

From the local prisons the General Board have directed that, for the present, a monthly return be made, stating the nature and amount of the exercise taken by the prisoners, with the effects on their health; and the following extracts from the return from Dingwall will show how much may be done in giving exercise to prisoners, even under very unfavourable circumstances, there being no airing yard in the present prison there, and the rooms being occupied by prisoners both by day and night.

Return from Dingwall.

"The time of exercise is an hour before meals, namely, at half-past 6 A.M., 12 noon, and 6 P.M., and is kept up smartly for 20 minutes each period, making an hour per diem.

"There being no airing-yard nor boundary wall to the prison, the exercise is unavoidably performed in the cells. But a new prison is building, which will meet every purpose of prison discipline.

"The object of the exercise being to promote the general health, and especially to preserve the muscular energy and pliability of the joints, I have introduced the army dumb-bell system as the best discovered for exercising the joints and muscles of the arms. And again, for the lower extremities, I have borrowed a few elements from the infantry sword exercise positions, together with a suggestion of my own, to supple the knee-joint, (which is the one most liable to be affected among my prisoners, as they are chiefly employed in sitting making nets,) that is, to steady themselves with a hand on the wall and stand upon one leg, while the other is alternately contracted and extended with all their force as if they were kicking an object. This is done with rapidity for 25 or 30 times; then the other leg is exercised in the same manner, and so on, changing legs until they are sufficiently flexible.

"I find great benefit result from the exercise. I had two revenue prisoners that had been sitting at the net-making about six weeks before I received the circular respecting exercise, and who had been very stiff in the knee-joints, as I have no airing-ground or even passage to walk them in; but in less than a week after the receipt of your order, through the foregoing system, I had them perfectly flexible; and now, after a complete month of it, they confess they never had more ease or freedom of their limbs."

As already observed, however, much remains to be done before the matter of exercise is in a satisfactory state.

Prison offences and punishments.

8. *Prison Offences and Punishments.*—The rule respecting punishments, which, among other things, entirely forbids the use of corporal punishment, is in general operation. Indeed, so far as the latter point is concerned, corporal punishment had gone out of use in the Scottish prisons before the present rules were framed, and, indeed, had nearly ceased before I became Inspector of Prisons in Scotland.

Few of the punishments heavy.

The punishments are seldom of a heavy kind, and most of them are incurred by comparatively few prisoners, and chiefly among the young.

Chief kinds of punishment.

The principal kinds of punishment are stoppage of a meal and confinement in a light or dark cell without employment, and sometimes the use of handcuffs.

Number of punishments.

The average number of punishments in the 10 largest prisons during the last year was only one per prisoner for a period of 16 weeks; and the great majority of the prisoners passed the whole of their confinement without being once punished.

In the General Prison, where, however, the punishments are much fewer than in most of the other prisons, (owing, in part, to the better construction of the building, and to the circumstance of the prisoners remaining for long periods,) the whole number during the last six months (that is since the present governor came into office), was only 95, with an average of about 310 prisoners; that is, about one punishment during the six months to three prisoners.

Want of punishment cells removed from the other part of the prison.

If every prison were provided with one or two light cells away from the other part of the prison, and where no one could be heard by the other prisoners (though, of course, there should be the means of communicating with an officer), I believe that the stoppage of food and the use of dark cells and handcuffs, and of all other objectionable kinds of punishment, might be discontinued.

Other rules regarding criminal prisoners.

9. The other rules regarding criminal prisoners, viz., those relating to cleanliness, early rising (by which all are required to be up by six o'clock, both in winter and summer), lighting, clothing, visits of the officers, including those of the chaplain and surgeon, visits of friends of prisoners, exclusion of forbidden articles, registers, and

IV. SCOTLAND.

contracts, are all now in general operation, except in the lock-up houses and in some of the other small prisons; few of the lock-up houses being as yet in a proper state either as respects the observance of the rules or the nature of the building.

Civil prisoners.

10. *Civil Prisoners.*—The rules respecting debtors and other civil prisoners are now in general operation, although there is much difficulty in enforcing those relating to order and cleanliness.

Few willing to work.

Few debtors are found willing to work, although more consent to do so than formerly.

Smoking abolished.

The habit of smoking, which is at once expensive (and therefore improper to be indulged in by debtors) and an annoyance to the whole prison, has, by the present

Drinking reduced.

rules, been entirely suppressed; and drinking, which used formerly to be carried to such an extent as to cause much intoxication, has been greatly reduced, though fermented liquor, in certain quantities, is still permitted.

Rule at the Edinburgh prison.

At Edinburgh a rule has been adopted which has been found to work well, by which the drinking of fermented liquors is confined to the dinner hour, when no stranger is allowed to be present; and it has been found that this restriction has much diminished the quantity consumed, as will be seen by referring to the evidence of the keeper of the debtors' prison, page 78.

Number of debtors much smaller than formerly.

Owing to the abolition of imprisonment for small sums (except in cases of bastardy and some others), and to the facilities which are now given for the speedy liberation of such debtors as have acted honestly, and are willing to surrender their property to their creditors, the number of debtors in prison has greatly diminished. During the last twelvemonths the average number of civil prisoners in the 10 largest prisons, including some revenue prisoners and persons in confinement until they can find security to keep the peace, has been only 66; whereas at Glasgow alone there used to be sometimes more than 100 debtors.

It would much simplify the management of the prisons if confinement for debt were wholly restricted to those cases in which there has been reckless extravagance with other people's property, or fraud and dishonesty; and if all distinction between the treatment of such prisoners and that of ordinary offenders were done away with.

Health of prisoners.

The general health of the prisoners during the twelvemonth just ended has been good, and in many cases the health is believed to have been better than the inmates would have enjoyed had they been out of prison. There has been a remarkable exemption from fever and other epidemic diseases, even when these have been prevalent in the neighbourhood; but as a general rule, it is chronic rather than acute disorders which are found to the greatest extent in prisons.

In the 10 chief prisons, with an average of rather more than 2000 inmates, the number of deaths has been 30, and the number of removals or liberations from sickness 56. Estimating the latter at one-half the number of deaths, the whole number of deaths may be put down at 58, or rather less than 3 per cent. on the average number of inmates; and the average time which each prisoner has been off work from sickness during the whole year has been rather less than 7 days, which is less, I believe, than among many communities out of prison.

Monthly medical examination.

I some time ago suggested that a monthly medical examination of the prisoners should be made at Glasgow (with a view to the subsequent adoption of the plan elsewhere), but various causes delayed its commencement. Within the last few months, however, it has been brought into operation as respects all prisoners in confinement for three months or upwards, the class for which it is most required, and to which I thought it might be restricted, at least in the first instance. The record shows clearly the state of each prisoner's health from time to time, while the summary affords a view of the general health of this class of prisoners.

In the introduction of the plan, and the arrangement of the details, Dr. Gibson, the surgeon of the prison, and Mr. Brebner, the governor, gave their zealous assistance and co-operation.

As I consider the arrangement very desirable for general adoption, I will describe the mode of proceeding, so as to facilitate its introduction elsewhere.

Every prisoner, on his admission, who is either untried or sentenced to confinement for three months or upwards, is carefully examined as to weight, muscular firmness, pliancy of limb, and general health, and the result is duly registered; and thenceforward, on a certain day in each month, this examination is repeated; and a

comparison of the result shows at once how far each prisoner's health improves or falls off, while a summary of the entries shows the general health of the prisoners.

The course pursued in the monthly examinations is as follows:—The surgeon and governor, and in case of females the matron also, being stationed at a convenient place, a prisoner is brought from his cell and weighed, and an officer brings the prisoner, with a memorandum of his weight, to the surgeon, by whom or by the clerk the corresponding entry is made in a register; the entries in the previous columns, under the head weight, showing at a glance whether the prisoner is losing or gaining in weight. The surgeon then feels the prisoner's pulse, looks at his tongue, and makes any other examination that suggests itself. The prisoner is then desired to close his arm so as to touch his shoulder with his thumb, and the principal muscle of the arm is then felt to see whether it is hard or soft, and a corresponding entry made under the head muscular firmness. He is then set to run for a short distance, that it may be seen whether he has any stiffness, and on his return his pulse is again felt to ascertain how far it has been excited by his exertion in running; and lastly, an entry is made of the general state of the prisoner's health.

By the time this is completed, the officers will have another prisoner in readiness, with the memorandum of his weight, and the examination proceeds as before.

With practice the examination, though minute, is quickly dispatched, each prisoner occupying on an average less than a minute.

The entries made under the head "muscular firmness," are *f.* for firm, *m.* for middling, and *s.* for soft; those under the head articular rigidity, are *p.* for pliant, *m.* for middling, and *r.* for rigid; and those under the head general health are *g.* for good, *m.* for middling, and *b.* for bad.

One great use of the monthly examination is to draw early attention to cases in which prisoners are losing health and strength where there is no apparent disease, and to any general causes of injury which may exist to the health of the prisoners. In point of fact, since the examination began at the prison of Glasgow, the summaries for the different months have shown a marked improvement in the general state of health.

The following is the summary for the present month, as compared with the summary for March, when the examination was first established:—

Date.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement for 3 Months or upwards.			Muscular Firmness.	Articular Rigidity.	General Health.
	M.	F.	Total.			
1843 March 17 .	85	39	124	Firm . . . . . 79 Middling . . . . 20 Soft 25	Pliant . . . . . 86 Middling . . . . 14 Rigid . . . . . 23 Lame 1	Good . . . . . 94 Middling . . . . 22 Bad 8

Date.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement for 3 Months or upwards.			Increase or Decrease in Weight.				Muscular Firmness.	Articular Rigidity.	General Health.
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.			
1843 June 16.	91	63	154	Increase . .	53	14	67	Firm . . 137	Pliant . . 138	Good . 138
				Decrease . .	32	34	66	Middling . 11	Middling . 6	Middling 10
				Stationary .	3	5	8	Soft . . 5	Rigid . . 7	Bad . . 5
				Not previously weighed.	7	5	12	In Bed . 1	Lame . . 2	
				Grand Total .			153			

In the same book in which the surgeon records the result of the monthly examination, he enters his weekly visits; and the following is an entry of this kind on April 26, 1843.

"The attention of the prison officers having been on the 10th instant, in a special manner, directed to the nature and the allowance of exercise to long sentenced prisoners, which were then in operation, several experiments were instituted with a view to discover whether the means then employed were sufficient, or whether any new method could be devised that might be considered more beneficial, by which the allowance of exercise could be increased without infringing any of the Introductory Rules of prisons. Active exercise (that is, running to the

IV. SCOTLAND.

full extent of the prisoner's ability in the corridors) was satisfactorily tried in several instances with the more juvenile delinquents, with whom it had been found that long confinement was attended with the most pernicious effects, a few months alone, in some cases, being sufficient to produce an inability to move about with the slightest inclination to agility, the usual concomitant of early age, and frequently terminating in a rigidity of the joints of the lower extremities too often productive of permanent lameness. Running having been found so successful in a few instances, came afterwards to be extended to all boys under 17 years of age who were in confinement. * * *

Conduct of prisoners.

Few behave ill.

The general conduct of the prisoners during the year has been very satisfactory as shown to some extent by the number of punishments. Of 15,000 persons confined for greater or less periods in the 10 largest prisons, the conduct of more than 12,500 is reported as good, of more than 1,500 tolerable, and of less than 800 as bad.

Indeed, with every improvement in the regulations of the prisons, the state of the buildings and the qualifications of the officers, the conduct of the prisoners becomes better.

Intelligent and well-disposed officers, who are new to the management of prisoners, are generally surprised at their good conduct; and some of the chaplains have declared that the prisoners were so attentive and respectful, and in many cases grateful, that they found their attendance at the prison among the pleasantest part of their occupation.

Removal of incentives to bad conduct.

Nor when the matter is fully considered, is it really wonderful that the inmates of a well-ordered prison should behave well; for almost all the incitements to misconduct—drink, the cravings of hunger, the applause of bad companions, and the temptations caused by the exposure of property and the chance of the escape of detection—are withdrawn; and in place of these the prisoner has a sufficiency of plain food, which nourishes the body without rousing the passions, clouding the intellect or weakening the moral feelings; is warmly clad and well sheltered; is supplied with work, which is good both for body and mind; is treated with justice and kindness, yet with firmness; is furnished with books, or if he be unable to read and write, receives instruction; and is visited by an earnest yet mild and intelligent chaplain, who calls the best principles of his nature into action. And as very few, indeed, are devoid of good, if there be skill to draw it forth and to keep the bad in abeyance, it is not difficult to account for the fact, gratifying and hopeful as that fact is, that under even tolerably good management the conduct of the majority of the prisoners is orderly, contented, and respectful, and often even affectionate.

The evidence in almost all the reports on the different prisons is confirmatory of the good conduct of the prisoners.

Reports from chaplains and surgeons

The arrangement for having periodic reports to the County Boards, from the chaplains and surgeons, has been extended, though it is not yet general. As an example of an excellent report from a chaplain I would refer to that of the chaplain of the Glasgow prison, page 19, which contains a great deal of important information, such as falls within the special province of a chaplain to collect, with many valuable suggestions as to the best mode of performing the duties of a prison chaplain.

Efforts to restore prisoners to society.

Much effort is made by some of the keepers, matrons, and chaplains to assist prisoners in their restoration to society, when they have not respectable friends, and in obtaining situations for them, and also in keeping up a certain amount of superintendence over them after liberation; but little can be accomplished compared with that general and systematic provision, which is wanted for those who are willing to work, and to submit to the rules of a properly regulated institution, until they have established a good character, and obtained ordinary employment. On these subjects I would refer to the reports on the prisons of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cupar, Hamilton, and Wigton.

I mentioned in my last Report, that the governor of the Edinburgh prison always keeps a list of prisoners about to be liberated, with a view of making inquiries as to their prospects, and when possible of assisting them. He has improved the form of this list, and a copy of it as now used will be found at page 75.

Reformed prisoners.

It is consolatory to know that even with all the difficulties now existing in the sudden transition from the prison to the world at large, there are many persons committed for offences even indicating habits of crime, and who have not respectable friends, who are nevertheless safely returned to society, and who become useful and respectable members; for instances in this Report, I refer to the account of

the prison of Glasgow, page 24, to that of Edinburgh, page 76, and to that of the prison of Nairn, page 68.

In the Report on the prison of Glasgow, it will be seen that a large number of boys appear to have been rescued from crime, partly by the exertions of some teachers of Sunday schools, who kindly took a certain degree of superintendence of them, after their liberation from prison.

I know one case of a prisoner who was once a thief, a drunkard, and a prostitute, having been redeemed and restored to respectability. This young woman has now been three years in one situation, and her mistress speaks highly of her conduct.

Some persons who are sent to prison, in Scotland at least, are, in my opinion, much fitter for a workhouse, or lunatic asylum.

Some inmates of prisons fitter for a workhouse or lunatic asylum.

Not again to speak of the many orphan children to be found in the prisons, and who have to all appearances been brought to crime, merely in consequence of society having made no provision for them, and who ought to be at an industrial school, instances will be seen by referring to the Report on the prison of Edinburgh, page 74, of an old man of 83, and of a half blind paralytic woman being committed for begging; and that in a country where begging must often be the only resource.

In the accounts also of the prisons of Hamilton and Elgin, will be found a description of two idiot boys who had been sent to prison, both of whom had been sadly neglected, and one indeed, there was reason to fear, cruelly treated by his parents. The case at Elgin is interesting as well as melancholy, from the extraordinary dangers to which the boy, from his want of intelligence, had exposed himself.

When a country has provided a proper refuge for the distressed and helpless, and for those who are able and willing to work but who cannot get employment, it has a full right, and, in my opinion, would act wisely to put an entire stop to public begging, and to the exposure of lunatics and idiots in the streets and highways; but when no effectual provision of the kind exists, it seems to be of very doubtful justice and humanity to send persons thus trying to gain assistance to prison.

While, however, there are many who should not, in my opinion, be sent to prison at all, and while there are others, of those who return to prison, who might have been prevented from falling into crime again, if there had been a refuge for them to go to for a time, after leaving prison, there are others again, as I have before stated, who are wholly unfit for self government, and who should be placed permanently under control. Some striking instances of this will be found in the Report on the prison of Newcastle, page 91, and in that of Perth, page 58. By the first reference it will be seen that at my last visit to Newcastle, there was a man in prison who had been committed not fewer than 31 times for assaults, besides six times for other offences, and who yet, when in prison, and not exposed, consequently, to the temptations of drink, was described as civil, obliging, and hard-working.

Others who should be kept constantly under control.

The extent to which crime is propagated through whole families has often been noticed in my Reports, and in the present Report some striking cases are given at pages 26, 31, 36, and 51.

Crime in families.

A strong check would be afforded to this shocking spread of evil, by obliging parents to pay the cost of their children's maintenance in prison.

Parents should be compelled to pay cost of their children's imprisonment.

A good deal of evidence will also be found in this Report, like that in my second Report, as to the general nature of the offences, for which most of the commitments to the different prisons are made, and as to the chief causes of crime. I would refer, on this subject, to the accounts of the prisons of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Dumbarton, Hamilton, Lanark, Greenock, Inverness, Elgin, Banff, Dundee, Cupar, and Perth.

Most common offences and chief causes of crime.

It will be seen by these references, that the chief kinds of offence are petty thefts and assaults; and that the principal causes, in the opinion of the governors, chaplains, and others who give evidence, are, first, the want of proper training and education generally; second, the want of a provision for orphans; third, drink; and fourth, great poverty; and that of these the most powerful immediate cause is drink; though it must be borne in mind that drunkenness, while it assists in producing some of the other causes, is in turn often produced by them.

IV. SCOTLAND.

The chaplain of the Dumfries prison says,—

Neglect of Children.

"There is at present a band of about 20 boys in the town (two of whom are now in prison) who I believe depend almost entirely on begging and petty thefts for a living. In most cases their parents are either dead or are heedless of the welfare of their children, and quite neglect them. I consider neglect of children, want of employment, and drunkenness, to be the chief causes of crime in this neighbourhood."

The chaplain of the Dumbarton prison states it as his belief that, "owing to the insufficient provision for education at Dumbarton, many young persons are now growing up in ignorance and bad habits, who will almost necessarily fall into crime."

The Greenock prison is to a considerable extent filled by children left in a state of neglect, frequently in consequence of the death of the father, by accidents incidental to the sea. Among other cases, in the present Report will be seen, at page 53, one of two brothers, both under 12 years of age, and apparently intelligent lads, who, under proper training, might be made useful members of society. Their father, who was a watchman on the quay, was drowned about five years ago, and their mother is given to drinking. They are not learning any trade, and generally go about gathering sticks. They have both been in prison before. There are three others in the family, one of whom is only six years old.

The chaplain of the Inverness prison says, "I find that many of the boys who are sent to prison are either the children of widowed mothers, or that their fathers have deserted both them and their mothers."

The chaplain of the Glasgow prison says, (page 23)—

"Of the youthful criminals of both sexes, nine out of ten are without one or both parents, or have deserted their parents' home, or have been driven to crime by them. I have not known more than three or four cases where the culprits were living under the roof of religious and moral parents, and had received a good education, where they have fallen into a course of crime."

The following is the history of a girl in the Glasgow prison, who is a member of a family of six children already referred to, all of whom appear to have been brought up in habits of crime; though the governor of the prison describes them as naturally amiable and docile. Their ages vary from 10 to 18. All have been in prison, and some of them several times; and last February five out of the six were in prison together.

"My sister A. is in this prison now; she is a convict; she is only 13. My twin-sister is in the General Prison at Perth for 18 months. I have three brothers; all have been in this prison. The oldest is 15; he is working decently now. I do not mind the age of the youngest; he is quite a child. I have one sister doing well; she works at the mills. My little sister A. came in two years ago, when I was in prison for my first offence; she was sentenced to 60 days. After the end of her term she stayed several months as a voluntary prisoner. Then came the order for all the free prisoners to be turned out; my poor sister went with them. I gave her some of my clothes when she went out. In less than a month I heard she had been taken up, and was again in the prison on charge of stealing some linen off a green. She was tried, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. I am now working very hard to get something for my sister when she goes away, and to buy some clothes for myself when I leave. I shall have earned 1*l.* by over-work when to-night comes. I get up at four, and sometimes three in the morning. Except at the time when my sister was sentenced, when I took bad, and could not work so hard at the weaving, I have made 5*d.* a-week regularly by over-work; I have learned everything here. I have never been under punishment since I was in here. I have no father; my mother does not set me a good example; I have no friend to look to, no friend to care for me; and when I leave here, and go among my old acquaintances, I know I must get into evil again."

Want of education.

It will be seen that the chaplain of the Glasgow prison states, page 20, that three-quarters of the youthful criminals of the city population are found, on their admission to prison, to be totally illiterate.

Of 12,800 prisoners, examined on admission, in the 10 largest prisons in Scotland, during the last year, 2570 could not read or write at all, and only 804 could read and write well; while the number who had learned more than mere reading and writing, was only 99.

A case is mentioned in the Report on the prison of Dundee, page 35, of a man in confinement for taking part in a riot about wages, who after reading an article in "Chambers's Journal," on the duty of obeying the laws, which the governor lent him, declared, that if he had read that paper a few months sooner, he should not then have been in prison.

The chaplain of the Glasgow prison says, page 23,

Drunkenness.

"Of the many thousands annually imprisoned, I think it would not be possible to find 100 sober criminals in any one year. Even the youngest of them learn this ruinous vice, and, when they live by thieving, swallow astonishing quantities of whisky. One boy, not above 16, an habitual pickpocket, told me that he often drank 12 glasses of whisky a-day; that such a quantity was common to most of them when they could get it, and that, instead of rendering him unfit for thieving, it only made him bolder and more expert; 'For,' said he, 'he had no fear then, and thought nobody saw him.'"

Miserable condition of many criminals.

He states also that, "there are multitudes of prisoners who never were beyond the verge of poverty, who scarcely ever knew the comforts of a home, or were certain of the supply of their daily wants by any means save plunder."

General Prison.

I have not given a detailed account of the General Prison because I join in the Report on this prison which appears in the Annual Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons; but I visit the prison both as a member of the Board and as Inspector; and I have the satisfaction of saying that it is in a state of progressive improvement under the present governor, and that the female department, in which there has from the first been a skilful, zealous, and efficient head, is already in a very creditable state.

Good example of warders.

At the General Prison several of the warders have placed part of their earnings in the savings' bank; and it will be seen by the report on the Edinburgh Prison that several of the warders there are members of total abstinence societies. Such examples must be beneficial to the prisoners, and must increase the moral influence of the officers.

Useful table.

In the report on the prison of Dundee, page 36, will be found a useful table showing the exact quantity of different articles of food which is required for a given number of prisoners.

School of Industry at Perth.

A School of Industry, similar in many respects to that at Aberdeen, described in my last Report, though on a smaller scale, has been opened at Perth. An account of it is given at page 59.

Shelter at Edinburgh.

A small shelter also for destitute females has recently been established at Edinburgh; a description of which will be found at page 78.

Northumberland and Durham.

Northumberland and Durham.—During the year a large new wing to the Durham prison has been commenced, and one or two new lock-up houses have been put up in this county. Owing, however, to difficulties in procuring a good site and other causes, the intended new prison at Berwick has not been begun; and in the meantime that which I have always apprehended at this prison has taken place, though happily not with the disastrous consequences which might have followed. It will be seen, by reference to the account of the prison, that the place has been on fire, though, owing to the prompt assistance given by the magistrates, police, and inhabitants generally, the fire was soon got under, and no one was burnt.

Berwick prison.

Prison of Newcastle.

The prison of Newcastle remains in the same state as heretofore, being both insufficient in accommodation and on a bad construction.

It will be seen by the governor's evidence, page 91, that in his opinion it is almost certain ruin to a boy's moral character for him, under present circumstances, to be committed to this prison.

Well sunk by prisoners at Durham.

Much of the work at Durham, including the sinking of a well 70 feet deep and 10 feet wide, has been done by the prisoners, and that without the slightest accident. I consider this to be very creditable to the governor, and well worthy of imitation. The conduct of the prisoners employed, as is almost always the case on such occasions, was very good.

Morpeth prison.

The work department at Morpeth continues to be in the same active and efficient state as heretofore.

Observance of prison rules.

The rules of the prisons have been in general operation, and both the health and conduct of the prisoners on the whole good; but much remains to be done

IV. NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

before the discipline can be pronounced to be in a satisfactory state; to the accomplishment of which the want of better buildings is a great obstacle.

Conclusion.

My observation and experience tend every year to confirm me in the belief that the great preventives of crime are good mental, moral, and religious education, (including industrial training), cheap food, good trade, and rational popular amusements, such as singing, athletic games, and those afforded by access to pleasure-grounds, picture-galleries, museums, &c.; with well-ordered workhouses for those persons who are unable, whether from physical or moral causes, to provide for themselves; and an efficient police, a systematic and vigorous administration of the law and well-regulated prisons for such as are proof against all these arrangements for preventing misery and temptation, and for giving innocent pleasures; and who injure others, and disturb the peace of society.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
FREDERIC HILL.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

PRISON OF GLASGOW.*

[Visited July 7th, 1843, and at other times.]

The average number of prisoners during the last year has been nearly 600, which is larger than that of any former year, notwithstanding many removals of prisoners to the General Prison. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the number has lately been on the decrease. The following are the average numbers for the different quarters of the last year:— Number of prisoners.

Quarter ending	30th September, 1842	638 prisoners.
„	31st December, 1842	616 „
„	31st March, 1843	608 „
„	30th June, 1843	530 „

The governor, in his journal, remarks upon this decrease as follows:—

"June 30, 1843.

"The number of commitments have been gradually lessening for some time back; indeed, exactly in proportion as trade revives and employment becomes plentiful the commitments decrease, showing that there are many who in the time of want and depression are driven to commit offences, who are anxious to labour and take advantage of employment when it can be procured."

The Introductory Rules are in full operation with the following exceptions:— Rules.

1. There is no provision for warming parts of the South Prison, and the ventilation of parts of that prison is bad.
2. The chaplain preaches to the female prisoners each week, but only sees them occasionally.
3. Some of the cells used for separate confinement at the South Prison are not in conformity with the provisions of the statute.

The different registers are very neatly kept, and returns and information of all kinds are afforded with much promptness. Registers.

Most of the prisoners are in separate cells, and the others are in classes under superintendence, which, however, is not in all cases constant. At present even those in separate cells have often opportunities of communicating with each other, owing to the employment of the prisoners in cleaning the passages, &c., without their being always under immediate observation, and to the prisoners taking exercise in the corridors without a warder being always present; but this evil is about to be remedied. Separation.

Much is done for the religious instruction of the prisoners, and for their improvement in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Instruction.

The following interesting report on this department has been drawn up by the Rev. George Scott, the excellent chaplain to the prison:— Chaplain's Report.

"The following report embraces a period of two years, commencing with January 1, 1841, and coming down to January 1, 1843. The new Prisons' Act was coming into operation at the commencement of the period, and during these two years a very considerable addition has been made to the efficiency of the means of religious and civil education. There are two chaplains, who are five hours each day with the prisoners, excepting Saturday, when only about two hours are given. In the North Prison two assistants have been granted, who preach twice every Sabbath day. Six discourses, accompanied with the regular form of worship, according to the order of the Established Church, are given in the North, and three in the South Prison. There are two teachers for the males in the North Prison, and the chaplain of the South Prison acts in the capacity of teacher; there are three female teachers in the North Prison, and one in the South Prison. The aggregate amount of the salaries of these chaplains and teachers comes to 512*l.* a-year. My duties are chiefly confined to the males of the North Prison, but I visit the South Prison once a-week, and either Mr. Pollock or I visit the prisons of the suburbs also once every week. I take a general superintendence of the education of the female prisoners, and examine them periodically once a month. Number of chaplains and teachers.

"Without being very sanguine on my entrance upon the duties of chaplain in regard to any very striking results, I still calculated that few would be so utterly lost to all wish or hope of doing well, as not to be more or less under the influence of the common principles and motives that are felt by all possessed of reason or conscience. Upon the whole I have no reason to say that I have been disappointed. With one or two exceptions, I have found none who did not wish to recover from a life of crime, who did not believe it possible if they had the slightest encouragement. With the exception of a few Socialists and one individual who professed to believe 'that he had no soul, and did not wish to have one,' I have found, even in the grossest ignorance, a general belief in the government of God, extending to the conduct of all men, a general acknowledgment of the truth of the Bible, and an almost universal pleasure in becoming acquainted with its contents. General desire to reform.

* A full description of the prison of Glasgow appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated June, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glasgow.

" During the period specified there have been of

Male prisoners in 1841	1,800
Female „ „	1,082
	2,882
Male prisoners in 1842	2,532
Female „ „	1,375
	3,907

Multitudes never beyond verge of poverty.

" Of these there have been individuals of all ranks, from the ruined prodigal of the wealthier classes, reduced to disgrace and punishment by thoughtless follies, to multitudes who never were beyond the verge of poverty, who scarcely ever knew the comforts of a home, or were certain of the supply of their daily wants by any means save plunder. There have been individuals of all degrees of education, from young men who have studied for years at Oxford and Cambridge, to hundreds who never had the advantage of any kind of education. They have been of all ages, from the child of eight or nine years, who are scarcely subjects of criminal discipline, to shameless vagrants of 75 or 80, who were fitter inmates for a workhouse. In point of religious profession it will be seen from the tables that the great majority are beyond the habitual influence of any religious instruction; though many profess to have been regular church-goers, and a small proportion declare that they are, or have been, communicating members of some denomination of Christian believers.

Civil, moral, and religious instruction.

" *Civil, Moral, and Religious Instruction.*—The educational means for instruction have been already mentioned. All the teachers of both prisons teach six hours a-day, and are, so far as I have been able to judge, patient and painstaking, and in not a few instances eminently successful. The books used are ' Chambers's Educational Course,' ' The Edinburgh Sessional School Books,' and the Bible, or New Testament, when the pupils are able to understand them. Writing is taught to all who are above three months in prison, and there are always near 130 in the several prisons learning arithmetic. In addition to this, ten or a dozen in the male prison (North), who show a taste, are always taught drawing. This branch is kept up solely at the expense of the governor, and the specimens produced are often highly creditable to the pupils.

" As to the means of religious instruction, a Bible and Catechism, and a short form of prayers are provided for every cell. This department is wholly under the chaplain (in the male prison especially), and it will be seen that the great majority of prisoners, who can read easily, are led through a regular course of studying the Scriptures, and giving a weekly account of what they read. Almost all the younger and many of the older inmates are in the regular habit of committing to memory, and being examined in the shorter catechism of our church, of repeating psalms and paraphrases, and chapters from Scripture.

Public worship.

" For about half a year after I was appointed only one sermon was delivered in the new North Prison, and all the other prisoners, male and female, were without any form of public worship on the Sunday. From the structure of the wings it seemed possible that a distinct voice could be heard over the whole corridors. The experiment was made and found to succeed. But with seven divisions it was not possible for one chaplain to get over them in less time than as many weeks. At the urgent request of many of the prisoners, and on petition to the Board, two assistants for that part of the duty were granted, and now there are only two divisions without public worship on any Sabbath, and as this blank goes round, this deficiency occurs in any one once only in three weeks.

" I believe that this has been accompanied with good to not a few. To many of the prisoners such kind of instruction was totally new; many seldom went to any church, except out of idle curiosity, or worse motives; many had fallen out of the habit from poverty, or dissipated habits, or bad example. Most of these express the pleasure they feel on the return of the Sabbath, and in the enjoyment of a privilege they never had, or had long relinquished. A good few have expressed their determination to commence or renew habits of church-going, and I am aware of several who, after their liberation, have adhered to their resolution.

Attention secured.

" To ensure attention on the part of all, I announced that, on my weekly rounds of visiting, I would catechise every one of them on the subject of lecture or sermon, and keep a list of the habitually inattentive. In a short time almost every one who could at all understand anything was able to give a more or less accurate account of what was said. Now, not a few of their own accord enter into conversation upon some of the topics treated of, whether I commence the subject or not. I believe there are few congregations of any kind any where to be found, in which a greater average number could show that they had been attending, had understood, and apparently benefited, by what they had heard.

" By lecturing upon passages of Scripture consecutively which were previously known to the hearers, and by using plain language and arguments and illustrations, many of the prisoners have acquired a taste and a knowledge of the Scriptures which they confess they never had before. Several of them, who could scarce read when they entered, and had learned altogether to write, have shown me notes taken down for six or eight months on the subjects brought before them.

" Many of them read a chapter or more evening and morning, and several have always a series of questions to ask on subjects to them of difficulty. In this way many have read through the whole of the Scriptures with more or less profit; and I would be inclined to believe that to be true of more than the half, which some have declared ' that they have read and understood more of the Scriptures than ever they did during their whole lives before.' Many lads utterly illiterate soon manage to spell their way through a plain passage, and I have frequently heard some of these say that ' if they had been taught to read that book, they would never have been there.' A number of married men, fathers of families, have been induced to try to learn. After getting over the first difficulty of learning the letters, they invariably get very found of acquiring the art of reading. One such declared to me that he would ' willingly stop other eight months to be able to read that book;' and dozens have declared in reference to the education they receive, that they believe ' their imprisonment was the best thing ever happened them.'

Appreciation of instruction by prisoners.

" I have the names of a good few who, when they entered the prison, could neither read nor write. Within half a year several of these have repeated every week long passages of Scripture, and have written letters to their friends, which, deficient though they were in orthography and correctness of diction, were at least very legible and intelligible. When it is stated that none of the teachers of the North Prison can give above five or six minutes every day to any one pupil, it proves that they are

doing their duty, and that the boys are not generally more deficient than the average of society. Among those who are farther advanced in their education several regularly volunteer to repeat every week from three or four to seven or eight psalms or paraphrases, or a long chapter of the Bible, in addition to the ordinary small task requested of them.

"Two fatuous lads, who would almost anywhere have been declared incapable, have learned to read with ease, and one of them, now in prison, has committed to memory nearly the whole of the catechism. Only one boy, in the whole of my experience, has positively refused to learn to read, and only one absolutely declined to commit such tasks as I have prescribed. * * *

Habitual prisoners.

"There is one class of prisoners, however, very exemplary in all these respects, of whom little good can be expected, while they are sent out after their term of imprisonment, and left to themselves. These are the band of regular pickpockets, who have no home, and no character, and no regular employment. They are so frequently in prison that they know the rules of the place thoroughly well, and are so well aware of the consequences of openly breaking them, that they are perfectly correct in keeping them. They are as industrious as any others, and learn willingly whatever the chaplain or teachers require them. But it would seem that a good few of them comply with this as a kind of purgatorial penance, which it is wise to bear with the best grace they can. Several of these, who have read most of the Bible, learned all the Catechism, and a great part of the Psalms, have returned to their thieving habits the moment they got without the prison gates, and have been in the hands of the law before they were two hours at liberty. Yet I have heard the worst of even these declare, with obvious sincerity, that it was only necessity that compelled them. If they had employment, or any one to take them by the hand, I am certain, of some of them, that they would willingly forsake a life in which they confess they feel no pleasure, except when they are drunk.

TABLES.

I. *State of Education on Entrance.*

1. Well educated	28
2. Moderately	466
3. Read indifferently	1031
4. Nearly illiterate	1102
5. Illiterate	882
	3509

II. *Religious Habits.*

1. Communicants, or who had once been so	134
2. Regularly at church, as they profess	235
3. Occasionally; the habit given up	1073
4. Very seldom in church; never in the habit of going	411
5. Altogether destitute of such habits	1656
	3509

III. *Religious Denominations.*

1. Church of Scotland	922
2. Dissenting bodies	335
3. Church of England	332
4. Roman Catholics	624
5. Socialists	19
6. Would not say, or did not know	1277
	3509

In addition to these there were 3 Jews, 2 Millennarians, and 2 Mormonites, or Latter Day Saints.

IV. *Ages, &c.*

1. Under 15 years	436
2. From 15 to 30	2513
3. From 30, and above	560
	3509
4. Orphans, or deserted	591
5. Without father	624
6. Without mother	402
7. Married	193
8. Unmarried, but of age	1699
	3509

V. *Causes of Crime.*

1. Drunkenness and bad company	2110
2. Poverty and idleness	1104
3. Discontent and revenge	116
4. Covetousness alone	21
Unknown	158
	3509

VI. *Under Education, Civil, Moral, and Religious.*

1. Learning to read		907
1. Of these illiterate	610	
2. Read a little	297	
2. Writing, always about 150, so that in the year about		600
3. Arithmetic, always nearly 130, in the year		420

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Glasgow.*

4. Learning Catechism, Psalms, chapters of the Bible, &c. . . 872
5. Studying the Scriptures, and other religious books, and giving an account of their reading 1360
6. The rest, who were either too well educated to be put to any systematic course, or too old to be asked to try to learn anything 470

"In the above tables an approximation to the truth of educational and criminal statistics is all that is pretended;—absolute accuracy it is almost impossible, in the circumstances, to obtain. For instance, when 134 are marked as being communicants, not more certainly than one-fifth or one-sixth of these were so when they were committed to prison. Many confessed that they had been regularly in communion in the country, but had never communicated with any congregation in Glasgow, and had fallen altogether out of religious habits. A similar remark must be made in regard to those set down, by their own account, as regular church-goers. When asked what church they attended, many either hesitated, or named a clergyman who had been dead or removed several years. The same remark might be made in regard to the tables noting the causes of crime. In almost every case there is a wish, on the part of the criminal, to throw the blame anywhere except upon himself. Drunkenness, bad company, poverty, seem to be conventional answers, and the criminals appear to suppose that they are palliations or excuses for much of their own evil deeds.

"I. In regard to the first table: of those well educated five had received a regular university education, either in England or Scotland. All of them had ruined the fairest professional prospects, and frustrated all the efforts of their friends to benefit them, by habits of thoughtless extravagance, and love of low dissipation. Three of them were private soldiers, one had been in commercial employment, and one had once been an ordained clergyman.

"Those classed under the head 'moderately educated' could read with understanding any book of ordinary literature in English, could write, and had more or less knowledge of arithmetic. In

Drunkenness.

almost every case the original cause of crime was drunkenness, and immoral habits contracted by frequenting taverns. Many young men, common tradesmen, confessed that they spent in these houses more than 20*l.* annually for many years. Several have said that they have thrown away in one night (Saturday) the whole of their week's wages, amounting to 20*s.* or 30*s.* Hence they are driven to starve or steal, or carry their best clothes to the pawn-shop, and go about in rags till they lose all self-respect.

"Most of those classed under the head 'reading with difficulty' might have been as properly ranked under the next, 'nearly or totally illiterate.' If Scotchmen, I found, in general, that they had been at school in their youth, but had neither the inclination nor the means afterwards to improve or retain what had been communicated. Of adult Scotchmen it is very rare to meet, even in prison, with any who had not received a moderate parish school education. The case is very different now

Want of education.

with a great many of the youthful criminals of the city population. Of these three fourths, when they first come to prison, are totally illiterate. The great proportion of the adults of this class were Irishmen, with a few English labourers, who had been working at the railway. Taking the two last classes as one, it will be seen that the illiterate, though it is to be hoped the far smallest part of the general community, contribute two-thirds to the whole number of prisoners.

"The gross ignorance of many of these was very deplorable. Almost all had heard the name of God, but many knew nothing of his character, or of their responsibility to him. A good few had never heard of the creation of the world, or of the original or present condition of man. They had never heard, or they knew nothing of a Saviour. I put questions in every form, and made use of every name and character by which he is known, and it appeared that none of the names had ever reached their ears, or that their minds had never attached any idea to the words. More than one, when asked, 'Who was the first man?' replied by asking 'Was it God?' Many had no knowledge of a future state of existence at all, or of a resurrection, let the question be put in any shape. One lad, about 18, who had been taught in prison, declared that 'he had no soul, and did not wish to have one.' His parents were dead; he had never been in any church; he had no home, but lived in some of the low lodging-houses in the lanes or closes off the high street; he had never learned any trade, and declared doggedly that he had, and wished to have, no means of living but plunder.

"Those who get into the confidence of criminals, in durance, are shocked to find that a belief, or pretended belief in fatalism, or predestination is held by not a few, as a justification of every enormity of vice or crime of which they are guilty. One boy, not above 12, asked me, with evident sincerity, if 'God could not have killed the devil?' But the justification is generally put in such a shape as this, 'It had to be. If it was a step I must take, how could I avoid it?' One confirmed thief, who has since been banished, coolly excused himself from making the slightest efforts at reforming himself, or from praying to God, on the plea, 'That if God had ordained everything from eternity, it was in vain for man to try to change that determination, to attempt to reform himself, or to be anything but what he was.' One individual, of respectable education, who once moved in creditable society, was so possessed with this monstrous fallacy, that every time I visited him he puzzled himself with the sophistical delusion, and argued upon it. I gave him Edwards 'On the Freedom of the Will' to study, which he seemed to understand. But, though his objections were silenced, he stuck by his excuse. Instead of reasoning metaphysically with such minds, I have found it far more effectual to come over them in some universal principle of conscience, or plain matter of fact, which appeals at once, and unanswerably to their common sense.

Few persons with religious habits criminals.

"II. From the results of this table it is gratifying, in one point of view, to find what a very small proportion of criminals come from the ranks of those who have taken upon them the obligations of the Christian profession, or who avail themselves regularly of the instruction of the Sabbath. Even that small proportion, I have no doubt, would be greatly diminished, were it possible to get at accurate statistics of church-going. At present I have no hope of carrying out some schemes which seem practicable and beneficial. I have no doubt, however, that a rigid and accurate inquiry would reduce these numbers ten times, and that, in the case of the remainder, it is only a temporary lapse from which they recover, and are the better for the penal discipline, except in a very few cases, where they become desperate, and totally abandoned. At the same time, it is lamentable to contemplate how many thousands there are who, from poverty, can not or will not attend any church, though they once did regularly, or who, from the inadequacy of the means of religious superintendence, never

Very few ever seen by a clergyman.

see the face of a clergyman of any denomination, on any occasion, in their houses. Of the many thousands set down in this Report, I have good reason to believe that not one in three hundred ever conversed with an ordained clergyman in their lives, or have ever been brought into contact with him

in any shape connected with the character of a religious instructor. Still many of these represent themselves as connected with some church, and attending occasionally when they can, or regret that they have not the means of doing as they would wish in this respect.

"III. In this table the proportion of Catholics is very great, when it is considered that they do not form much above a sixth of the population of the city. An explanation may be given, which, to a certain extent, takes off the slur which would otherwise fall upon the mass of the Glasgow Irish. During the period comprehended, three infantry regiments, all lately returned from foreign service, and, to a great extent, composed of Irish, lay in the barracks, great numbers of whom were always in prison, for drunkenness and other breaches of military discipline. Of the military prisoners more than 200 were Catholics. During the first year the railway labourers, most of whom were Irish, also contributed to swell the amount, so that, considering the general poverty of the Irish population in Glasgow, they do not contribute more criminals to fill our cells than an equal number of the population equally poor. I must also add that, since the total abstinence has become common, a sensible diminution from that portion of the community is very visible. The first remark, also, applies to the high numbers of the church of England. About the half of these are from the two barracks, and the floating and non-resident population. This remark does not apply to the present and last cavalry corps lying in the barracks. Months have past without one of them being in prison, and I never saw more than two of them confined at one time.

Effect of total abstinence.

"With regard to the Socialists, a good few confessed that they had once attended their hall of science, but had seen the bad tendency of their doctrines, and left them in disgust. * * * *

"IV. In regard to the ages of criminals, it will be seen that, under 15, the proportion of male prisoners to the females is more than three to one, on the average of a great number of years. From that age to 30 and upwards the proportion is much nearer an equality, though the females, during a number of years, are more numerous, sometimes strikingly so. During the last two years, however, the proportion of adult females has again fallen considerably. Of the youthful criminals of both sexes, nine out of ten are without one or both parents, or have deserted their parent's home, or have been driven to crime by them. I have not known more than three or four cases, when the culprits were living under the roof of religious and moral parents, and had received a good education, where they have fallen into a course of crime. The proportion of the married in both sexes is not one in twenty, and very few of these are habitual criminals.

Proportions of males and females.

Youthful criminals.

Few criminals married.

"V. *Causes of Crime.*—Though a number of causes are specified, drunkenness is the prolific source of most of the crimes in Glasgow. Of the many thousands annually imprisoned I think it would not be possible to find 100 sober criminals in any one year. Even the youngest of them learn this ruinous vice, and, when they live by thieving, swallow astonishing quantities of whisky. One boy, not above 16, a habitual pickpocket, told me that he often drank 12 glasses of whisky a-day, that such a quantity was common to most of them, when they could get it, and that, instead of rendering him unfit for thieving, it only made him bolder and more expert; 'For,' said he, 'he had no fear then, and thought nobody saw him.'

Causes of crime drunkenness.

"There are above 3000 public-houses, and taverns, and spirit-shops in the city and suburbs. Taking everything into the account, it cannot be too high an average to suppose that about 400*l.* is annually spent in each for drink. It would be a lamentable fact to be compelled to suppose so high an average as 100,000 of the population of Glasgow to be habitual frequenters of such places, and that each of these spends more than 10*l.* a-year there. We are compelled, however, to come to such a conclusion; and it is not difficult, though lamentable, to believe that something towards 1,000,000*l.* of hard-earned wages is thus ruinously thrown away by the poorer and laborious classes. It is in the worst of these places that all the profits of thieving are thrown away, and it is considered disgraceful and unpardonable in any of the set to be frugal or economical, while they have a penny of their wicked gains. Till some strong measures are taken to put down, or reduce to better order a great number of these worst nurseries of vice and crime, the best correctionary discipline of a prison can do little in diminishing the growing amount of the evil.

"While the unconfirmed and less abandoned criminals are in prison, they are under as salutary influences as it is easy to conceive capable of bringing to bear on them. They are as sensible of the ruin and misery of banishment, or an early and wretched death before them, as any reasoning could make them. Many go out determined to repent and reform, they seek employment, find suspicions everywhere against them, and cannot succeed. They are beset by their old associates, who are willing to feast them in the meantime, and all their resolutions of amendment are forgot. I know more than 20, of whom at first I had reason to think well, and whom a little encouragement would have saved, become, after two or three imprisonments, totally abandoned to a course of criminality, out of which they found no possibility of escaping of themselves. Many of these hopeless victims of vice are wasted and broken down in constitution, and *overlook* 50 by the time they have reached 25.

Desire to reform.

Want of provision for liberated prisoners.

"In the class of boys many hundreds, who came in totally illiterate, have received the elements of education, and have been taught to know what duties they owe to God and man; but, when they are liberated, most of them, instead of having any opportunity of putting in practice the instructions they have received, are thrown back into circumstances which fatally counteract the whole. Few of them have any opportunity of opening a book till they are brought back, when they have forgot most of what they had learned, and the task of instruction has to be recommenced with less hope of benefit than at first.

"At one time we had more than a dozen of boys who had been some time in the House of Refuge. It is only doing justice to that institution to say that their education had been faithfully attended to. But considering their circumstances and former habits, unless there are some means taken to provide them with situations after they have learned some trade there, it cannot be reasonably expected by the most sanguine friends of that establishment, that such friendless boys will be able to fight their way to a good character and to independence, unless they are taken by the hand, and kept right by a vigilant patronage. A good few of these unfortunate youths have gone from us with the express determination of doing well. They have begged for employment, they have tried to enlist, they have sought to get to sea, and have been disappointed in all. When brought back for a new crime you cannot reason with them effectually, or appeal to any principle which they must feel. They reply with too much truth, 'What can I do? I have tried everything, and nobody will give me work; I cannot starve, and must steal.' Several, of whose desire to do well I have no doubt, have said that they went about for days in search of employment in vain, and have been driven to commit some crime just to be sent back to the comfort and shelter of the prison. Till some intermediate stage, in shape of a house of industry or similar institution, be provided to give employment and encourage-

Offences committed to obtain admission to prison.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glasgow.

ment to such helpless outcasts, all the moral discipline and instruction of houses of refuge and prisons, even could this be made sevenfold more efficient, must in a great many of such cases be utterly thrown away.

Progress in education.

"VI. In regard to education, when it is considered that the teachers have, according to the rules of the separate system, to go from cell to cell, and can only give a few minutes to each every day, it cannot be expected that such progress can be made as if they were in classes for a number of hours with the teacher. Most of the illiterate, besides, are of a class where their mind was never brought to think on the advantages of education, or to appreciate it in the slightest. Yet, with all these disadvantages, it is encouraging to find what progress the great majority really make. Many hundreds who would never otherwise have had any probable chance of knowing the letters of the alphabet, have been taught to read the Bible. Many of them have begged and received Bibles on their liberation, and declared their determination to attend Sabbath and other schools.

Benefit of superintendence after liberation.

"For about a year and a half I have been in communication with a number of the Sabbath-school teachers, who willingly offered to call upon such liberated prisoners as expressed a desire for instruction. About 100 names of boys have been sent to these gentlemen; and it is a remarkable and encouraging fact, that so far as I remember, not one of these who accepted of the offer has returned as a culprit. * * *

Good effects of house of refuge, and of good discipline and instruction in prison.

"To account for this drain from the mass of youthful criminals, we must take into calculation the two houses of refuge for boys and girls, now in partial operation. Hundreds are there finding not only shelter but instruction, and encouragement to look forward to a respectable and useful life, who would otherwise have been now swelling the ranks of crime. Something considerable may also fairly be ascribed to the increased efficiency of the discipline and instruction under which the youthful culprits are brought while in prison. A casual visitor will not see the activity and animation of large classes for moral training, but if he go over the whole establishment he will always find six or seven instructors silently at work during the best hours of the day, quietly communicating knowledge to hundreds who would never otherwise have learned anything good. Some of this labour is undoubtedly thrown away; but that man must have little faith in the power of truth, and in the possibility of reform, who will not believe that much good must be done, and much evil prevented or corrected. I do not hesitate to say that there is to be found in the cells of Glasgow prison as fair an average desire for the acquisition of knowledge and some of the better elements of right feeling, as exist among the children of other classes of the community. It is too true, that much of this moral culture turns out in the end to be only a hothouse fostering; but this is to be charged on the blighting influences to which the subjects of it are exposed after they go forth, and not upon the inefficiency of the system, or the nature of the education communicated.

Peculiar difficulties of female prisoners after liberation.

"In this respect the female prisoners are much more helpless, and more to be pitied than the males, though, in reality, there is much less sympathy shown, and much less help given. The suspicions of their sincerity of repentance and desire of amendment are stronger, and the barriers which suspicious precaution has cruelly erected in the way of their return to the paths of virtue and honesty are so formidable, that with them to be successful the determination must be heroic, and the self-denying perseverance proof against all discouragement. Yet even among these, any one with the kinder sympathies of the heart must see the capable elements of a better nature. When necessity drives them, back their teachers say that the worst are ashamed to look their instructress in the face, who had taught them better principles and better hopes. * * * *

Desire for instruction.

"With regard to the other particulars of this Table few remarks are necessary. About 1000 males, and half as many females, who could not write their names, and were never taught the use of a pen, are regularly instructed in writing and arithmetic. Many of both sexes have made most respectable progress, and write intelligible and sensible letters to their friends. On the introduction of arithmetic as a branch of instruction by way of favour to ten or a dozen, the application for slates and books became so numerous, that the numbers more than doubled every few weeks, till they amounted in both prisons to nearly 200. A great many have wrought all the questions in Grey's Arithmetic. * * *

Amount of instruction given.

"In point of reading and giving account of passages of the Bible, in committing that and catechisms to memory, I believe that more is done this way every day and every week by our prisoners than by any equal number of the community of any rank, in any parish in the kingdom. It may be true that not a few do all this as one of the necessary duties of the place, from which they derive little real pleasure or profit, and do not design to follow it up or expect any benefit from it; but many do it evidently because they feel both and resolve, at least for the time, to live in accordance with what they see are their best interests. With such plain arithmetical facts, it would be the most unreasonable of all scepticism to doubt that much good is daily doing, and much evil prevented; though when the prisoners are set free and lost in the general community, we cannot make even a proximate guess at the accurate statistics of moral and religious benefit conferred.

Library.

"*The Library.*—A considerable addition has lately been made to the library. We have now between 600 and 700 volumes for the male prisoners, and about half as many for the females. A volume is given, at least twice a week, to every one who can read, and they are questioned as to their understanding of the books, and the knowledge acquired. Many have read 100 volumes during their imprisonment. The library is a selection from all departments of literature, comprehending history, travels, religion, morals, the elements of science in a popular shape, as well as some of the miscellaneous and religious periodicals of the day, and a selection of lighter literature to suit all tastes and capacities. From extensive observation of the instruction derived, it is plain to me that the money laid out on this point has been beneficially expended. I know several instances of young men who never had a taste for reading before, acquiring the taste so strongly, as to relish with great delight some of the first authors in the language, and who after their liberation became subscribers to libraries in the city when they got into employment. The great majority of them have had their minds opened to a far wider field of knowledge than ever they had any idea of before; and many in the course of six or twelve months have read more than ever they had an opportunity of doing in all their lives.

General results.

"Upon the whole I have every reason to believe that a considerable amount of good is done, and serious impressions made on the minds of many of the prisoners. Many have said with obvious sincerity, that they thanked God that they had been brought to such a place where they had time to reflect calmly on their past conduct. Under the paternal and judicious management of the governor, every one who observes the rules is treated with sympathy and kindness, and feels that in Mr. Brebner he has a friend and patron. A spirit of cheerfulness and content is almost universal. To a casual visitor unacquainted with the modern improved system of prisons and prison discipline, there is

nothing to remind him of the 'dungeons dark and strong' of former days. Every cell and corridor is kept perfectly neat and comfortable, and well aired. The light task-work in which all are engaged diffuses a cheerfulness over the whole; and the knowledge that they will be paid for their over-work excites a spirit of industry even in the most inert. Many of the destitute hand-loom weavers confessed that they were better fed and clothed and lodged in every respect, than they could manage to be at home, even were they to work sixteen hours a-day.

"A prison is, and must be, a place of coercion and punishment; but as prisons are now wisely and humanely conducted, they have more the character of refuges for repentance and amelioration. They have all the outward appearance of establishments of busy industry, and of moral and religious instruction. * * * *

"Of the whole numbers, a very great proportion who have not formed confirmed habits of criminality, and whose characters are not ruined, return to society, resume an industrious life, and we see them no more. The characters of those who are sent repeatedly to prison, and who have fallen into habits of crime, more or less confirmed, are so damaged, that however sincere and strong are their resolutions of recovering themselves, they have little chance of doing so without the help of others. But while most of these on their liberation are thrown back among their old criminal associates, and often obliged in idleness, and in the midst of such temptations as are sure to await them, to look or struggle in vain for an honest living, we cannot wonder that principles and resolutions should wither fast within them for want of encouragement. As a proof that they desire to escape such temptations, many request to be liberated when the prison opens at six o'clock, before their associates collect to welcome them to liberty and the dram-shop. Many confess that they can never reform while they live in Glasgow; and a good few leave it that they may have a chance of recovery, and we never hear of them more. Of late, many active young men have expressed an eager desire to get to some of our colonies, and I have no doubt they would make very good settlers. It might be a question well worth serious consideration, whether it would not be desirable, in the case of sentences of twelve months and upwards, to give such the option of going out as indentured servants from the very first.

Desire to emigrate.

"*Suicides.*—During the first winter, that of 1840-41, there were six or eight attempts to commit suicide. One only succeeded in the attempt, which he went about with great apparent coolness. He had been leading a very dissipated life, was untried, and had been only one night in prison: he had asked for paper to write a letter, and for some materials for his work, and while they were being brought he suspended himself to the frame of his loom, with his Bible open before him. * * *

Suicides.

"During last winter not a single attempt at suicide was made, nor, so far as I know, ever thought of. The reason of this difference I think is to be found in the heating of the prisons with steam. During the preceding winter the cells were not heated, the season was piercingly cold, and many of the prisoners with weak or shattered constitutions suffered severely, and gave themselves over to despondency. Since the heating apparatus has been introduced there has not been the slightest murmur or complaint on the head of discomfort or cold. I never saw the prisoners more contented and cheerful." * * *

A useful exercise adopted by the female teachers is to set the prisoners to write a list occasionally of all the articles in their cells.

Useful exercise in writing.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good; and latterly there has been a great improvement among the debtors (the class hitherto most complained of), owing to some having left who exercised a mischievous influence over the others, and to those now in confinement no longer passing their time in idleness, but through the example of one of their number, an old soldier, having set to work.

Conduct of prisoners.

The chief offences are climbing up to the windows and speaking to fellow-prisoners.

Chief offences.

In my last Report I mentioned the want of a greater provision for the exercise of prisoners, Although the number of airing-yards has not been increased, much more exercise has been given within the prison walls; and the deficiency, although still existing to a considerable extent, is much less than it was.

Exercise in open air.

The exercise of running which has been introduced has been found very useful in removing stiffness.

Running.

A monthly medical examination has been established at this prison, as described in my General Report, page .

Monthly medical examination.

Some of the facts in the summary of the last monthly examination are embodied in the following evidence, given by Dr. Gibson, the zealous and efficient surgeon to the prison:—

Surgeon's evidence.

"The general health of the prisoners has been very good since I entered on my office, now about nine months ago. I am decidedly of opinion that the prisoners have better health in the prison than they would have if they were out of it; indeed I believe them to be in better health than an equal number of persons, taken at hazard, in any part of the town. This I attribute to the cleanliness, regular habits, and the plain and nutritious food in the prison, and the stated work which the inmates have to perform. Until lately there had been a want of more exercise in the open air; and this want still exists to some extent, but, except in a few instances, not to a degree materially to effect the health of the prisoners. Of 154 prisoners in confinement under sentences for three months or upwards, at the time of my last monthly examination, only 13 had any stiffness of the joints, and of these only one was very stiff; only 16 were at all weak, and only 15 were not in good general health. Of eight deaths which have occurred during the last nine months, seven were cases of prisoners who had been in for a short time, only generally for a few days: the disease in each of these cases having been contracted before admission."

Health of prisoners.

The evidence as to the effect of long periods of imprisonment, in separate cells, on the health and minds of the prisoners, is contradictory to some extent; the chaplain being of opinion that such confinement often produces languor and torpidity of mind and body, while the surgeon and governor think that, as a general rule at least, it has not such an effect. Mr. Brebner's evidence on this subject, and on the general question of the application of the separate system, is as follows:—

Effects of long confinement in separate cells.

"I find that prisoners who are in separate confinement for long periods generally lose strength a little, but do not become languid or torpid in mind, except those who, from constitutional weakness of mind or indolence, do not acquire the power of reading, or do not take pleeaure in their reading and work; and such cases are the exception, and not the rule. I am of opinion, however, as I have

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons.

often stated before, that prisoners in confinement for long periods might, when they have been brought into a good state of mind and feeling, be formed into classes with advantage, under proper superintendence, and with occasional use of the separate cells. I am of opinion also, that, in the case of juvenile offenders, the period of confinement in the separate cells ought to be much shorter than in that of adults."

Glasgow.

Juvenile prisoners.

At the time of my visit there were 59 boys and 40 girls under 17 years of age. Of these 71 had been in before, and 43 of them at least three times; one having been in nine times. 46 of them had lost their father or mother, and 17 were complete orphans; leaving only 38 out of the 99 who had both parents alive.

Respecting these young prisoners the governor observes as follows :—

"The females, for the greater part, attribute their fall from virtue to being left early in life to shift for themselves, in consequence of the poverty or the decease of one or both of their parents. The males, again, for the most part, assign their departure from well doing to bad advice, and frequenting low lodging-houses after being driven from the parental home, or ashamed to return thither.

Effects of short imprisonments.

"It will be observed from the Table of previous imprisonments that the 99 persons included in it have been in prison 320 times (including their present confinement) giving an average of 3·23 times for each individual. This is truly startling, and ought to open the eyes of those who, from a mistaken feeling of sympathy, or humanity, approve of juvenile offenders being sentenced only to short periods of imprisonment. The whole of those included in this Table have been in prison under short sentences, but have they been bettered thereby? They have not; on the contrary they have become, time after time, more and more familiarised with criminal pursuits, and more indissolubly linked with evil companions. Several of them have at length been consigned to long periods of imprisonment; but confirmed bad habits, and a lengthened career of vicious indulgences, unfit them in a great measure for that curative process necessary for complete and permanent reformation; and they have become so accustomed to imprisonment that it has ceased to be a punishment."

Crime in families.

The following extract from the governor's journal, dated February 13, 1843, gives an illustration of the extent to which criminal habits often extend through whole families. If it were calculated how many offences such a family commits, besides those which happen to lead to detection and conviction, the number would be found to be very great, and would show how much crime can be caused by a small number of persons :—

"None have a better opportunity of judging as to the truth of the old maxim, that 'evil communications corrupt good manners,' than those have who are engaged in the conduct and management of prisons; being daily brought into contact with persons of the most varied and opposite dispositions, characters, and propensities, and of almost every grade in crime, from the trembling and abashed culprit, who mourns over his first offence, to the hardened and abandoned felon; but in no case is the truth of the maxim more fully verified than when the whole or the greater part of a family forsake the path of well-doing, and choose a career of crime. Many such cases have I known, but I shall content myself at present with giving only one instance in illustration, and that not because it is the most striking, but simply on account of its being the most recent. It is that of an entire family of six children, having from early youth devoted themselves to a life of crime and plunder, and finally found their way to prison. Five out of the six are at present in confinement for crimes of various degrees of magnitude. Annexed is a list of their names, ages, sentences, and number of times in prison :—

Names.	Ages.	Sentences.	No. of Times in Prison.
E. B.	18	2 years imprisonment.	5 times.
M. B.	18	Ditto ditto.	2 times.
J. B.	16	Untried.	4 times.
A. B.	13½	7 years transportation.	6 times.
D. B.	12	12 months imprisonment.	4 times.
P. B.	10¾	60 days.	2 times.

"The mother of these children I have occasionally seen making inquiries regarding them, and though she herself has never been in confinement, she has all the appearance of being a worthless character. Indeed it cannot be otherwise than that bad example and vicious training must have made them what they are, as the girls are naturally amiable, and the boys tractable and docile.

"Here then is a family habituated to crime almost from infancy upwards, and likely to continue the pests of society, so long as they are permitted to remain in the country, spreading all the while the moral contagion around them: vicious themselves, and causing others to be vicious."

Voluntary prisoners.

In my last Report I mentioned that owing to the prevailing destitution there were nearly 50 voluntary prisoners; but while I expressed my opinion that a prison ought to be open to all who were willing to submit to its discipline, and that indeed it was futile to attempt to exclude any one, seeing that a person, by committing an offence, could always force admission, I stated that I was not aware of any authority for applying the funds of the prison to the support of such prisoners, in the present state of the law. Since then instructions have been issued by the General Board for discontinuing the practice of receiving persons who apply for permission to enter the prison, or of allowing prisoners to remain after their terms of confinement are over.

This order (which the present state of the law appears to have rendered necessary) has produced the consequences which it was reasonable to expect. Of 45 prisoners who were removed, partly under this order and partly in consequence of the prison having some time before its receipt been much crowded, 20 have already returned to prison as offenders (some for serious crimes), 4 are known to be strolling about the streets, and of 10 the subsequent career is as yet unknown.

The following is the entry in the governor's journal in reference to the order in question :—

"26th December, 1842.

"MEMORANDUM in reference to the instructions of the General Board, requiring the dismissal of the voluntary inmates in the Glasgow prison.

"There are 30 of this class at present in the North Prison, viz.—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
North Prison	1	19	20
South Prison	0	10	10
	1	29	30

"The instruction of the General Board will be acted upon in reference to the above with as little delay as possible, but I may be permitted to say that I have doubts of its policy.

"The boy was several months in confinement under sentence, at the expiry of which he requested to be allowed to remain, having no place to go to, his clothes in tatters, and his father a pauper; besides, his health was so broken down that it would have been the height of inhumanity to have turned him out.

"The greater part of the females have also been convicted, but their behaviour while under sentence having been remarkably good, and evincing an earnest desire to amend, they were permitted to remain, on their own earnest entreaty, until situations might be got for them; and places have been got, from time to time, for a number of such inmates. Two of these have been upwards of two years, and several of them one year, in the house as voluntary inmates, subject the whole time to the same restrictions as if under sentence—a fact of itself sufficiently evincing how anxious they are to abandon their former evil habits, and return to the path of rectitude. To turn out these really promising, but houseless and friendless creatures at the present inclement season of the year, is to me a truly painful duty. If any other provision could be made for them it would be all well enough, but in the absence of any such provision what is to be expected but that the greater part of them, from sheer necessity, will be driven to commit fresh offences, and thus find their way back? In illustration of this I may mention that out of 14 females, who in consequence of the crowded state of the prison were turned out in a similar manner a short time ago, the greater part are again in confinement; and I think I am safe in stating, that in almost every instance it was dire necessity, rather than vicious inclination, which led them to the commission of crime—indeed it could not have been otherwise, situated as they were, being without friends and homes, and, what is worse, not having decent clothing, without which it was needless to apply for work." * * *

The governor has prepared the following tables, also on the same subject :—

"TABLE showing the number of individuals previously convicted, but anxious to abandon their former vicious career, who were admitted to the prison of Glasgow, on their own request, during the year 1842, after having been unsuccessful in their endeavours to procure employment, and reduced to the utmost destitution.

	Ages of 21 Persons so admitted.					
	15 Years and under.	21 and above 15.	30 and above 21.	40 and above 30.	50 and above 40.	Total.
Males	..	1	..	..	..	1
Females	1	6	3	6	4	20
	1	7	3	6	4	21

"TABLE showing the number of individuals permitted to remain, on their own earnest entreaty, after the expiry of their sentences, being for the most part new to crime, houseless, friendless, and completely destitute of clothes, without which it would be in vain to apply for work on liberation.

	Ages of 39 Persons so admitted.						
	15 Years and under.	21 and above 15.	30 and above 21.	40 and above. 30.	50 and above 40.	Upwards of 50.	Total.
Males .	1	3	1	1	..	..	6
Females .	4	19	6	1	2	1	33
	5	22	7	2	2	1	39

"*Note.*—As no record was taken of the number of unsuccessful applicants for admission who had never been in confinement before, it is impossible to state, with any degree of certainty, how many there may have been, but I am safe in stating, that there were at least three times as many refused as were admitted.

"TABULAR STATEMENT showing the number of persons whose crimes can be traced to inability to find employment, applicable to the year 1842. Crime caused by destitution.

	Of this number there were, of the following Ages,							
	15 Years and under.	20 and above 15.	30 and above 20.	40 and above 30.	50 and above 40.	60 and above 50.	Upwards of 60.	Total.
Males . . .	22	49	32	10	16	5	..	134
Females . .	6	32	38	29	12	6	1	124
	28	81	70	39	28	11	1	258

"*Note.*—None are included in this Table except those of whom there can be no doubt that it was absolute want, and not inclination which drove them to commit the offences of which they had been found guilty.

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Glasgow.*

"I may here say, as a matter of opinion, that if it could be accurately traced how far inability to find employment has operated in swelling the amount of crime, the result would be fearful, whether as it respects those driven to commit their first offences through the pressure of want, or of those who, though once unfortunate, would willingly relinquish a life of crime for one of well doing, but cannot, through inability to find employment.

"TABLE showing the number of individuals (all females), who, never having been in prison, obtained admission as voluntary inmates; their only remuneration being food, clothing, and shelter, and subject in all respects to the same restrictions as if convicted.

Ages of 19 Persons so admitted.

10 Years.	14 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	26 Years.	27 Years.	30 Years.	31 Years.	38 Years.	40 Years.	50 Years.	Total.
1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	19

Histories of prisoners.

The following notices of the lives of some of the prisoners afford suggestions as to the causes of crime, and tend, with the foregoing matter, to show the necessity of an efficient poor law, which shall afford an asylum to the destitute of all ages, and to the young, proper training also; enforcing, however, to the full extent the legal claim upon parents who are alive and able, if willing, to support their children.

E. B., aged 17. This prisoner is one of the family already mentioned, all the six members of which have been brought up in habits of crime; nevertheless, when in prison, she is industrious and well-behaved.

"My sister A. is in this prison now; she is a convict; she is only 13. My twin-sister is in the General Prison at Perth for 18 months. I have three brothers; all have been in this prison. The oldest is 15; he is working decently now. I do not mind the age of the youngest; he is quite a child. I have one sister doing well; she works at the mills. My little sister A. came in two years ago, when I was in prison for my first offence; she was sentenced to 60 days. After the end of her term she stayed several months as a voluntary prisoner. Then came the order for all the free prisoners to be turned out; my poor sister went with them. I gave her some of my clothes when she went out. In less than a month I heard she had been taken up and was again in the prison on charge of stealing some linen off a green. She was tried, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. I am now working very hard to get something for my sister when she goes away, and to buy some clothes for myself when I leave. I shall have earned 1*l.* by over-work when to-night comes. I get up at four, and sometimes three in the morning. Except at the time when my sister was sentenced, when I took bad, and could not work so hard at the weaving, I have made 5*d.* a week regularly by over-work; I have learned everything here. I have never been under punishment since I was in here. I have no father; my mother does not set me a good example; I have no friend to look to, no friend to care for me, and when I leave here and go among my old acquaintances I know I must get into evil again."

The progress of this prisoner in reading, spelling, writing, and even drawing, has been surprising. The governor stated that he heard her at her loom by sunrise, and the matron said that her conduct had been uniformly good; nevertheless, on leaving the prison this industrious young woman, who has shown so strong a desire for improvement, will, in all probability, be driven back into crime for want of a place to which she may go until she can gain a new character and get employment. The little sister—the convict—is docile, well-behaved, and has made great progress in reading and writing while in prison.

The following evidence, that of a prisoner with little power of self-control, shows, among other things, the necessity of taking additional precautions against prisoners becoming acquainted with each other.

J. M'M. aged 22, a second time sentenced to transportation. She was liberated last July, on account of ill health and good conduct; but is now sentenced to ten years' transportation, though she is not likely to be sent out of the country, owing to her broken constitution:—

"I am sure I do not know what makes me do such bad things; I seem worse every time I come back to prison; I have no thought of doing ill to a single human being while I am in prison, but I just do my best to please the good master and the matron. You may remember when I was last in prison, when you visited the prison, I had a little child—a prisoner's child—with me; I did all I could to help her with her learning, and it made me happy, and I taught her no ill thing. When I get out of the prison I meet the girls, who think to do me a favour by giving me a dram, and then it is all over with me—I mean the girls from this prison, as well as my old acquaintance. We see one another at times. I have a general knowledge of all in this flat; we look through the spy-holes when we take exercise, and occasionally we speak. I see other prisoners at the washing-green, but these we cannot speak to, because of the superintendent. I have many times been spoken to by girls in the streets who had been in confinement at the same time as myself, and whom I did not know in the least, but who knew me, and shamed me by calling me the convict girl of such a flat. I lay all my ruin to my step-brother's wife. I lost my parents early, but my brother would have been kind if she had not been jealous of any love shown to me. If she had been good to me I should never have been anything bad, but I had no one to care for me. I was put by her very early to service after my mother's death; the place was a hard place, and the people not kind; they did not care for me, or what I was, so as they get the work out of me. I got acquainted with J. C. here, the girl who committed the theft with me. She was brought here to be recognised, but the master was away at Perth, and the clerk was a new hand, and she was not known again, so she only got nine months, while I got ten years, because of my former character. I take great shame to myself for my offence now, for I have been ungrateful to Mr. Brebner, the maister, and displeased him sorely. When I was pardoned before he told me to be sure to come to him for help, rather than do one wrong thing, and

he would take me in. Instead of that I got wild with the girls directly, and though three times I was near the door to tell him I had no hope of decent employment, yet I was persuaded against it, and now my punishment is ten times greater, for Mr. Brebner can think nae good of me at all, and I have nae hope from any one."

A. F., a fresh, healthy girl of 16, and who looks yet younger. She is under sentence of transportation for house-breaking, with other girls, by means of false keys. She said—

"My mother is good, but I got acquainted in idle times with bad girls."

M. S., aged 18:—

"I have been four times in prison; the first time when I was 15. Father and mother died of the cholera when I was 8. I have no brothers and sisters. I stopped with my grandmother; my grandfather was alive then; he is dead now, and my grandmother is just supported by my cousin, a blacksmith, who bides with her. I first went to a mill when I was ten. I worked at silk-winding. After that I went to my first place. I stayed a year. I left because I thought I could better myself. It was nae so easy to get a place; but, while I was going nae wrang road, I could get a home with my grandmother. My services were all short after my first, and I got acquainted with bad girls. After I had once been in prison, my character was quite broken. I could not go home, and I pawned my clothes for food, and went to a lodging-house where girls like me went to. I have never been in honest service since then; that is now three years ago. I have been three times an untried prisoner. I have been guilty, and escaped; and that made me only get into evil the easier. I have no power to get into a decent home when I leave here. My cousin, the blacksmith, says he will leave my grandmother directly she gives me shelter. Mr. Brebner has given me an opportunity, and I can never ask him to give me another. He sent me to the Refuge, and paid for me one quarter out of his own pocket; and I left the place after six weeks, from temper and vexation about a letter. I have now none to help me."

The matron and teacher represented this prisoner to be of a very affectionate disposition; and as taking much pains to please by her work, and attention to her lessons.

Want of provision for liberated prisoners.

The matron of the North Prison, Mrs. M'Arthur, stated it as her belief that one-third of the female prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment would do well if withdrawn from their old companions, and sheltered from temptation after leaving prison. She observed, that even those who were placed in what are termed good situations in the town, directly after leaving prison, were not favourably circumstanced. Their old acquaintances were around them; and from having had no liberty whatever, and having been exposed to no temptations, they suddenly became their own mistresses, and were placed in the midst of temptations—the joy of freedom often leading them at once into evil. It appeared to her that in a well-ordered house of refuge the inmates might have more or less liberty, as they could be trusted with it, and thus taught to withstand the temptations which at present overwhelm them when they leave the prison.

Female warders.

The female warders do credit to the matron's selection. The tone of the warders, no less than that of the matron and teachers, in speaking of the prisoners, is uniformly that of a desire to benefit them, and of their strong conviction that it is by mildness and kindness that they are most successful in managing the prisoners.

Miss Gilmour, a young warder, new to her duties, said:—

"I was much surprised when I first came here at the general good conduct of the prisoners; but I see it greatly depends upon the manners of the warders. I have forty-three prisoners under me. I have had no punishment among my prisoners during the month."

In the case of the prisoners, also, who, from want of accommodation, are placed in one large room, the warder, Miss Cameron, stated that she found she could keep perfect order without any severity. There had been no punishments during the month in her room, although there were twenty-nine prisoners together.

Inspection book.

The entries in the inspection-book are not frequent, but they are full and satisfactory.

General state of prison.

The general state of the prison reflects the same credit as heretofore on its excellent governor, Mr. Brebner, and on the other officers. Much also is due to the confidence and liberal support given to the governor by the County Board.

Recommendations.

In addition to some minor suggestions to the governor, I recommended that all the female prisoners, except female debtors, should be withdrawn from the South Prison, and that some assistant-warders should be appointed so as to prevent the necessity of prisoners ever being engaged in cleaning the passages, &c., or allowed to take exercise in the corridors, except under the immediate and constant charge of an officer; which recommendations were adopted.

PRISON OF HAMILTON.* *Hamilton.*

[Visited June 27, 1843.]

Building.

The ventilation of the prison has been much improved, but there has been no other alteration of importance in the building. More than half an acre of additional land, however, has been purchased, and is about to be added to that which is at present enclosed.

Previous recommendations.

The recommendations mentioned in the last Report have been carried into effect, except that for restricting the power of admitting visitors to prisoners, which has been only partially acted upon.

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* A full description of this prison appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated June, 1842, was in the Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Hamilton.

Number of prisoners.

The number of prisoners is often much too great for the number of cells, which makes it necessary to depart from the separate system by often putting two, and sometimes three prisoners together. With only 36 cells, the average number of prisoners is now about 50, and there are sometimes more than 70. The number last year was considerably greater than in the year before, and the number in that year was a considerable increase upon that of previous years. It is true that the large number of prisoners this year is partly owing to the strikes among the colliers, but independently of this, the number has been too great for the accommodation.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in operation with the following exceptions:—

1. The number of warders has lately been reduced from two to one; which imposes an excessive amount of labour on the remaining warder, who, with short intervals for his meals, is generally on duty from half-past 5 in the morning till half-past 9 at night, with only the alternate Sundays to himself. The keeper stated that he found one male warder insufficient for carrying on a vigorous system of discipline; and considering the construction of the prison, and the number of prisoners, I think that this must certainly be the case.

2. There appears to be a want of personal cleanliness amongst the debtors.

The female prisoners are so placed at present, that it must be sometimes difficult to prevent their meeting male prisoners on the staircase, and meeting debtors in the drying-ground.

3. Some of the prisoners get exercise in stone-breaking; but the places in which the stone-breaking is carried on are too close to allow the dust to escape. Most of the other prisoners get a little exercise in the corridors, and much of it is now of an active kind, while the debtors have exercise in the drying-ground. There is, however, a want of a proper place for exercise.

4. There are some blanks in the registers,

Separation of prisoners.

The chaplain stated that he found his exertions far less effective when there were two or three prisoners in a cell, than when there was only one.

Chief kinds of work.

The chief kinds of work are weaving, sewing, tambouring, shoe-making, stone-breaking, and picking oakum.

Over work.

Several prisoners had learnt weaving and sewing in the prison; and one man had earned 3*l.* by over-work.

Facility of communication.

The cell doors fit badly, and prisoners can with little difficulty speak from cell to cell.

Conduct and health of prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, and their health very good. There has been no death during the last year, and no removal on account of sickness, and there have been very few serious cases of illness. Several prisoners, however, who had been in for long periods, said they had become much weaker, although it appears that few of them had lost in weight.

There was a prisoner who had been in 10 months, without having been once punished, although when out of prison he had been drunken and ill conducted.

I found the prisoners generally in a good state of feeling.

Instruction.

More prisoners receive instruction in reading and writing than are included in the rule, and some are taught arithmetic.

Chaplain.

The Rev. William Patrick, the chaplain, appears to have discharged his duties with zeal, intelligence, and kindness. He gave the following evidence:—

His evidence.

"I see every prisoner at least twice each week. Besides acting as chaplain, I attend a good deal to the instruction of the prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and in this I receive much assistance from the keeper and matron. The mode of teaching is that described in Mr. Hill's last Report, and we find it very effective. The improvement of the prisoners has been very rapid, far beyond my expectations. There is one prisoner now in confinement, who, two months ago, could not read or write at all, but who can now read nearly the whole of St. John's Gospel, and can write a neat hand. He can now write a letter to his wife, and did so a few days ago. The prisoners feel their progress, and many of them become quite eager for instruction, far more so than I have seen in schools. I have had many opportunities of observing the good effects of the separate confinement of prisoners here, and of the general system of discipline in use. A striking instance has lately occurred. A man of a loose habit of living, and subject to violent passion, was sent here some time ago for culpable homicide, and remained twelve months. About nine months ago he was liberated, and has ever since been leading a regular and respectable life, which he attributes entirely to his having been sent to this prison. He was formerly a scoffer at religion, and a man who appeared to despise public opinion; but he has now had his children baptized, and is a communicant of the church, and the minister of his parish tells me that he has not a more regular and attentive member of his congregation. The good effect on the health and appearance of prisoners who have been addicted to drinking, of the plain wholesome food, and the complete withdrawal of intoxicating liquor is often surprising; and if such persons could be kept for a longer period than they frequently are, I have little doubt that many more than at present, even, would be permanently cured of their bad habits. There was a case lately of a young man of respectable connexions, who had been committed for striking his mother, under the influence of drink, and who was sent here for about six weeks. Before this time he had probably not been quite sober for some years, but he, of course, soon became so in the prison; and in his new state of mind and feeling, he became thoroughly convinced of the folly of the life he had been leading, and expressed much sorrow for his ill usage of his mother. Had it been possible to confirm the habits of sobriety into which he was got by a longer period of detention, there is a great probability that he would never have fallen from them again, but after so short a term as six weeks, there must be much danger of his sinking again into habits of dissipation. I find the prisoners very attentive and respectful. I come to the prison at all hours, and always find good order. I think highly of all the officers. I have kept up a superintendence over liberated prisoners to a great extent, sometimes directly, and sometimes through the ministers of different parishes, and I have no doubt that this superintendence has had a good effect. In several cases, too, I have succeeded in obtaining situations for prisoners. In most of these the prisoners are doing well. Mr. Cuthbertson, the keeper, has

Mode of teaching. Rapid improvement.

Good effects of separate confinement.

Improvement in health and appearances.

Prisoners attentive and respectful.

Superintendence over liberated prisoners.

worked in the same way. The chief offences for which persons are sent to this prison are drunken brawls, house-breaking in various forms, embezzlement of manufacturing materials, and thefts of different kinds. One common kind of theft, is that of brass mouldings of steam-engines which are torn off often on Sunday, when the works are stopped, and sold to receivers of stolen goods for a little whisky. There is a boy now in the prison, who has been committed three times for this offence. I think sheep-stealing is decidedly on the increase in this neighbourhood. The chief cause of all these offences I find to be drink. I never knew even a case of sheep-stealing, in which the parties were not under the influence of drink, as they have always confessed to me. I have known cases of potato-stealing, caused entirely by destitution, but the great majority of the offences are produced by drink, and by the idleness and bad habits resulting from drink. I believe nine-tenths of the offences committed are connected directly or indirectly with drink."

Chief offences.

Drunkenness.

The chaplain's account of the progress of the prisoners in writing was confirmed to some extent by my own observation. I have not seen such striking improvement in any prison.

Out of 45 prisoners on the day of my visit, 25 were untried, and 1 untried prisoner had been in confinement eight months.

Large number of untried prisoners.

There are two debtors in prison for the support of illegitimate children, one of whom had been in prison 15 months, and the other two years.

Debtors.

There was an old woman who was fitter for a workhouse than a prison. She was more than 70 years of age, and nearly blind; and I learnt that she had been a wandering beggar for many years. There was also an idiot boy, who appeared to be quite unfit for a prison. It was stated that he was beaten and ill-used at home, and that he was made very obstinate and difficult to manage. The keeper said that the boy was ravenous with hunger when he arrived, and covered with vermin, and that he gave much trouble by his dirty habits.

Prisoners fitter for a workhouse than a prison.

There was a man in prison, who before his apprehension had been a constable, but who, from his own account, had had such habits of drunkenness as to have made him quite unfit for such an office. Owing, probably, to the sudden withdrawal of spirituous liquors on his coming to the prison this man suffered much at first from delirium tremens; but before I saw him he had become quite well, and had acquired a good appetite; and he stated that he had not been in such good health for a long time. The chaplain told me that the change in his appearance was quite striking.

On the day of my visit there were two pairs of brothers in the prison, a father and a son, and a man and his wife.

Crime in families.

The following is part of the evidence of Mr. Cuthbertson the keeper:—

Keeper's evidence.

"There is a man in the prison, who I have good reason to believe, has regularly trained his children to crime, and has taken them to assist in several house-breakings. One of his children, a boy of 10 years of age, is in prison also at this time. He is the father of six children. There are three other prisoners in confinement at this time, who, I believe, were led into crime by this man. * *

Children trained to crime.

"I do my best to procure situations for prisoners after their liberation, and I sometimes succeed, but I feel greatly the want of an asylum to which they could go for a time until they have given proof of their improved conduct, and until an opportunity for placing them out is found. Several who have been put into situations are doing very well. The greater part of the prisoners have friends to go to after their liberation; but in addition to these, and to those for whom the chaplain or myself is able to procure situations, there are some who would be willing to work and to submit to proper discipline if there were a place to which they could go for a time, whom we are compelled at present to turn adrift, and who are of course exposed to severe temptation."

Want of house of refuge.

The entries in the inspection-book (chiefly by the sheriff-substitute), are creditable to the keeper.

Entries in inspection book.

The prison is under the general superintendence of Mr. Brebner, governor of the prison of Glasgow.

The general result of the examination was creditable to the keeper and matron, and to the other officers:—

General result.

I made the following recommendations, besides others, which were within the authority of the keeper:—

Recommendations.

1. Application to be made to the General Board to discontinue the prison for civil prisoners, so as to allow more room for criminal prisoners.
2. Openings to be made between the adjoining corridors on the second and third floors at the northern end; and the north-western staircase on those floors to be converted into cells.
3. The female prisoners to be placed on the north-western side of the lower floor.
4. The four very small cells in the prison to be converted into two cells of the ordinary size.
5. The cells which are at present used for stone-breaking to be pulled down to the north-eastern side of the prison, and to be rebuilt on the north, so as to serve for ordinary cells; and small detached sheds with wood or iron bars in the front, and on one side, to be constructed for stone-breaking on the land about to be added to the prison ground.
6. An airing gallery to be formed in the roof.
7. A second warder to be appointed.
8. A bell to be put up at the entrance-gate.
9. Some more religious books (to be selected by the chaplain) to be added to the library.
10. Some great coats to be procured for the use of prisoners going to Glasgow for trial, &c.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

PRISON OF LANARK.*

[Visited June 23, 1843.]

Lanark.

Two rooms for the matron have been formed, but there has been no other alteration in the building.

The average number of prisoners is now about 20.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in operation with the following exceptions:—

1. Some of the cells were not in sufficiently neat order on the day of my visit.

2. The airing-yard is not secure and is but little used, and there is great want of a proper place for the prisoners to take exercise in. At present they have their exercise chiefly in the corridors; but they can there communicate with one another, and the keeper stated that most of the punisments were for this offence.

3. Some of the prisoners' clothes were out of repair.

4. Some persons, on the order of a member of the Board, appear to have been admitted to see convicted prisoners when there were no peculiar circumstances to warrant the admission.

The keeper stated that prisoners in adjoining cells could speak to each other at night without much difficulty.

The chief kinds of work are weaving and winding, many being taught weaving in the prison.

Chief kinds of work.

There is but little picking oakum or other inferior employment.

Over work.

Most of the prisoners earn a little by over-work. Last month nearly 1*l.* was gained in this way; which, considering the small size of the prison, is very satisfactory.

Instruction.

More are taught reading and writing than are included in the rule, and some are taught arithmetic.

There were several panes of broken glass.

Conduct.

With reference to the conduct of the prisoners the keeper stated as follows:—

"Prisoners belonging to this district of the county generally behave very well, are obedient, and show a desire to improve; but the prisoners who are sent to me from Hamilton are not so well conducted; and those who are sent from Glasgow behave still worse, and some of them give a great deal of trouble."

With respect to the conduct of the Glasgow prisoners the warder added that he had "no idea that it was possible for *prisoners* to behave so badly!"

Health.

The surgeon stated that the general health of the prisoners had been good, but that there was a want of a better provision for their taking exercise.

Chaplain's evidence.

The following evidence was given by the Rev. Thomas Stark the chaplain:—

"I see every prisoner in private at least once each week, besides performing Divine service on Sunday. I usually pass 10 or 15 minutes with each prisoner. I find the prisoners attentive and respectful, and I always find the prison in good order. * * * * Mr. Lennie, the keeper, is a superior man, and appears to be thoroughly acquainted with his duties. The library is very useful as far as it goes, but the books are quite too few. Some of the prisoners read all the books through in a short time. Most of the prisoners who belong to this ward of Lanarkshire, are sent in for poaching and other offences not generally arising from confirmed habits of crime, and most of these do well, I believe, after their release. They are often sent for their first offence, and they take care not to repeat it. There are, however, of course exceptions to this. In addition to these there are a few idle, drunken men, who are sent over and over again. These often behave well for two or three months after their committal, but afterwards fall back into their old habits. Their number, however, is very small. We have, besides, a number of prisoners sent from Glasgow and Hamilton who disappear after their liberation, and of whom I lose sight altogether. If prisoners were not sent to us from other wards our number would not exceed four or five probably. The public works in the other wards draw off, in my opinion, those persons who would otherwise be the chief offenders here. This, I know, is the opinion also of the procurator fiscal."

Liberated prisoners.

The keeper stated that most of the prisoners had no difficulty in getting work after their liberation, as they were chiefly committed for offences not arising from dishonesty, and not looked upon as very serious.

Entries in inspection-book.

The entries on the inspection-book were satisfactory.

This prison, like that at Hamilton, is under the general superintendence of the governor of the Glasgow prison.

General state of prison.

The general state of the prison was creditable to Mr. Lennie the keeper.

Recommendations.

I recommended that an airing gallery should be formed in the roof, and that the prison library should be increased.

PRISON OF JEDBURGH.†

[Visited February 15, 1843.]

Jedburgh.

Building.

Since the last Report gas has been introduced, and a better supply of water obtained; but the other alterations referred to in that Report have not yet been carried into effect.

Improvement in management.

A great improvement has taken place in the management, owing to the appointment of a properly qualified governor.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners is about 35.

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* A full description of the prison of Lanark appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated June, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

† A full account of the prison of Jedburgh appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated August, 1842, is in my Seventh Report.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The present provision for warming extends only to a portion of the cells, and is unsatisfactory even as regards them. The heat is obtained from a smoke-pipe carried through the cells; but the smoke and soot which escape from the pipe make the cells dirty; and the openings in the walls for the pipe to pass through give the prisoners the means of communicating with each other.

Observance of rules.

2. There was a hard frost on the day of my visit, and the prisoners in the cells which are not warmed, were suffering severely from cold; and as it is contrary to the provisions of the Prisons' Act that cells should be used for the separate confinement of prisoners which are not warmed, I recommended that the prisoners who were in those cells should be taken out of them and formed into classes, and placed, during the day, in some of the rooms which have fires in them; and this was immediately done.

3. The ventilation is indifferent.

4. As already stated, the present mode of warming causes many of the cells to be dirty; but some of them were in rather a slovenly state independently of this, and some of the prisoners were not clean in their persons.

5. There is no bath.

6. There has, in some cases, been too great an interval between the visits of the surgeon, and many of the entries in the register of sickness are not complete.

7. Some of the prisoners were wearing extra articles of clothing belonging to themselves.

Work department.

The work department has greatly improved under the present governor, and has become much more profitable. The chief kinds of work are stocking-weaving, shoemaking, sewing, and picking wool. Not only do most of the untried prisoners, but many of the debtors consent to work, and a good deal has been earned by over-work.

Instruction.

Many receive elementary instruction besides those included in the rule, and the instruction is, in some cases, extended to arithmetic. Several of the prisoners appear to have made considerable progress.

Library.

There is not at present a sufficient variety of books in the library, and many of the books are out of repair. The chaplain, however, has kindly lent books to several of the prisoners from his own library, for which he said the prisoners were grateful.

Conduct.

The governor reported that the conduct of the prisoners had been generally good. There have been only 10 cases of punishment during the past three months.

Health.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been also generally good. The surgeon stated that their health had probably been quite as good as it would have been had they been out of prison. There has been no death for three years; and although there has been much fever in Jedburgh of late, it has not found its way into the prison.

Chaplain.

The chaplain, who acts also as teacher, appears to take a sincere interest in the welfare of the prisoners, and to perform his duties with zeal and assiduity. He has received several letters from prisoners, after their liberation, expressing their gratitude to him.

Entries in inspection-book.

The entries in the Inspection Book are very satisfactory, but the last entry is dated as far back as August last.

The governor has the selection of the subordinate officers, except the matron.

General state of prison.

The general state of the prison is creditable to the governor and the other officers.

Recommendations.

I made the following recommendations, in addition to others which were within the authority of the governor:—

1. The governor to be authorized to procure and keep up a small stock of flannel-drawers, Guernsey frocks, stays, and other extra articles of clothing, for such prisoners as may be accustomed to wear such articles out of prison, or who, in the opinion of the surgeon, may require them.

2. The governor to be authorized to procure and keep up a small stock of copy-books and other materials for elementary instruction.

3. The governor to be authorized to procure three common thermometers, and to be instructed to have a daily register kept of the temperature of the prison.

4. The governor to be authorized to have a shelf put in each cell when the intended alterations are made in the building; and when there is a carpenter in the prison to have a small table made for each cell like those in the General Prison at Perth.

5. The governor to be authorized to procure some hot water bottles, to serve as a temporary arrangement, for warming the prisoners in cells which are not at present heated.

6. The governor to be authorized to keep up at all times a sufficient stock of clothing and other articles necessary for carrying the rules of the prison into full effect, and to be authorized to make petty repairs in the building and petty additions to the furniture.

7. The governor to be instructed to keep a complete account of receipts and expenses.

8. When the intended alterations are made on the building, one cell to be fitted up as a smithy.

9. The books in the enclosed list, if approved of by the chaplain, to be added to the prison library, the books in which are at present almost all of one kind, many of them being also in a bad state of repair.

10. The chaplain to be requested to keep specimens of the writing of such of the prisoners as receive instruction in writing, both at the time of their admission and departure, so as to show the progress made.

February, 1843.

Extracts from keeper's monthly reports.

The following is taken from the governor's report for February:—

"As another of the benefits resulting from having the prisoners properly employed I take the

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Jedburgh.*

liberty of noting the following circumstance. A short sentenced male prisoner was liberated this month, who had earned as much money as purchased a complete suit of comfortable clothing. Having been out of employment for some time, on his admission he was in perfect rags; scarcely a stitch of his apparel was worth mending. His satisfaction and self importance in his new garb at liberation was very evident, and I have the pleasing prospect of getting him constant employment. He is a boy of 15 years of age, and as is the case with many juvenile offenders he had lost his mother when young; and what adds interest to his present condition is the fact of his father dying during his imprisonment."

The following is from the Report for June:—

"A circumstance occurred this month, which gave me some uneasiness at the time, it was the commitment of a female prisoner under the Vagrant Act, with a child at the breast, sick of the small pox. The warrant was granted, I believe, from motives of humanity, as I understand the magistrate (sheriff substitute) could not get any person to give her lodgings. On her admission, and during the sentence of imprisonment, every means were taken to prevent contagion, and on her liberation, we got a preparation from the doctor, and had the cell, bed, and body clothes carefully fumigated; and I am happy to be able to say that no injurious effects have taken place to any person within or connected with the institution; but the officer who had charge of conveying her to the prison, has since been, not only confined, but dangerously ill of the same infectious and loathsome disease.

"In forwarding the last Report for the first year of my duties here, I take the liberty of subjoining a brief comparative table of the number of commitments, and daily averages from 1st January to 31st June, 1842–3, showing a marked diminution for the present year, in both cases. I believe the gratifying difference that has taken place, to be attributable in part to the introduction and a more studied adherence to the improved discipline of the Introductory Rules.

Number of commitments from 1st January to 30th June,			1842 . .	148
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1843 . .	86—Decrease 62
Daily average from 1st January to 30th June,			1842	43
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1843	29—Decrease 14.

Montrose.

PRISON OF MONTROSE.*

[Visited February 21, 1843.]

Building. The alterations in the building, mentioned in the last Report, have not yet been made, but there is now a prospect of their being commenced without delay. There is much want of additional accommodation; the prison being frequently crowded, and the separation of the prisoners prevented.

Number of prisoners. The average number of prisoners has increased to about 12; and there are sometimes more than 20.

Observance of rules. The Introductory Rules are in full operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The only means, at present, for warming is by hot water bottles; and as these have been used only during the night, those prisoners who are not engaged in active kinds of work suffer from cold. I have recommended, however, that these prisoners shall be allowed to have the hot water bottles during the day also.
2. The ventilation is not good.
3. There is no bath.
4. Owing to the want of room, male prisoners have, in one instance, been placed in the same part of the prison with females, though, of course, in different cells.
5. The prisoners do not often go into the airing yard, owing to the insecurity of the yard, and to its being frequently wet from want of drainage.
6. The chaplain does not visit the female prisoners, but this duty is performed by the female teacher.
7. The surgeon has not always seen all the prisoners at his weekly visits, and some of the columns in the register of sickness have not been filled up.

Work. The work department is in a very satisfactory state, considering the badness of trade. The convicted prisoners are not only performing their stated tasks, but earning a good deal by over-work, and the untried prisoners are all at work. One convicted prisoner, a flax-dresser, and a good workman, whose offence seems in a great measure to have been caused by drunkenness, is doing much towards maintaining his wife and family by his own work. Indeed, it appears that his family were never better off than they are now that the father is in prison, owing to his being placed beyond the reach of drink.

Instruction. More prisoners receive instruction than are included in the rule, and the instruction is of an efficient kind. It was stated that one man who left some time ago, who on his admission, was wholly unable to read or write, and who remained only 18 weeks in the prison, became able to read easily before he left, and to write letters to his friends; and that another prisoner, a young woman, learnt to read in eight weeks.

Library. The library has been considerably enlarged.

Conduct. The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good. During the last three months there have been only 20 cases of punishment.

Health. Their health also seems to have been generally good.

Liberated prisoners. All the officers appear to exert themselves and often with success, in procuring employment for prisoners after their liberation.

* A full description of the prison of Montrose appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated May, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

Several prisoners have called on Mr. Lyal, the chaplain, at different times to thank him for his attention to them in prison, and for his exertions on their behalf afterwards.

The entries by members of the County Board in the Inspection Book are very satisfactory.

The general state of the prison is very creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, the keeper and matron, and to the other officers.

Montrose. General state of prison.

PRISON OF DUNDEE.*

Dundee.

[Visited February 23, 1843, and at other times.]

There has not been any considerable alteration in the building since the last Report, but some extensive additions are in contemplation. Building.

The average number of prisoners is now about 140, being somewhat less that the number last year, but the difference is more than made up by the number of prisoners sent to the General Prison. Number of prisoners.

The Introductory Rules are in full operation with the following exceptions:— Observance of rules.

1. The number of officers is insufficient for the performance of the duties, without subjecting some of them to excessive labour. On the week days the warders are at present on duty, with an interval of about an hour and a half only for meals, from half past five in the morning till nine at night, and the same time on the alternate Sundays, with only partial relief on the remaining Sundays. One officer, whose house is at some distance from the prison, is not able to see his family more than once a fortnight, owing to the children not being up at the early hour at which he is obliged to leave in the morning, and to their having gone to bed before he can get home in the evening.

2. A new matron was appointed last summer, but the governor wished not to give an opinion of her qualifications until she had had a better opportunity of discharging her duties efficiently than she has at present, owing to her not living within the prison. Apartments, however, are about to be constructed for her, so that she will soon reside on the spot.

3. One of the female warders was reported to be dull in intellect, but all the others to be tolerably well qualified for their duties.

4. Only the females' division of the prison, and that appropriated to debtors, are at present warmed, and on the day of my visit many of the prisoners were suffering from cold. I trust, however, that the whole of the prison will be warmed before next winter.

5. The ventilation is indifferent.

6. There is no provision for fumigating the clothes of prisoners on admission

7. The bathing has been discontinued since winter began, by order of the surgeon.

8. The debtors' rooms were not in a neat state, and the walls of one of them were black with smoke.

9. Exercise in the open air is discontinued in wet weather, as there is no provision for sheltering the prisoners from the rain.

10. Few of the cells at present used for separate confinement are conformable to the Prisons Act; most of them not being warmed, and many of them being much too small.

11. Some of the prisoners work tasks appear to have exceeded the quantity prescribed by the rule.

The registers, which are all kept by the governor, in addition to his other duties, are in a very satisfactory state. Registers.

The prisoners have hitherto been all supplied with work of some kind, but the governor is afraid that he shall not be able to keep up a full supply. He states that he never had so much difficulty in getting work as at present, especially of the simplest and least productive kinds, but which alone many prisoners are able to perform. There is now, he says, a severe competition for those kinds of employment. He states also that some persons who have been accustomed to send work to the prison, now tell him that as the prisoners are sure to be fed whether they work or not, and as there is at present no law for securing relief to those who are out of prison, and who are unable to get employment, they prefer giving their work to these latter. Work.

The work in the year 1842 produced a clear profit of 506*l.* besides 83*l.* paid to prisoners for work before trial and for over-work. This sum is certainly not great considering the number of prisoners, but in the present state of trade it does the governor credit.

Many prisoners receive elementary instruction besides those included in the rule, and the instruction is in several cases extended beyond reading and writing. Mr. Lindsey, the teacher, is a gentleman of such extensive acquirements, especially as a linguist, that he appears to be able to converse in their own language with almost any foreigners who may be committed to the prison, and he kindly lends them books to read in their native tongue. The governor stated that a young man who was some time ago committed for taking part in a riot about wages, and who is still in prison, appeared when he first came to be puffed up with a high opinion of himself and of his own knowledge; but that since he had come in contact with Mr. Lindsey, he had become modest in his demeanour, and that he was now working well, and conducting himself very satisfactorily. The governor said also 'that he had himself given this young man a number of Chambers' Journal to read, containing an article on the duty of Instruction. Teacher. Chambers' Journal.

* A full description of the present prison of Dundee appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated April, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Dundee.

obedience to the laws, and that when the prisoner had perused it he declared that if he had read that paper a few months earlier he should not then have been in prison.

The library has been considerably increased since my last visit, but it is still small for so large a prison.

Library.

The conduct of the prisoners seems to have been generally good. The average number of punishments is less than one per day.

Conduct.

Health.

The health of the prisoners also appears on the whole to have been tolerably good, notwithstanding the coldness of the prison in winter, and notwithstanding several of the cells are very damp in wet weather. There has certainly been a good deal of fever of late, but not more than might be expected, considering its prevalence in Dundee. During the last year there have been only three deaths, including two from fever, and only one prisoner has been liberated on account of illness. The surgeon is of opinion that the prisoners have been as well as they would probably have been out of prison.

Surgeon.

The surgeon performs his duties with regularity and zeal, and keeps the register of sickness in a more complete manner than it is kept in many other prisons.

Insecurity.

The prison is not at present secure in some places, and a prisoner lately escaped.

Diet table.

The following table, prepared by the governor of this prison, saves much time in reckoning the quantity of different kinds of food required for a given number of prisoners.

TABLE of Dietary for Dundee Prison.—Rates as ordered by General Board.

Number of Prisoners.	Oatmeal Breakfast.		Dinner.				Oatmeal Supper.		Treacle.	
			Pease.*		Barley.					
	First Rate.	Second and Third Rate.	First Rate.	Second and Third Rate.	First Rate.	Second and Third Rate.	First and Second Rate.	Third Rate.	Breakfast.	Supper.
	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.
1	0 6	0 8	0 3⅜	0 4½	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 1⅛	0 0¾
2	0 12	1 0	0 6¾	0 9	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 2¼	0 1½
3	1 2	1 8	0 10⅛	0 13½	0 9	0 12	0 12	1 2	0 3⅜	0 2¼
4	1 8	2 0	0 13½	1 2	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 3
5	1 14	2 8	1 0⅞	1 6½	0 15	1 4	1 4	1 14	0 5⅝	0 3¾
6	2 4	3 0	1 4¼	1 11	1 2	1 8	1 8	2 4	0 6¾	0 4½
7	2 10	3 8	1 7⅝	1 15½	1 5	1 12	1 12	2 10	0 7⅞	0 5¼
8	3 0	4 0	1 11	2 4	1 8	2 0	2 0	3 0	0 9	0 6
9	3 6	4 8	1 14⅜	2 8½	1 11	2 4	2 4	3 6	0 10⅛	0 6¾
10	3 12	5 0	2 1¾	2 13	1 14	2 8	2 8	3 12	0 11¼	0 7½
15	5 10	7 8	3 2⅝	4 3½	2 13	3 12	3 12	5 10	1 0⅞	0 11¼
20	7 8	10 0	4 3½	5 10	3 12	5 0	5 0	7 8	1 6½	0 15
25	9 6	12 8	5 4⅜	7 0½	4 11	6 4	6 4	9 6	1 12⅛	1 2¾
30	11 4	15 0	6 5¼	8 7	5 10	7 8	7 8	11 4	2 1¾	1 6½
35	13 2	17 8	7 6⅛	9 13½	6 9	8 12	8 12	13 2	2 7⅜	1 10¼
40	15 0	20 0	8 7	11 4	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	2 13	1 14
45	16 14	22 8	9 7⅞	12 10½	8 7	11 4	11 4	16 14	3 2⅝	2 1¾
50	18 12	25 0	10 8¾	14 1	9 6	12 8	12 8	18 12	3 8¼	2 5½
55	20 10	27 8	11 9⅝	15 7½	10 5	13 12	13 12	20 10	3 13⅞	2 9¼
60	22 8	30 0	12 10½	16 14	11 4	15 0	15 0	22 8	4 3½	2 13
65	24 6	32 8	13 11⅜	18 4½	12 3	16 4	16 4	24 6	4 9⅛	3 0¾
70	26 4	35 0	14 12¼	19 11	13 2	17 8	17 8	26 4	4 14¾	3 4½
75	28 2	37 8	15 13⅛	21 1½	14 1	18 12	18 12	28 2	5 4⅜	3 8¼
80	30 0	40 0	16 14	22 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	5 10	3 12
90	33 12	45 0	18 15¾	25 5	16 14	22 8	22 8	33 12	6 5¼	4 3½
100	37 8	50 0	21 1½	28 2	18 12	25 0	25 0	37 8	7 0½	4 11
110	41 4	55 0	23 3¼	30 15	20 10	27 8	27 8	41 4	7 11¾	5 2½
120	45 0	60 0	25 5	33 12	22 8	30 0	30 0	45 0	8 7	5 10
130	48 12	65 0	27 6¾	36 9	24 6	32 8	32 8	48 12	9 2¼	6 1½
140	52 8	70 0	29 8½	39 6	26 4	35 0	35 0	52 8	9 13½	6 9
150	56 4	75 0	31 10¼	42 3	28 2	37 8	37 8	56 4	10 8¾	7 0½
160	60 0	80 0	33 12	45 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	11 4	7 8
170	63 12	85 0	35 13¾	47 13	31 14	42 8	42 8	63 12	11 15¼	7 15½
180	67 8	90 0	37 15½	50 10	33 12	45 0	45 0	67 8	12 10½	8 7
190	71 4	95 0	40 1¼	53 7	35 10	47 8	47 8	71 4	13 5¾	8 14½
200	75 0	100 0	42 3	56 4	37 8	50 0	50 0	75 0	14 1	9 6

* To consist two-thirds of pease and one-third of peasemeal.

Family of criminals.

The following account of a family of criminals was drawn up by the governor.

"*Some account of the C— family.*

"J— P— C—, aged 24 years; a desperate character. Was in prison three times for breaches of the Game Laws, once for assault by cutting and stabbing his brother, once for theft and being habit and repute a thief, and once on a charge of stealing poultry, but which charge was not established; his own dog, which was found in the hen-house on the morning after the theft was committed, being the principal evidence against him. He was also for nearly four months in the debtors' prison for dog-duty.

"D— C—, aged 22 years. Was twice in prison on charges of theft (only one of which charges, however, was proved), and once as a deserter from the army.

"J— C—, aged 20 years. Four times in prison for fighting, disorderly conduct, and malicious mischief; once on a charge of theft by means of housebreaking, but which was not proved against him; and once for assault with intent to ravish; the assault was proved, but without the aggravation.

" C— C—, aged 18 years. Now in prison; this is the fourth time that he has been convicted of theft.

" D— C—, senior, the father of the above young men, was once in prison convicted of assaulting his wife, A— W—, and his son D—.

" The mother does not appear on the prison record, but her brother, J— W—, was transported for theft in 1833; and her sister, A— W—, or Mrs. A—, has been no fewer than eight times in prison for violent and disorderly conduct, chiefly committed when under the influence of drink; and the son of the latter, G— A—, has been four times in prison, viz., twice for disorderly conduct, and twice for theft; four of the C— family have been in prison at one time.

" With the exception of old father C— and Mrs. A—, who can read a little, none of the above-named have had any education but what they received in prison. J— and C— can now read and write a little, but even they have shown very little desire to be instructed. The others are mulish in the extreme. Generally, however, the C—'s are industrious workers in prison, and when in separate confinement are tolerably orderly; but they are very disagreeable companions. They are ill-tempered, ignorant, and coarse. J— is said to have got married a few weeks ago, so that there is a reasonable prospect of this worthy race being kept up.

" Although, as a family, these people seem to live on the worst possible terms, yet they never fail to act harmoniously in opposing the officers of justice. Thus, on the occasion of J—'s having assaulted and stabbed his brother, although the surgeon declared the wounded lad's life to be in danger, yet he found when he went next day to visit his patient that he was off; and it was not until he was nearly well that his retreat was discovered by the officers, and he was brought forward to give unwilling evidence against his brother."

Inspection book.

The entries in the inspection book, so far as they go, are very satisfactory, but there were only three entries in the whole of the last year.

General state of prison.

The general state of the prison is creditable to Mr. Campbell, the governor, and to the other officers.

Recommendations.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The governor to be authorized to procure a shower bath, which the surgeon states would be serviceable in cases of delirium tremens, and on other occasions; also to supply each prisoner with a comb, instead of a few combs being, as at present, used in common by the prisoners; also to remove the grated cell doors, and to remove the cross iron bars from the other cell doors, and to have proper locks put upon them.

2. When the intended alterations are making in the building, those parts which are at present insecure to be made secure.

3. The allowance of malt liquor to the civil prisoners to be restricted to one pint each per day, which is the allowance at the Edinburgh prison.

4. The governor to be authorized to appoint a gate-keeper, in addition to the present officers, so as to be enabled to reduce the excessive labour of the warders, who are on duty from half-past five in the morning till nine at night.

5. The governor to be authorized to remove the present female warder and to appoint another; and to receive a general power to remove from time to time such subordinate officers as he may find not to possess the requisite qualifications, and to appoint others in their place.

Among the recommendations to the governor was the following. It is applicable to all large prisons, and has been introdnced into several with much advantage:—

Once in each week the governor to make a minute examination of the prison, and to require each prisoner to show that he is clean in his person, and that his cell and everything in his possession are clean and free from scribbling; also, that his clothes are in good repair. The governor at this visit to question some of the prisoners to see that they are acquainted with the rules, especially those relating to work, and to see that the rules are really in operation, and that the prisoners are kindly treated; to see in particular that the prisoners have proper tasks according to their different powers, and that they have a clear understanding of what their task is.

PRISON OF ARBROATH.

Arbroath.

[Visited May 25, 1843.]

New prison.

A new prison has been built at this town, containing seven cells, bath room, store room, airing yard, and keeper's apartments.

It is in the middle of the town, but as a place of confinement for short periods it is in a tolerably good situation. Its nearness to the police office, which it adjoins, and to the town hall, renders it convenient for examinations and trials. The site is apparently healthy. The general construction of the prison is good, but neither the airing yard nor the access to it is secure. The public have access to the wall of the airing yard, and there would be no difficulty in supplying a prisoner who might be in the yard with forbidden articles, or throwing a rope over to enable him to escape. It will not be, therefore, safe to use the airing yard, except in presence of the keeper.

There is a provision for warming and ventilating, but the cells are not yet quite dry.

The prison has been legalized for criminal prisoners before trial, and for convicted prisoners for periods under three months. It was opened a few days ago.

The following are the dimensions of the cells:—

	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Height. Feet.	Cubical Content. Feet.
4	12	6¼	9	670
1	12	4	9	430
2	9¼	6¾	7	430

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Arbroath.

There were nine prisoners on the day of my visit, but some of them were under sentence of confinement for three months and upwards, and were here by mistake, instead of having been sent to Dundee.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

Number of prisoners.

1. Some of the articles of food are not purchased by contract. The consumption, however, is small.

Observance of rules.

2. There is no chaplain; but, until lately, the parish clergyman has been in the habit of coming every Sunday.

3. The rule respecting exercise is not yet in operation.

4. Two of the registers were in arrears.

5. The supply of work has not hitherto been regular. On the day of my visit several prisoners, including even some of the convicted, were idle.

6. Some of the prisoners were wearing their own shoes and caps.

Recommendations.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. When any prisoner is committed till liberated in due course of law, application to be made to the General Board for authority to remove him to Dundee.

2. The keeper to be authorized to procure some new bedclothes (including sheets), a few slates, and a small stock of stationery.

3. The purchase of a small library.

May, 1843.

The foregoing recommendations have been adopted, and directions given for carrying them into effect.

August, 1843.

Stirling.

PRISON OF STIRLING.*

[Visited March 2, and May 17, 1843.]

Building.

There has been no alteration in the present building since my last Report, but a new prison is about to be erected.

No chaplain or male teacher.

No chaplain or male teacher has yet been appointed, but the gentleman who has so long and so kindly attended to give prisoners religious instruction still performs that office. This gentleman stated that he never saw so great an improvement as had taken place in the prison of Stirling since the appointment of the new governor.

The average number of prisoners is now about 65.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in full operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. As already stated there is no chaplain or male teacher.

2. The ventilation is not good.

3. There is no proper bath.

4. There is no airing yard.

5. Owing to the want of more room, little can be done towards separating the prisoners; indeed, it is often necessary even to mix the tried with the untried.

6. The only instruction which the male prisoners get in reading and writing is that which they give to each other, under the advice of the governor.

No accommodation for governor.

There is at present no accommodation for the governor to reside in the prison; but the other officers live there.

The governor selects the subordinate officers, except the matron.

Duty of warders.

The warders are at present on duty much too long; namely, from a quarter before six in the morning till a quarter past nine at night.

Work.

Owing to the badness of trade, the want of room, and other causes, most of the male prisoners are at present employed at picking oakum, &c.; though some of them are engaged in weaving, shoe making, and net making. The chief employments among the females are sewing, knitting, and spinning.

Overwork.

Most of those even who are picking oakum earn a little for themselves by overwork, which, considering the very small payment for this kind of work, is very creditable to them and to the governor, under whose influence they do so; and some prisoners at work at weaving, and so forth, have earned considerable sums for themselves. The governor stated that he knew many instances in which the money thus earned had been serviceable to the prisoners; and he mentioned in particular the case of a weaver who had earned 4*l.* for himself, and who had sent 1*l.* of it to his father, who was old and unable to work. This man, the governor said, had been going about idle before his imprisonment, but was now honestly employed.

Instruction.

Many of the female prisoners are taught reading and writing, besides those included in the rule; and the female warder often reads aloud to them.

Library.

There is no library yet; but the governor and matron kindly supply the prisoners with books, to some extent, themselves.

Conduct.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to be generally good, especially considering the bad construction of the building. There have been only 37 cases of punishment during the last three months.

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* A full description of the prison of Stirling appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated August, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

Their health also seems to be tolerably good, considering the want both of room and of the means of taking exercise in the open air. There was only one death last year, but there was another prisoner liberated on account of illness.

There is a child two years old in the prison, who has been in eight months. The surgeon, however, thinks that if it remains much longer it will die; and I recommended that immediate steps should be taken for its removal. Health.

I made a number of other recommendations which were within the authority of the governor. Recommendations.

Considering the bad construction of the present building, and the want of more room, the present state of the prison is very creditable to Mr. Campbell, the governor, and to the matron and other officers. General state of prison.

March, 1843.

A gentleman has now been appointed to the two offices of chaplain and teacher, and is about to enter on his duties; and the labour of the warders has been reduced. Chaplain and teacher appointed.

May, 1843.

PRISON OF DUMBARTON.* *Dumbarton.*

[Visited March 10, 1843.]

The recommendations mentioned in my last Report have been carried into effect; but there has not been any other alteration of importance.

The building is now well adapted for its purposes.

The average number of prisoners has increased of late, and is now about 22. Number of prisoners.

The Introductory Rules are in full operation, with the following exceptions:— Observance of rules.

1. The present chaplain having sent in his resignation, and no new chaplain having been appointed, the chaplain's visits, though continued, are not regular.
2. The dates of the visits of the members of the Board are entered in the Inspection Book, the names of the visitors, but the result of the examinations is not recorded.
3. There has been a mistake in calculating the allowance to prisoners for picking oakum.
4. The shoes of some of the prisoners were out of repair.

Most of the prisoners were in separate cells, but there are not enough cells for all of them. Not cells enough.

Some of the prisoners were employed in weaving, shoe-making, net-making, &c.; but most of them were occupied in picking oakum. The keeper, however, is about to introduce mat making. Work.

Some of the prisoners did not know how much they had earned for themselves.

More of the prisoners are taught reading and writing than are included in the rule, and many have made considerable progress. The keeper, who instructs them, was once a teacher by profession. Instruction.

In accordance with one of the recommendations at my last visit, the library has been considerably enlarged, and it now contains a good assortment of books. Some of the best—including Edgeworth's "Parent's Assistant," an admirable book for prisons, but unfortunately dear—were presented by one of the members of the County Board, a gentleman who frequently visits and inspects the prison, and who evidently takes much interest in it. Library.

On the walls of every cell there are some of the drawings of animals, with short accounts of them, published by the Christian Knowledge Society, and the drawings are from time to time removed from one cell to another. This practice is much to be commended, as it makes the cells more cheerful, and gives objects of rational interest even to those who are unable to read. Drawings of animals.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to be generally good. There have been only eight cases of punishment during the last three months. Conduct.

There has, however, been an escape of a prisoner during the year. The prisoner feigned illness, and the keeper allowed him to leave the main building, though it was night, and to go into the kitchen to warm himself (although the prison is warmed), and to bathe his feet in hot water; but no sooner was the man on the outside of the main door than he ran off, and climbing up the grated end of the airing gallery, leaped on to the boundary wall, and got off. Escape.

The surgeon reported that the health of the prisoners had been decidedly good; that almost all of them indeed improved in health and increased in weight. The prisoners are weighed every month. Health.

The surgeon had directed a certain daily allowance of brandy to be made to a debtor, who appears to be greatly addicted to the habit of drinking, and to have seriously injured his health by it. I am doubtful whether this departure from the rule against the use of spirituous liquors was really necessary; and as the surgeon agreed that the indulgence might then be discontinued without injury, it was settled that it should entirely cease.† The surgeon is of the same opinion as most other medical men whom I have consulted, that in most cases the use Spirituous liquors, may generally be discontinued at once.

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* A full description of the prison of Dumbarton appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated March, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

† With reference to this prisoner, the keeper in his next monthly report stated as follows:—"The one-half of the spirits allowed to the civil prisoner was withheld on the 13th; the other half on the 19th. Since then he has got neither spirits, porter, nor ale. The prisoner seems improving in health, and I am of opinion feels less unhappy now under the total restraint than formerly under the partial."

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Dumbarton.*

both of spirituous and fermented liquors may be at once discontinued without any permanent injury to the health, but, on the contrary, to its probable benefit.

Chief causes of crime.

The chaplain, who is also the parish clergyman, stated that in his opinion the chief immediate causes of crime at Dumbarton are drunkenness, the want of employment, the want of education for the young, and the want of a greater provision for the moral and religious superintendence of the people. He said that he believed that, owing to the insufficient provision for education at Dumbarton, many young persons are now growing up in ignorance and bad habits, who will almost necessarily fall into crime.

General state of prison.

The general state of the prison is creditable to the keeper, Mr. M'Farlane, and to the other officers.

I recommended that the keeper should have charge of the money accounts of the prison, and that a tarpauling cover should be provided for the airing gallery in wet weather.

I also made several recommendations which were within the authority of the keeper.

Peebles.

PRISON OF PEEBLES.*

[Visited March 16, 1843.]

There has been no change of importance since my last Report.

Building.

The alterations in the building referred to in that Report have not yet been commenced, though I hope there is now a prospect of their being soon carried into effect.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners has increased to about eight, being greater in winter and less in summer.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions :—

1. The present keeper and matron are not considered properly qualified, but they are continued till the alterations are made in the building.
2. The ventilation is not good.
3. The prison wanted white-washing, and some of the rooms, especially the debtors', were in a slovenly state. The debtor also was dirty in his person.
4. In bad weather the prisoners do not get exercise in the open air.
5. Little is done at present towards the individual separation of the prisoners, and it is sometimes necessary, for want of more room, to put even the tried and the untried together.
6. There has not always been a full supply of work, although a good deal of different kinds has been done.

The prison is warmed by open fires.

Registers.

The registers are not very neatly kept.

Conduct.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to be generally good, and there has been no serious illness during the year.

Inspection book.

There has been no entry in the Inspection Book for the last eight months.

Dumfries.

PRISON OF DUMFRIES.†

[Visited March 20, 1843.]

The recommendations mentioned in my last Report have been carried into effect; but there has been no other alteration of importance.

Building,

The present building, as already stated, is badly constructed and badly situated. Many of the cells are much too small, and many of the night-cells are without windows. Some of the cells, too, are damp. Even male and female prisoners have often opportunities of talking to each other; and, as might be expected, indelicate language is sometimes heard, and probably is often indulged in when no officer hears it.

No steps have yet been taken towards the erection of a new prison.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners has increased to about 45.

Prisoners idle.

I was sorry to find that, except a few who were employed in whitewashing and cooking, all the prisoners were idle, a state of things not to be found in any other prison in Scotland, except some of the very small prisons and lock-up houses.

The governor ascribed this to the peculiar difficulty of getting work in the neighbourhood of Dumfries. There is no doubt that it is difficult in many districts at the present time to obtain employment; and that the difficulty is greater at Dumfries than at many other places; but not greater, I think, than at several at which a constant supply of work of some kind is obtained. At Jedburgh, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, for example, where the difficulty is probably quite as great, the prisoners are all occupied.

Neglect and indolence of governor.

The true cause of the want of a supply of work, I believe to have rested with the governor; of whose neglect and indolence I found many proofs in my examination, and which I was very sorry to find he had attempted to conceal, by mis-statements in his monthly reports.

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* A full description of this prison appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated April, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

† A full description of the prison of Dumfries appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1841, was in my Seventh Report.

Under these circumstances it became my duty to recommend the removal of the governor, a duty which was doubly painful from the reflection, that he had once been a good and efficient officer, and that the state of the prison used to be very creditable to him. His removal.

I found that several of the rules had been broken through in various ways; but under the circumstances of the case, I do not think it necessary to enter into more detail.

There were two children above the age allowed by the rule respecting children of prisoners.

Of seven debtors, five were in prison for the support of illegitimate children.

I was sorry to find that the rule which requires that the surgeon should see every prisoner weekly, had been much neglected. Neglect of surgeon.

The time that the chaplain is at present engaged to give to the prison, does not seem to me to be sufficient; but so far as his duties have hitherto extended, he appears to have discharged them with assiduity. The following is part of his evidence:— Chaplain.

"I visit the prison generally twice a week, but always once, except on two or three occasions in the fifteen months that I have been in office, when I was necessarily absent and unable to obtain a substitute. On an average I am on duty about five hours and a half each week. * * * I am of opinion that it is vain to expect that many of the prisoners, especially the younger ones, shall do well after leaving prison unless a provision be made for superintending them at that period. There is at present a band of about twenty boys in the town, two of whom are now in prison, who I believe depend almost entirely on begging and petty thefts for a living. In most cases their parents are either dead or are heedless of the welfare of their children, and quite neglect them. I consider neglect of children, want of employment and drunkenness to be the chief cause of crime in this neighbourhood. Almost all the offences are either thefts or assaults." Want of provision after liberation. Chief causes of crime.

The two boys referred to in the above evidence had very improperly been put into a damp cell, not warmed in any way, and in the evening not lighted; so that they had to pass about two hours each night before going to bed in total darkness. Like the other prisoners they were quite idle.

One of these boys stated that he was 13 years old; that his father was ill and his mother dead; that he never had any work but jobbing; and that he was begging about when he committed his offence, which was stealing some bottles.

The other boy said that he was then 14 years old; that his mother was dead, and that his father had been transported; that he was obliged to leave his last place because there was no more work for him, and that he was begging about when, with the other boy, he stole some bottles.

I made the following recommendations:— Recommendations.

1. The present governor to be removed; and application to be made to Mr. Brebner, the governor of the prison of Glasgow, to select another in his place, subject to the approval of the county Board.
2. Now that the number of prisoners has increased to an average of about 45, the governor to be allowed to have two male warders.
3. The new governor to be instructed to go to Hawick to try to make arrangements for a constant supply of knitting for the prisoners, both male and female, when other and better kinds of work cannot be obtained.
4. The chaplain to be requested to perform divine service every Sunday, and to give more time to his other duties so as to keep up a superintendance, as far as possible, over prisoners after their liberation; and the Chaplain's remuneration to be increased accordingly.
5. Immediate steps to be taken for compelling the parishes, which are legally liable for the support of the children now in prison, above the age laid down in the rule of the General Board, to take charge of these children.

March, 1843.

The recommendation for the removal of the governor has been acted upon, and a new Governor appointed, who I trust will discharge the duties of the office faithfully and efficiently.

July, 1843.

PRISON OF MAXWELLTOWN.* *Maxwelltown.*

[Visited March 22, 1843.]

The recommendations contained in my last Report have been carried into effect, except those for painting the prison, and for the purchase of some junk to employ the prisoners in picking.

A new keeper has been appointed in consequence, I was sorry to learn, of the last keeper falling into habits of drinking. New keeper.

The present keeper is a married man, and his wife has charge of the female prisoners.

There was no one in confinement on the day of my visit, and it appeared from the register that there had been only 14 prisoners during the last three months, and that most of these were in for part of a day only. Number of prisoners.

The prison was clean.

The cells are warmed to some extent by tin cases of hot-water.

The prisoners are supplied with clothing.

The new dietary is in use, the prisoners however being all put on the lowest rate.

I recommended that the prison should be painted; that some Bibles should be bought; and Recommendations.

* A full description of the prison at Maxwelltown appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1841, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons.

that an arrangement should be made with one of the neighbours who has a pump for a regular supply of water.

PRISON OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.*

Kirkcudbright.

[Visited March 22, 1843.]

Building. A new house has been built for the keeper, with a wash-house and store-room; but the alterations which were to have been made in the prison have been delayed for want of funds; the cost of the keeper's house, and the estimated cost of the alterations in the prison much exceeding the sum originally contemplated.

Keeper. As stated in a note appended to the last Report on this prison, the late keeper has been promoted to the charge of the prison of Jedburgh; and the late keeper of the Kirkwall prison appointed to the care of this prison.

Number of prisoners. The average number of prisoners continues to be about 16.

Observance of rules. The Introductory Rules are in full operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. Advertisements were issued for contracts for food, &c., but no tenders were made; so that the food is not supplied by contract.
2. The ventilation is not good.
3. Some of the rooms were rather black from the smoke of the chimnies, the prison being at present warmed by open fires. The things in some of the rooms, too, were not neatly arranged.
4. In very bad weather the prisoners do not get exercise in the open air.
5. Until the alterations are made in the building individual separation cannot be had.
6. Some of the prison clothes were too small for those who wore them, and many of the shoes were not fit for use. A supply of flannel waistcoats and flannel drawers is wanted.

Work. Little over-work is done, in consequence probably of the prisoners not being separate, or under constant inspection, and of the work consisting chiefly of picking oakum, arising in part from the circumstance of most of the prisoners being sent for short periods.

Conduct. The conduct of the prisoners appears to be generally good. There have been only two cases of punishment during the last four months.

Health. There has been much sickness in the prison of late. The following is the evidence of Dr. Shand, the surgeon of the prison:—

"There has been a good deal of sickness in the prison during the last six months, consisting chiefly of fever and small pox, with catarrhs and other ordinary complaints. One prisoner has died of typhus fever. I am not able to trace the sickness to any particular cause, and I do not think it is to be attributed to any to the circumstances of the prison, or to the diet or treatment of the prisoners. The serious illness has now disappeared."

The following evidence was given by the Rev. William M'Kenzie, the chaplain of the prison:—

Chief causes of crime. "I pass on an average about four hours per week in the prison. As far as practicable I keep up a superintendence over prisoners after their liberation also. I consider the chief immediate causes of crime in this district to be drunkenness, and the want of employment. I observe also an intimate connexion between crime and ignorance. Many are out of employment at present, in consequence of the scarcity of work; but there are others who are so from habits of idleness. Many of the prisoners come in for offences under the game-laws; and I find great difficulty in convincing them that they have really done wrong. I find the prisoners attentive, and respectful, and grateful for any little attention shown to them. Most of the prisoners come from a distance, and after their liberation I lose sight of them; but of the few who have been committed from this neighbourhood, I can point to several who are now doing well. Re-committals to the prison used to be much more frequent than they are now. Indeed there has been only one re-committal for nearly two years."

Fewer re-committals than formerly.

There has been an attempt to escape, which was nearly successful. The prisoner, indeed, got out of the building, but was immediately caught again.

Inspection-book. The entries in the Inspection-Book were satisfactory; but there had not been any new entry for some months.

General result. The management of the prison, under all circumstances, was creditable to Mr. Clarke, the keeper, and to the other officers.

Recommendations. I made the following recommendations, with others of minor importance:—

1. The supply of clothing to be increased, especially in the article of shoes; and a few pairs of strong leather shoes to be got for the prisoners to put on when they go into the airing-yard. Some flannel-drawers and flannel-waistcoats to be provided for such prisoners as in the opinion of the surgeon or keeper may require them; and some caps and bonnets to be bought for the use of the prisoners when in the airing-yard.
2. The keeper to keep a complete account of receipts and expenses.

* A full description of the prison of Kirkcudbright appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1841, was in my Seventh Report.

PRISON OF WIGTOWN.*

[Visited March 23, 1843.]

There has not been any alteration in the present building since my last Report. Building.

Plans have been prepared for a new prison; but the purchase of the site has not yet been completed, and, of course, no progress has been made in the building.

The average number of prisoners has increased to about 6; and during the last three months it has been 8. At present there are as many as 12, which is quite too many for the accommodation. Number of prisoners.

In one of the cells I found three female prisoners, a boy, and a child.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:— Observance of rules.

1. The food, &c., is not supplied by contract, owing to the smallness of the quantities.
2. There is no bath, and no airing-yard.
3. Owing to the want of more room it is often necessary to mix the tried and untried, and sometimes civil and criminal prisoners.
4. The prisoners appear to be generally all employed; but on the day of my visit I found a boy and a girl idle.
5. The keeper, by mistake, has not paid anything to prisoners for work done before trial, if they were afterwards convicted.
6. The boy who was in prison had his own clothes on, although convicted. It appeared that there were no prison clothes that would fit him. I learnt, too, that there were often men in the prison for whom all the prison dresses were too small.

The prison is at present warmed by open fires and hot-water bottles.

The general state of the work department is creditable to the keeper, considering the situation of the prison, in a smallcountry town. Last month the prisoners earned 2*l.* 11*s.* The chief kinds of work are making mats and herring-nets, shoemaking, knitting stockings, and picking oakum. Work.

The keeper stated that evil arose from the present practice of admitting letters without opening them, and that he had detected one case in which tobacco had been smuggled into the prison in a letter. Letters.

The conduct of the prisoners appears on the whole to be good; and their health also to be good. Conduct and health.

The chief offences for which they are committed are thefts and assaults, caused to a considerable extent, apparently, by the want of employment, and by drunkenness. Chief offences.

It was stated that public begging, which had for a time been much checked by the rural police, had of late increased again very much; owing, in part, to the efforts of the rural police not being seconded in the burghs of Wigtown and Whitehorn, and to the influx of beggars from Paisley and other towns; and to the belief on the part of the inhabitants that these poor people were really in such destitution that it was cruel to refuse them alms. Increase of begging.

The chaplain is of opinion that there is a great want of the means of affording prisoners temporary relief after they leave prison. Want of temporary relief after liberation.

The following are extracts from the keeper's journal:— Extracts from keeper's journal.

"October 27th.—A great number of the prisoners that have been in confinement in this prison of late belong to places at a good distance, and are in a very reduced state; and have not the means of procuring food at their liberation, and nothing is provided for them. They of necessity must beg or steal; the very crime for which they have been already in confinement

"Thus I had a prisoner J— M—, liberated 18th October, 1842, most willing to remain in prison another month; for when he got his liberty he was without money or friends to assist him. He had to travel into Fifeshire. The following week I found the man begging through the town of Wigtown.

"1843, March 23rd.—J— A— left the prison in May, 1840. He was taught by me to read and write in a particular manner, so that he understood what he had learned. He has behaved himself well ever since. I saw him not long ago, and he was most respectful, and expressed great happiness in our meeting."

The entries in the Inspection-Book are very satisfactory; and the general state of this prison, under the circumstances of the case, is creditable to Mr. M'Nerney, the keeper, and to the other officers. General state of prison.

I recommended that the supply of clothing should be increased, and that some printed work-papers should be procured. Recommendations.

PRISON OF STRANRAER.† *Stranraer.*

[Visited March 25, 1843.]

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report. Building.

The new prison, although greatly wanted, is not yet begun.

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* A full description of the prison of Wigtown appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1841, was in my Seventh Report.

† A full description of this prison appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1841, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Stranraer.

Number of prisoners.

Observance of rules.

The average number of prisoners has increased to about 11; and at one time lately there were as many as 19.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. Advertisements were issued some time ago for the purchase and supply of food, &c., but no tenders were made, so that the supplies are not furnished by contract.

2. The prison is usually warmed by open fires, or hot-water bottles; but on the day of my visit one of the cells was not warmed at all.

3. Some of the chimneys smoke.

4. The ventilation is not good.

5. Some prisoners who attempted to escape have not since that time been allowed to have any artificial light in their cell.

6. Some of the rooms wanted white-washing.

7. Close to the entrance to the prison is a dung-stead, which is inconsistent with cleanliness and injurious to the wholesome quality of the air.

8. One of the prisoners had not washed himself on the morning of my visit, and another prisoner was dirty. The latter, although employed in picking oakum, was not in the habit of washing himself at night.

9. The female prisoners are, of course, in separate rooms from the males, but they can talk to them.

10. There is no airing-yard.

11. The rule respecting prohibited articles is probably evaded sometimes, in consequence of the situation and construction of the prison.

12. The surgeon appears to have made his weekly visits regularly; but some of them had not been recorded.

13. There are many blanks in some of the registers; and there is only one entry in the Inspection-Book for the last twelve months.

14. Owing to the want of room, tried and untried prisoners are often put together, and others are mixed who ought to be kept quite separate.

15. On the day of my visit I found a boy in the same cell with two very bad men; and the chaplain stated that he had lately been much pained at seeing two boys, one of whom he knew to be generally well-behaved, in company with some old and confirmed criminals. The chaplain also said that he felt the want of the means of speaking to the prisoners separately.

16. Three of the prisoners were in their own clothes, in consequence of one of them having torn the prison dress, and of the two others being suspected of having encouraged him to do so. The boy's clothing also was ragged.

17. The friends of convicted prisoners have been admitted on one day of each month, in accordance with an old rule, which by mistake has been continued.

Dampness.

Part of the prison is damp.

Work.

There is little work in the prison besides picking oakum. No overwork has been done; and the untried prisoners have declined work altogether.

The matron stated that most of the female prisoners are found to be unable to sew; and that during the two years she has been in office there has been only one who could sew well.

Health.

The health of the prisoners appear to have been tolerably good during the last year.

Conduct.

There has been much misconduct, owing probably to a considerable extent to the crowded state of the prison, and to its bad construction.

Attempt to escape.

There was lately an attempt to escape, which the keeper believes was the result of a concerted plan, in which one prisoner was to feign madness, and to pretend to lay violent hands upon the other two, who were in the same cell with him, on the understanding that when the keeper should run to their assistance they should seize him, and all three make their way out. The first part of the plot (if plot there were) was acted, but the keeper having received an intimation of what was going on, from some one who had overheard a conversation among these prisoners, stopped the performance, by placing all three under punishment. The matter is now under judicial examination.

Character of prisoners.

Owing, probably, to Stranraer being a seaport, and to its particular situation, the character of many of the prisoners appears to be worse and more violent than at most other places.

Chief cause of offences.

The chaplain considers drink the chief immediate cause of the offences which are committed.

Unsatisfactory state of prison.

The prison is in a very unsatisfactory state; but much allowance must be made for the bad construction of the building and the want of accommodation.

Stranraer.

LOCK-UP-HOUSE AT STRANRAER.

[Visited March 25, 1843.]

Lock-up-house.

In addition to the prison there is a small lock-up-house; but it does not appear ever to have been legalized, and it is quite unfit for use.

It consists of two cells; with a room for the keeper above.

Both the cells are very damp.

In one of them there is a chimney, but without a fire-place; and in the other there is no provision at all for warming.

There are openings in the cell-doors into a lobby, but there are no windows.

The place is not secure.

There are no blankets or bedding.

No proper record has been kept of the prisoners.

In general no one appears to be detained beyond a single night: but any one put in on Saturday night remains sometimes through the whole of Sunday.

The keeper was not clean in his person.

I recommended the County Board to discontinue the use of this lock-up-house immediately, and to apply to the General Board to cancel the appointments, which had lately been made, of a keeper and matron.

PRISON AT LAUDER.

Lauder.

[Visited March 31, 1843.]

A new small prison has been built here, according to one of the model plans, containing three large cells, with rooms for the keeper. New prison.

It is well situated on one side of the town, and is quite apart from other buildings.

The boundary wall, and some small out-offices are in the course of erection; but in all other respects the prison is complete, and well adapted for its purposes.

It has been legalized for the reception of prisoners for periods of fourteen days.

It is warmed by a stove in the lobby, into which the cells open.

Each cell is provided with a hammock and a proper supply of bed-clothes, and also with a night-stool; but there are as yet no prison dresses.

No surgeon has yet been appointed. No surgeon.

The keeper, who is also the district constable, was absent from home on the morning of my visit; but I saw his wife, who is to act as matron, and to have charge of the male prisoners when her husband is away. She is enabled to perform the latter duty without risk, as small wickets have been made in the cell doors, by which she can give the prisoners their food without opening the doors; an arrangement which ought to be adopted in all small prisons. Keeper and matron.

No notification appears to have been made to the General Board of the appointment of the keeper and matron.

The prison was not in a neat state on the morning of my visit; but this was excusable, as the builders were still at work.

During the two months that the prison has been opened there has been only one prisoner.

There is a register of prisoners, but not in the prescribed form.

I made the following recommendations:— Recommendations.

1. A surgeon to be appointed at a small annual salary to perform the duties required by the Introductory Rules.
2. A notification to be made to the General Board of the appointment of the officers as required by the 2nd Rule.
3. The Register No. 1, the Register of Sickness, the Register of Punishments, and Register of Visits to Prisoners, and an Inspection-Book (all of a small size), to be procured, in accordance with the 11th rule.
4. The new dietary issued by the General Board, and which is in use in the Greenlaw Prison, to be adopted.
5. Six complete suits of clothes for male prisoners, and four for female prisoners, with a change of linen and stockings in each case, to be procured.
6. A wardrobe to be provided to contain the prison dresses and bed-clothes.
7. A straw mattress, and a strong coarse cloth to serve for bed-clothes, to be provided for drunken people.
8. Provision to be made for a regular supply of soap, towels, and combs.
9. The keeper to be furnished with a copy of the Introductory Rules, with instructions to carry them into effect as far as practicable; and to receive authority to punish prisoners for misconduct.

April, 1843.

Measures have been taken for carrying most of these recommendations into effect, both as regards this prison and the other small prisons in the county.

August, 1843.

PRISON AT EARLSTON.

Earlston.

[Visited March 31, 1843.]

A new small prison has been put up here also. It is like that at Lauder, except that it contains only two cells. New prison.

The prison is well placed in a plot of ground outside the town.

There is no boundary wall; but as the cells are lighted from the roof, and the building stands on private ground, there is little danger of any one communicating with the prisoners from the outside.

The prison has been legalized for the confinement of prisoners for periods of fourteen days.

It is warmed by a stove in the passage; but the cells are still damp from the newness of the building.

IV. COTLAND. — — Reports on Separate Prisons. — —

Earlston.

Keeper and matron. The cells are supplied with hammocks, bed-clothes, &c.

The keeper and his wife appear to be respectable people; but no notification, with a statement of their qualifications, has yet been made of their appointment.

No surgeon. No surgeon has yet been appointed.

The prison was legalised at the same time as that at Lauder, but hitherto there has been no prisoner.

Recommendations. The keeper's rooms were not in neat order.

I made the same recommendations as at Lauder.

Dunse.

PRISON AT DUNSE.

[Visited April 1, 1843.]

New prison. A new small prison has been built here, similar to those just described at Lauder and Earlston, but having four cells.

It is well placed on some high ground outside the town, and has about a quarter of an acre of land around it (the same quantity as at Lauder and Earlston), the whole being surrounded by a wall.

Like the prisons at Lauder and Earlston, it has been legalised for the confinement of prisoners for periods not exceeding fourteen days.

The building appears to be well adapted for its purposes.

It is warmed by a stove in the passage, but as yet the cells are not dry.

Keeper and matron. The keeper appears to be a respectable man, and well qualified for his office. Being a widower his mother-in-law is to take charge of the female prisoners, and to act for him in his absence. No notification, however, has yet been made of these appointments.

As at Lauder and Earlston, and indeed as at every place in Berwickshire where there is a small prison, the keeper is the district constable.

No surgeon. No surgeon has yet been appointed.

There is the same provision as at Lauder and Earlston for supplying the prisoners with food without opening the cell doors.

Each cell is furnished with a hammock, bed-clothes, &c.

I found the prison quite clean.

The new dietary has been adopted; all the prisoners, however, being placed on the lowest rate.

Number of prisoners. During the two months that the prison has been open there have been altogether fourteen prisoners, of whom ten remained only a single night. The longest period of confinement was ten days, and the greatest number of prisoners at any one time three.

A register is kept, but not in the prescribed form.

Recommendations. I made the same recommendations as at Lauder and Earlston, and in addition, suggested that slides should be placed before the gratings which admit cold air.

Greenlaw.

PRISON OF GREENLAW.*

[Visited March 31, 1843.]

Alterations in building. The proposed alterations in the building have been carried forward to a certain extent, but they are not yet complete. Only part of the prison is as yet warmed, the old clumsy fastenings on the cell doors remain, and the airing-yards are still insecure. In some of the cells, too, there are no means of communicating with an officer.

Recommendations. Most of the recommendations contained in the last Report have been carried into effect; but the keeper has not yet been required to give security; and no one has been regularly appointed to teach the female prisoners.

Number of prisoners. The average number of prisoners has increased to twelve; the increase being caused apparently by a greater number of committals for vagrancy and begging.

Observance of rules. The Introductory Rules are in full operation, with the following exceptions, in addition to those already mentioned:—

1. No chaplain has yet been appointed, but two clergymen attend gratuitously.
2. The keeper stated that in cold weather, in order to avoid using that part of the prison which is not warmed, he was obliged, in some cases, to put two prisoners into one cell.
3. The ventilation is not good.
4. Some of the surgeon's weekly visits had not been recorded.

Teacher. A male teacher has been appointed, who attends eight hours per week, and who appears to a certain extent to act as chaplain.

Instruction. More prisoners are taught reading and writing than are included in the rule; but hitherto the writing has been taught entirely by the keeper and his daughter. Specimens have lately

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* A full description of this prison appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated May, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

Greenlaw.

been kept of the writing of such prisoners as have had instruction, and some of these specimens are very creditable.

There is now a small library of good and interesting books. Library.

The chief kind of work at present is picking oakum, which, owing to the distance that it has to be carried, yields scarcely any profit. The making of list shoes, however, has been carried to some extent, and the keeper is about to introduce mat-making, for which purpose he has been to Morpeth to learn the art himself at the prison there. Work.

I found the same debtor in confinement who was mentioned in my last Report. He is a young man against whom a bastard child has been sworn, but he steadily maintains that he is not the father of it, and that he never will do anything which will admit his being so; and partly for this reason, I believe, he has refused to accept assistance from his father in the maintenance of the child. His father is said to be a respectable man, and he himself seems to have enjoyed a good character. The keeper speaks highly of his conduct in prison, and says that he never knew him attempt to deceive him. Debtor in confinement nearly three years.

This young man has now been in confinment nearly three years, and is in fact losing the prime of his life. He is imprisoned at the instance of the parish of Dunse.*

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, and so does their health. There has been no case of serious illness during the year; and although smallpox has prevailed in the town, it has not found its way into the prison. Conduct and health of prisoners.

The surgeon stated that the chief complaints were caused by dissipation and dirty habits before admission.

The most common offences for which the prisoners are committed are begging and stealing. Many of the prisoners are strangers. Chief offences.

I made the following recommendations:— Recommendations.

1. The keeper to be immediately required to give security, in compliance with the 2nd Rule.
2. A hundred printed work-papers to be procured of Messrs. Cowan and Co.
3. The teacher to be informed that he is to teach writing as well as reading, and, in such cases as he may think it desirable, arithmetic also.
4. The keeper's daughter to be appointed to teach the female prisoners.
5. A few slates to be procured, and some of the back volumes of "Chambers' Journal" to be added to the prison library.
6. The beds to be furnished with sheets.
7. The debtors' room to be warmed and lighted at the cost of the County Board.
8. Two stoves to be put up in the lower corridor to warm the cells which open into it.
9. A grated airing-yard to be formed on the east side of the eastern division wall of the present airing-yards, with communication into it from the eastern end of the lower corridor; and the other walls of the present airing-yards to be taken down.

April, 1843.

Measures have been taken for carrying most of these recommendations into effect.

August, 1843.

PRISON OF COLDSTREAM. †

[*Coldstream.*

[Visited April 1, 1843.]

This prison has been considerably improved since my last visit. The windows have been enlarged, a provision made for warming and ventilating the cells, and hammocks and bedclothes provided. Improvements in building.

The prison now consists of two tolerably good cells, with rooms for the keeper. The walls of the cells however having lately been plastered, are not yet dry.

The prison has lately been legalised for periods of confinement not exceeding fourteen days.

Some of the recommendations made in my last Report have not yet been carried into effect; no surgeon having been appointed, no prison-dresses, soap, towels, or combs supplied, and no proper register furnished.

The keeper and his wife, who is the matron, appear to be well qualified for their duties. Keeper and matron.

There was no one in the prison on the day of my visit, and I learnt that it had been empty for a fortnight.

The place was clean.

I made similar recommendations to those relating to the other small prisons in this county, and, in addition, suggested that a porch should be put up before the door to protect the prison from cold.

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* This prisoner has since been liberated.

† A full description of the prison of Coldstream appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated May, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

PRISON AT AYTON.*

[Visited April 2, 1843.]

Ayton.

I found alterations going on in the building which will cause a considerable improvement, but which, unless carried further, will still leave the prison in some respects in an objectionable state.

Alterations in building.

The keeper appears to be a respectable man. His wife acts as matron, but has not yet been appointed to that office.

No regular register has been kept of the prisoners; but the keeper stated that there had been only two during the last four months, but that in the previous eight months there had been about twenty.

A supply of bedding has been received, but no supply of towels, combs, and soap.

Recommendations.

I recommended that the floors of the cells should be flagged; that a small yard should be enclosed behind the prison; that a window should be opened into this yard from the back cell; and that a privy, coal-hole (with a division in it for potatoes), and ash-pit, should be made. I also made similar recommendations to those relating to the other small prisons in the county.

Haddington.

PRISON OF HADDINGTON.†

[Visited April 3, 1843.]

Building.

There has been no alteration in the present building since my last visit, and there is still, I fear, no immediate prospect of a new prison.

As respects the necessity of a new prison, Mr. Riddell, sheriff-substitute, stated as follows:

"The want of a new prison at Haddington is an obstacle to the administration of the law. Notwithstanding the relief obtained by sending all prisoners sentenced to more than two months' confinement to Glasgow, or to the General Prison, the prison during the last winter was sometimes so much crowded that the procurator-fiscal was obliged to delay taking up cases, which must have led to the imprisonment of a yet greater number of persons. In other cases, too, owing to my knowledge of the state of the prison, I have levied fines where confinement would have been a better punishment."

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners has increased to twenty-one, exclusive of those sent to the prison of Glasgow, of whom there are at present seven.

The increase appears to be in part caused by an increased number of vagrants in the county, and in part by offences committed by the men employed in making the new harbour at Dunbar.

In answer to an inquiry, whether he considered the increase in the number of prisoners attributable to increased efficiency in the rural police, Mr. Riddell stated—

"Although the increased efficiency of late years of our police force has certainly swelled the number of prisoners in Haddington Prison, I cannot altogether assign this as the cause of the considerable increase during the late winter; neither can I ascribe this to the destitution among the labouring classes, assaults (owing principally to intoxication) having predominated over thefts. I think it proper to add, in justice to the colliers in our mining districts, that very few complaints were made of their conduct during their long strike for increased wages, and no cases of theft of potatoes were brought home to them, so far as I can recollect. A considerable number of the persons convicted belonged to other counties, and more than the usual number of vagrants have been committed for a short period. Perhaps the apprehension of the last class of persons may be ascribed to the increased vigilance of the police."

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. Bread only is purchased by contract.
2. The ventilation is insufficient, especially when the prison is crowded.
3. There is no bath, and no airing-yard.
4. There can be no security for the rule respecting prohibited articles being enforced in the present building. The keeper lately found out a case in which a prisoner had got some tobacco and other things from the outside, and had then torn off part of his shirt to make a cigar with.
5. In the present building, also, it is impossible to carry the rule respecting separation into effect. It appears to be almost always necessary, even to mix tried and untried prisoners.
6. Owing to the keeper often having to receive prisoners in the middle of the night on Saturday, the hour of rising on Sunday morning has been sometimes after six.
7. Untried prisoners, who are willing to work, have often been unemployed for want of a larger supply of work, and, for the same reason, the convicted prisoners have not had an opportunity of earning anything by overwork.

Nevertheless, a good deal of work has been done, consisting chiefly of sewing bags and winding bobbins; and a clear profit of nearly 40*l.* was obtained last year, exclusive of that arising from clothes made for the prisoners, &c.

Work.

I called on the person who chiefly supplies the prison with work, and I was glad to learn from him that the work was well done (better, he said, than he could get it done by people

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* A full description of the prison of Ayton appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated February, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

† A full description of the prison at Haddington appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated May, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

out of the prison), and that it was a great accommodation to him for the prisoners to do it, because it was not only well executed, but he could rely on having it performed when he wanted it.

This, the ordinary principle of trade, viz., that of going to the best market for the article wanted, is, I am satisfied, the only safe principle on which work to prisons can be supplied, and the only one which is likely to act permanently.

Haddington.

Some of the cells are damp. Dampness.

The prison is not secure; and an attempt, lately made, to escape in the night was only prevented by the vigilance of the keeper. Insecurity.

None of the prisoners remain long enough to come under the rule requiring elementary instruction to be given them, but some of them are nevertheless taught reading. Instruction.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good. Conduct.

There have been two cases of typhus-fever during the year, probably caused, in one instance at least, the surgeon thinks, by the crowded and close state of the cell in which the prisoner was confined. Health,

Owing to the want of more room, it is sometimes impossible to separate prisoners who have contagious disorders.

The time which the chaplain is engaged to give to his duties is short, but he appears to turn it to good account, and to act with zeal and discretion, taking a real interest in the welfare of the prisoners. Chaplain.

The following is the chaplain's evidence:—

"I have been chaplain of the prison about a year, though, for some time previous to my regular appointment I had been in the habit of visiting the prison with Dr. Lorrimer, my colleague. I visit the prison twice each week, viz., on Sunday and on one of the week-days. My visits vary in length from about an hour to an hour and a quarter. At both my visits I see every prisoner. I usually address the prisoners as I find them together in their different rooms, but I generally make a point of seeing every prisoner in private soon after his admission, and before his liberation. I find the prisoners generally very attentive and well-behaved; and, in my private conversations with them, open, and disposed to receive advice. I find drunkenness to be the primary cause of most of the offences. I believe that many sincere resolutions are formed by the prisoners to break themselves of this habit, and to live honestly in future; but when they leave prison, and are again exposed to temptation, their resolution often fails. The cause of failure is frequently, however, the difficulty which a prisoner finds in procuring employment after leaving prison; and I am of opinion that, until some arrangement is made by which employment can be given to all who are willing to work, it is hopeless, in many cases, to expect that prisoners after liberation should do well. Their necessities must often compel them to steal again, the fact of their having been in prison creating, in their case, a peculiar difficulty in getting work. If, however, there were an institution where they could go and get food and clothing by working, and by submitting to the discipline of the place, those who were willing to avail themselves of it would not only be kept out of immediate temptation, but have an opportunity of establishing a new character, and getting permanent employment. Course of proceeding. Drunkenness. Want of provision after liberation.

"There is at present much want of a library in the prison, comprising, in addition to religious works, some of an interesting kind, calculated to give the prisoners a taste for reading." Library wanted.

The chaplain has himself been kind enough to give the prisoners "Chambers' Journal," and a few other little works.

I recommended the purchase of a prison library.

The entries in the Inspection Book are very satisfactory. Inspection book.

Considering the want of room, and the bad construction of the building, the general state of the prison was very creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Beattie (the keeper and matron), and to the other officers. General state of prison.

April, 1843.

I am glad to state that the burgh of Dunbar, which has hitherto refused to agree to an additional assessment for building a new county prison, has at length consented, and that plans have been accordingly prepared. New prison.

July, 1843.

PRISON OF CUPAR, FIFE.* *Cupar, Fife.*

[Visited April 11, 1843.]

There has been no alteration in the present building since my last Report, but the new prison has been commenced, and is now nearly ready for the roof. It is on an excellent site, and bids fair in all respects to be one of the best prisons, for its size, which has yet been built. Building.

The present average number of prisoners is about 18; but when the new prison comes into use, this number will be increased by the removal of most of the prisoners from Kirkcaldy. Number of prisoners.

The Introductory Rules appear to be in full operation with the following exceptions:— Observance of rules.

1. The clothing of some of the prisoners was out of repair.
2. Bread only is bought by contract.
3. The prison is warmed to a certain extent by stoves and hot-water pans; but on the day of my visit these were not in use, and the prison was too cold.
4. The ventilation is not good.
5. The supply of clean stockings has not been regular during the last few weeks, owing, it was stated, to the stock being at present deficient.

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* A full description of the prison at Cupar appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated August, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Cupar, Fife.*

6. The airing-yard is not secure, and is therefore but little used. A passage with windows in it serves the place of an airing-yard to some extent; but some of the prisoners do not get exercise, either in the yard or the passage.

7. Owing partly to the badness of trade, most of the prisoners have been occupied in picking oakum, though there has been some weaving, shoe-making, and sewing.

8. The time that the warder is at present on duty is excessive, but this is partly caused by the insecurity of the present building.

9. Little can be done at present towards the separation of the prisoners.

Instruction.

All who are desirous get instruction in reading and writing, whether included in the rule or not, and some are taught arithmetic. Some of the prisoners had made considerable progress.

Library.

There is a prison library.

Conduct.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to be generally good. There was, however, an attempt to escape about two months ago; and there have been three attempts, real or pretended, during the last year, to commit suicide.

Health.

There has been much sickness during the year. The following is the evidence of Dr. Grace, the surgeon:—

Much sickness.

"There was a great deal of sickness in the prison last autumn, consisting chiefly of British cholera and dysentery. Many of the cases were of a malignant kind, and the dysentery became contagious. There was, however, no death. Both of the diseases were epidemic in the neighbourhood at the time, but in a much milder form than in the prison. The malignancy of the disease in the prison was, in my opinion, owing to the bad locality, and to the prison being much crowded at the time. There have also been three attempts at suicide during the year, but one I believe to have been quite feigned. Of the other two, one was by a boy who had been subject to epileptic fits when a child, and whose brain I consider affected; the other was the case of a debtor, who had been in a desponding state of mind, and who a few days before he attempted to destroy himself told a friend that he was tired of life. I believe that neither case was in the slightest degree connected with the discipline of the prison or the treatment of the prisoners."

The surgeon performs his duties with great regularity.

Chaplain.

The chaplain also is evidently attentive and zealous, not contenting himself with the mere routine of his duties within the prison, but often looking after prisoners after their liberation. The following is the chaplain's evidence:—

Routine of duties.

"I spend about an hour and a half each day, except Saturday, in the prison; and when the prison is full, nearly two hours; making about ten hours per week on an average. As a general rule, I see and converse with every prisoner every day. I give elementary instruction to those who require it. On Sunday also I preach a short sermon to the prisoners, in addition to my private visits to them. I find the prisoners generally very attentive and very desirous of receiving instruction, especially in writing. Many have made considerable progress. I call from time to time on such of the prisoners, after liberation, as are within my reach; and when I am acquainted with the minister of the parish to which any prisoner belongs, who comes from a distance, I request him in like manner to keep up a superintendence over him. I believe this arrangement is productive of much advantage. The prisoners themselves, instead of considering these visits intrusive, are generally glad to have them, and show a great willingness to receive advice. Even the worst among the prisoners appear to like this superintendence after liberation. I generally find the prisoners willing to state candidly the causes of their offences. Drink is a very common cause of these offences. I do not think that there is more than one case in twenty in which it is not at least one of the causes."

Superintendence after liberation.

Liked by prisoners.

Candour of prisoners.

Drink.

The County Board have established a system of quarterly reports from the chaplains, teachers, and surgeons of the chief prisons in Fife, and the following are portions of the reports of the chaplain and surgeon of this prison for the quarter ending 30th September, 1842:—

Chaplain's report.

Chaplain's Report.

"J— M— K—, in prison for stealing from April 2nd to September 8th. When this young boy came to prison he could neither read nor write; in fact, he scarcely knew a single letter; and yet he learned so rapidly, that by the time he went out he was able to read and write well. He looked upon his confinement, young as he was, to be a great blessing. I entertain great hopes of him.

"J— L—, for poaching, from May 12th to July 28th. Pretty attentive during his confinement. I have seen him several times since his liberation, and find that he is conducting himself well.

"I may remark that I visit the prisoners every day of the week, with the exception of Saturday. When I find that they cannot read and write, I endeavour to teach them; and they are all, with a very few exceptions, anxious to receive instruction in reading and writing. When a prisoner makes his appearance in prison, I inquire of him the cause, and then I make my exhortations bear upon the nature of his crime, and also point out to him several passages of Scripture bearing upon its nature. Those who cannot read and write are taught to do so during five days of the week. I often explain the Scriptures to those who can read after reading them.

"I preach or lecture every Sabbath evening, and I sometimes converse with them privately after doing so. Sabbath night affords an excellent opportunity for this exercise.

Spirituous liquors.

Few communicants.

"I find ardent spirits to be either the direct or indirect cause of the prison being so full. It is a startling fact that there is just, generally, about one in prison out of twenty that is a member in full communion with any religious denomination whatever. When a person is a member of a church, there is a kind of check upon him, even although he may be all the while destitute of the grace of God. Hence the necessity of all those who have influence to use it in getting men to connect themselves with the Church of Christ.

(Signed) "WILLIAM ELDER, Chaplain and Teacher.

Surgeon's report.

Surgeon's Report.

"I have to report that, according to the Introductory Rules for prisons drawn up by the General Board of Directors, I visit the prison once every week, see every prisoner, and inquire into the state of his health. I also examine the cells, in order to ascertain their condition as to temperature, ventila-

tion, and cleanliness, that I may be satisfied that there are no causes in operation likely to be injurious to health. A record of these weekly visits is kept at the gaol for the information of the County Prison Board and the Inspector of Prisons. When a prisoner is reported sick, an immediate visit is of course made to him, and, unless he is feigning illness (a circumstance which I sometimes meet with among the worst characters), his name is entered in the register of sickness, where the nature of the disease, probable causes, and treatment are stated.

"He continues to receive the necessary attendance until the termination of the disease or until he is liberated.

"During the last quarter the sickness has been unusually severe, cholera and dysentery having broke out in the gaol in a very malignant form about the end of July, which did not subside until towards the end of September. The attendance was necessarily very close, and my presence frequently required during the night. There were in all 19 cases of illness within the quarter, of which a statement is annexed. One boy attempted to commit suicide by suspension, but he did not show any very determined purpose. The female afflicted with insanity, after being a few days confined in the lock-up house, was sent to the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, at the expense of the parish. One of the men affected with delerium tremens was under that disease previous to his incarceration, and had immediately before it attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat.

(Signed) "CHARLES GRACE, M.D., Surgeon to the Prison

"Insanity 1
Epilepsy 2
Delerium tremens 2
Cholera 7
Dysentery 5
Constipated bowels 1
Catalepsy 1

Total . . . . 19"

There were three members of one family in the prison, all brothers; and another family was mentioned, consisting of five members, three males and two females, all of whom have been in the prison at least once, and some several times, and one of whom is now out on bail. One of the family has been transported, but the keeper said that he expected to have all the others back again. Crime in familie

The entries in the Inspection-book show great vigilance on the part of the County Board in visiting the prison. The entries are generally creditable to Mr. Hairsine, the keeper. Inspection-book.

Making allowance for the bad construction of the present building, and the want of accommodation, the result of my examination was satisfactory. General result.

I recommended the purchase of a few books for teaching reading, and that the keeper should have authority to keep up the stock of clothing. Recommendatio

A monthly return has been commenced in this county of the number of prisoners in the different prisons, with particular reference to the periods of detention before committal and trial. To render this Return complete, however, I have suggested that the total number of prisoners in confinement during the month, including those in at the beginning, should be given, and also the daily average number. The following is the abstract of the Returns for March, 1843:— Returns of numb of prisoners.

ABSTRACT of Returns, by the Keepers of Fife Prisons, in reference to Criminal Prisoners confined therein during the M March, 1843.

Prisons.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time during the Month.	Smallest Number at any one time during the Month.	The longest period of days betwixt Incarceration and Committal for Trial.	Name of Prisoner longest detained between Incarceration and Committal.	The Alleged Crime.	Greatest Number of Days which have elapsed since Incarceration, and before Trial.	Name of Prisoner longest detained before Trial.	The alleged Crime.	Description of Prisoners in Custody on the last the Month.							
									Criminal Males Tried.	Criminal Females Tried.	Criminal Males Committed for Examination.	Criminal Females Committed for Examination.	Criminal Males Committed, but not Tried.	Criminal Females Committed, but not Tried.	Male Debtors.	
Cupar. . .	23	13	7	J. R.	Theft of £3 .	144	J. K.	Maiming sheep	14	1	1	..	7	..	..	
Dunfermline .	27	14	6	P.O'H.	Theft of a silver watch.	149	M.M'G.	Theft . . .	12	3	1	..	4	3	2	
Kirkaldy . .	29	16	2	R. W.	Breach of the peace.	148	A. S.	Assault . .	22	5	..	..	1	1	..	
St. Andrews .	3	1	2	J. M'D.	Ditto . . .	1	T. M.	Theft . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Pittenweem .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Newburgh .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kinghorn .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Burntisland .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Inverkeithing	3	1	10	S. G.	Theft . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total . .	87	47	..					Total .	49	9	3	..	12	4	2	

County of Fife Prison Board, Cupar, April 1, 1843. Certified by CHARLES PAGAN, C

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Kirkaldy.

PRISON OF KIRKALDY.*

[Visited April 12, 1843.]

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report.

Building.

The average number of prisoners is increased to about 18.

Number of prisoners.

The Introductory Rules are in full operation, with the following exceptions:—

Observance of rules.

1. The supplies of food, &c., are not by contract.

2. The prison is partly warmed by open fires and hot-water bottles, but cannot be considered to be well warmed.

3. The ventilation is not good.

4. From the want of more room, male and female prisoners are placed in the same ward, though of course in different cells.

5. In wet weather and on Sunday prisoners do not get exercise in the open air, owing, in the latter case, to the fear of their escape, in consequence of only one male officer being on duty on that day.

6. There were some blanks in the registers.

7. The stock of clothing has not been quite sufficient for the number of prisoners of late, and some of the clothing was out of repair.

Separate work.

It has not been possible to carry individual separation to much extent.

Highest average amount of earnings in Scotland.

The work department continues to be very creditable to the keeper. During the year ending June 30, 1842, the last for which the account has been completed, the clear gain amounted to 174*l.*, yielding an average of more than 9*l.* per head, which is considerably higher than that of any other prison in Scotland.

Instruction.

The most profitable kind of work in the prison is weaving.

More prisoners receive instruction in reading and writing than are included in the rule, and some are taught arithmetic. Several had made considerable progress.

Library.

There is a prison library.

Health.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, though the surgeon stated that many of them had caught colds owing to the imperfect mode of warming and ventilating the cells, and to the exposure of the prison to cold east winds.

Dietary.

The surgeon is of opinion that the present dietary is deficient in the animal principle.

Conduct.

The chaplain spoke highly of the conduct of the prisoners, and said that many of them were grateful for the attention paid to them. He thinks that much advantage arises from his private conversations with them before their liberation. He continues to look after the prisoners to a certain extent after they have left confinement, and when they reside at a distance he sometimes writes to their friends, or to the minister of the parish to which they belong.

The following are extracts from the chaplain and surgeon's Report, for the quarter ending September 30, 1842:—

Chaplain's report.

Chaplain's Report.

"Each prisoner was conversed with privately soon after committed, and such advices given as the circumstances of the case seemed to require. A similar conversation took place before liberation, and suitable counsels tendered in reference to their future conduct. An examination was made as to the state of the prisoners' education that the subsequent instructions might be adapted to it. All were instructed in reading as far as practicable, and even those who could not take part in the exercise were required to attend while the others were engaged, and were examined along with them on the passage explained. Six of the prisoners received instruction in writing and one both in writing and arithmetic. The person who only knew the letters when he entered is now reading short sentences tolerably well. Two of the female prisoners who could not write when committed can now do so pretty distinctly, and one of them has written a short letter to her mother twice.

"The hours of attendance in ordinary are from 10 to 12 forenoon, during the week, and between 9 and 11 on sabbath, when two separate addresses are delivered,—one to the male and another to the female prisoners, each of which is preceded and concluded with prayer. In short, the Holy Scriptures are expounded, the consolations of the gospel imparted to the sick, and the blessing of God sought upon all our labour."

Surgeon's report.

Surgeon's Report.

"In conformity with an Extract Minute of the Committee of the Prison Board, for the county of Fife, sent to me dated 8th November current, instructing me to make a return upon the nature and extent of the duties performed by me as medical officer to the Kirkaldy Prison for the three months preceding 30th September, I beg to state, that I visit the prison every Monday, inspecting all the cells, and seeing all the prisoners, afterwards entering the result of my visit in the register of sickness. I also visit the sick prisoners from time to time as the state of their complaints require; I further examine all prisoners on their first admission to the prison, to see if they are ill of any contagious disease; I occasionally inspect the cooking department and examine the food prepared for the prisoners.

"Besides the register of sickness, I have, for some time passed, kept a prescription-book, in which all medicines ordered for the prisoners are entered, and also a special diet-book in which all extra allowances in diet are marked down.

"During the months of July, August, and September, there were admitted on the register of sickness, viz.:—

1 case of pulmonary consumption and scrofula continued from a former date	Liberated.
1 ditto of itch	Cured.
1 ditto of insanity	Sent to lunatic asylum.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated June, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

1 case of boils	Cured.
4 ditto of diarrhœa	Ditto.
1 ditto of sprain	Ditto.

Besides those entered in the Register, there are constantly a number of trivial cases occurring, chiefly catarrhs. Rheumatic complaints and disorders of the bowels which require medical treatment and superintendence; indeed these are of so frequent occurrence as to require my visiting the prison five or six times weekly. The reason these cases do not appear on the Register is, that I have made it a rule not to admit any prisoner to the benefit of the sick list whose complaints are not so serious as to incapacitate them from performing their daily task of work."

Both the chaplain and surgeon appear to discharge their duties with zeal and assiduity.

There was an attempt to escape lately which led to a violent struggle between one of the prisoners and the warder, in which the prisoner was much hurt. This attempt was probably caused, in part, by the warder going into the cell with the key of one of the outer doors in his possession. Attempt to esc

The entries on the Inspection-book are satisfactory, and the general state of the prison does great credit to Mr. Dewar, the keeper. General state o prison.

I made a few minor recommendations.

PRISON OF GREENOCK.* *Greenock.*

(Visited April 24, 1843.)

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report. Building.

A new prison is much wanted, but no decisive steps have yet been taken for the erection of one. New prison mu wanted.

Most of the cells of the present prison are quite too small, and some of them in wet weather are very damp. There is no provision for warming them, and the ventilation is bad. Owing to the bad arrangement of the cells, efficient superintendence is difficult, and it must be impossible to prevent the prisoners from talking to each other; and the prison being overlooked from a neighbouring building and from some high grounds, people on the outside can call to the prisoners and make signals to them; which they frequently do. State of prese building.

The recommendations mentioned in my last Report have been carried into effect, except that for entirely discontinuing the use of the damp cells in winter. Recommendati

The average number of prisoners has increased to about 25, notwithstanding the more frequent removals to Paisley. On the day of my visit there were not fewer than 42 prisoners. Number of prisoners.

The Introductory Rules are in operation with the following exceptions, in addition to the exceptions mentioned in describing the building:— Observance of rules.

1. Although most of the chief articles are supplied by contract, bread is not; owing, I was informed, to no tender having been made.
2. There is no proper airing-yard, but the prisoners have a little exercise every day in a large room.
3. Some of the surgeon's weekly visits have been omitted.
4. The cells used for separate confinement are not in conformity with the provisions of the Act.
5. The stock of clothing is insufficient for the present number of prisoners, and some of the clothing was out of repair.

There has been an escape during the year through the negligence of the warder who was dismissed. The prisoner was soon retaken. Escape.

As the prison has been discontinued for convicted prisoners sentenced to more than 30 days' confinement, none remain long enough to come within the rule respecting instruction; nevertheless many are taught reading and writing and some are taught arithmetic also. Instruction.

The power of admitting visitors to prisoners is now left to the keeper, and appears to be exercised judiciously.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, and during the last year their health also seems to have been tolerably good, which the surgeon attributes to the shortness of most of the periods of confinement. Conduct and he

There is generally a considerable number of boys in this prison, caused in part by many children being left orphans, by accidents incidental to a sea-faring life and the business of a port, and to the want of a proper provision for such children by the parish. Of 34 male prisoners, on the day of my visit, 23 were under 20 years of age and 10 under 16. Juvenile prison

The following cases were taken partly from the prisoners' own reports and partly from other evidence:— Histories of prisoners.

J— and A— M'A—, two brothers, both under 12 years of age, and apparently intelligent lads, who under proper training might be made useful members of society. Their father, who was a watchman on the quay, was drowned about five years ago, and their mother is given to drinking. They are not learning any trade, and generally go about gathering sticks. They have both been in prison before. There are three others in the family, one of them being only six years old.

D— D—, aged 14:—"Father died when I was very young, and mother also is dead now. Father was an Irishman, but I was born at Greenock. I went to a cotton-mill when I

* A full description of the prison of Greenock appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated June, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on separate Prisons. — *Greenock.*

was between 10 and 11, but the foreman forced me two years older, to pass the doctor. Before that time I was a little at school, but was chiefly playing about the streets. The mill was at Glasgow, where mother went to get work. I stayed at the mill till it was burnt down. Mother died while I was at the mill. After the mill was burnt down, I came back here, where I tried to get work, but I could not get any, because it was scarce, and I was obliged to beg. I have now been here three times. I should be glad to get work if I could have it." The keeper said that this boy was well conducted.

C— M'L—, 18 years old. Her father was a sailor, and died about five years ago. Her mother is alive, but she is of bad character. This girl has been in the prison five times.

C— M'A—, aged 17:—"My mother died when I was only eight. I have stopped with father but little since mother's death. Father has not done much for me. I have lived chiefly with grandmother, but she is old,—too old to look after me. My first offence was going into a garden and taking some bones to get some bawbees with. I have been in prison eight times."

use of refuge.

A house of refuge for destitute children has lately been built (chiefly, I believe, through the exertions of one of the members of the County Board,) by voluntary subscription, at a cost of about 1,400*l.*; but there are no funds to open it and carry it on with, so that the place is at present unoccupied. If this institution were opened and put under good management, there is no doubt that many of the children who are now in prison, and many others who are entering on a course of crime, might be saved and made respectable members of society.

st common ences with their ises.

The most common offences are petty thefts and breaches of the peace. The keeper is of opinion that in the case of grown-up people the chief cause of the offences is drunkenness, and in that of the children bad and drunken parents.

aplain.

Mr. Fairbairn, the chaplain, who appears to take an interest in the prisoners and to discharge his duties with zeal, now makes a quarterly report, and the following are extracts from the three reports which he has presented since the arrangement began:—

od behaviour of soners.

use of refuge nted.

"In the prosecution of duty, I have hitherto met with the utmost civility, attention, and apparent gratitude on the part of all the prisoners. I believe I am correct in saying that I have not met with so much as a single exception to this. * * * As a preventive of crime, a house of refuge is much needed here. Of the truth of this I am thoroughly convinced from the number of young females I have seen who seem to have lost all hold of society, and society of them, and whose case yet seemed hopeful if duly attended to. I have seen a considerable number of such since I first entered on duty here, and some of them, I have reason to know, who had left the prison before the time of my last report, are at this very moment fast progressing in their wickedness. * * * In closing this report, I would advert to the following circumstance. In the ordinary prosecution of duty, I am sometimes placed in the awkward circumstance of being required to place a book into a prisoner's hands for his perusal, while at the same time it is but too apparent from his cold, shivering appearance, that he is in no condition to use it. This arises from the prison having no manner of stove or any other heat to give the small degree of comfort necessary to the perusal of any book. * * * The entire number of male and female prisoners during the last three months (ending 31st March, 1843) was 93. Of these, 29 only were females, and 28 natives of Greenock. Of the 28 who are natives of Greenock, 10 are of Irish parentage, and about one-third of the whole are either Irish, or of Irish origin. The number has been recently much on the increase, and continues so. In January the average was only 16, but in February it was 18½, and in March 24¼. This gradual increase has arisen in no small degree, I am confident, from an increase in the means of intemperance. I am strengthened in this belief from the fact, that of the whole 93 who have been imprisoned, 58 have been cases of intemperance. The very least increase in the circulation of money among the poorer classes is soon palpably felt in the increase of crime, as it powerfully increases the means of intemperance.

ant of warmth.

"A very considerable proportion both of male and female prisoners have evidently been persons much addicted to sinful courses, having been sometimes two or three, or more times, previously convicted. There have also been a number of honourable exceptions, cases in which, to all appearance, the same individual is not likely to be soon imprisoned again; these may form about one-third of the whole. * * * I consider it as a part of the duty devolving on me to exercise, in such cases as may appear necessary and practicable, some superintendence over liberated prisoners. * * * I generally find that the younger delinquents (and the male prisoners at present are chiefly of this sort) have had but a sorry example set them at home. The parents, in many cases, if not the authors, are at least very instrumental in furthering the delinquency of their own offspring. In some cases the young offender has no home at all, in others it is next to none, being bad in every sense of the word. A young boy at present in confinement belongs to the former class, having no parents or relations, and not so much as a single place in which to lay his head. On due inquiry I found his case had not been overlooked, but that, on the contrary, by his repeated delinquencies, he has entirely lost the confidence and regard of the benevolent and sympathizing. * * * I find the library of very great service; indeed I could not get on well without it. All the prisoners who can read with anything like ease are very fond of the books. In many cases they do not wait till they are offered one, but are eager in soliciting it.

ung delinquents.

brary.

"This taste for reading I endeavour to encourage to the utmost of my power, always exchanging one book for another as often as they can peruse them. So far as my experience goes, I think arithmetic and the more popular and practical branches of mathematics highly useful and beneficial for the exercise of persons in confinement. They at once call forth the interest and activity of the mind, which, as well as the body, needs a salutary discipline and exercise. Many persons remain long enough in confinement to acquire a good knowledge of the art of numbers, even although they may have known little or nothing before, and by a short and easy process they can be taught the superficial extent of a field, or the cost of building a wall of a given height and thickness. Let it be required of the prisoner to calculate the superficial extent of his own cell, and the expense of painting it at a given charge, and in doing so you give him an exercise he is well fitted to understand and appreciate."

ithmetic, &c.

eeper's evidence.

The following are portions of the keeper's evidence:—

amp cells.

"Some of the damp cells were occupied by prisoners all the winter, I believe, but no one prisoner

remained in one of these cells more than 15 or 20 days I should think. For some days after the thaw these cells were very damp, but I was obliged to have prisoners in some of them even then, owing to the crowded state of the prison. We are very much troubled by people on the outside calling and making signals to the prisoners, which they can do from a public stair which overlooks one side of the prison, and from a hill on the other side. The same thing goes on sometimes from one of the windows of the court-house. The prisoners can hear what is cried out to them perfectly well, and owing to the lowness of the windows can see the signals. We were very much annoyed in this way yesterday. The most common offences for which the prisoners are committed are petty thefts and breaches of the peace. * * * There is a great want of a provision for destitute children at Greenock. * * * There is great difficulty in obtaining situations for those prisoners who have not friends to go to; but if there were a house of refuge for them to go to for a short time, I think the difficulty would be much lessened."

Calling from outside.
Most common offences.
Want of provision for destitute children.

The entries in the Inspection-book were satisfactory; and the general state of the prison, considering the bad construction of the building and the want of more room, was creditable to Mr. Love, the keeper.

Inspection-book.

I made the following recommendations:—

Recommendations.

1. The bread to be bought and supplied to the prisoners by weight, in the quantities laid down in the dietary recommended by the General Board, instead of being purchased in half-penny scones as at present.

2. The keeper to be authorized and instructed to increase the present stock of clothing, so as in all cases to have a sufficient supply; and to procure flannel garments for those who are in the habit of wearing flannels out of prison, or who, in the opinion of himself, the matron, or surgeon, may require them.

3. The chaplain to be authorized to carry his suggestion into effect, for adding a few works of female biography to the library, and to procure some more slates.

4. Means to be taken for preventing the present nuisance at the entrance to the prison.

5. Until a new prison is built, with cells conformable to the Act of Parliament, such of the male prisoners as it is not absolutely necessary to keep separate, to be placed together in winter during the day, in one of the large rooms, with an officer constantly with them; and the female prisoners, under the same limitation, to be placed in the other large room, under the constant charge of a female officer, an additional male and female officer being engaged at that time to allow of this arrangement being carried into effect. The large rooms to be warmed by the stoves which were formerly used in them; and hot-water bottles to be given to those prisoners whom it may still be necessary to confine, in winter, in the separate cells.

April, 1843.

The above recommendations have been adopted and carried into effect except the last, which is still under consideration. August, 1843.

POLICE PRISON AT GREENOCK.

Greenock.

[Visited April 27, 1843.]

There is a police prison of recent erection, containing nine cells, in which people can be confined for periods not exceeding three days.

The County Board have not hitherto taken the superintendence of this prison, but I suggested that, as it was a legal place of confinement, the charge of it necessarily devolved upon them.

The cells are tolerably well constructed, and there is provision for warming them.

On the morning of my visit there were only three prisoners, but I was informed that there are sometimes as many as 25 or 30.

There is no bedding.

The food consists of bread and water; the quantity of bread hitherto depending on the price, and being at present about a pound and a half per day.

PRISON OF PAISLEY.*

Paisley.

[Visited April 27, 1843.]

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report, but instructions have been given to Mr. Brown, the prison architect, to prepare a plan for some new airing-yards.

Building.

The average number of prisoners has increased to 150, but since the improvement in trade here the number has fallen again.

Number of prisoners.

The number of prisoners is often much too great for the present amount of accommodation.

A great improvement has taken place since my last Report in the extent to which the Introductory Rules are carried into effect. They are now in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The present provision for warming and ventilating is insufficient.

2. By an error on the part of the governor, the cells have not hitherto been lighted on Sunday.

3. Owing to the want of proper airing-yards, only those sentenced to long periods of confinement get exercise in the open air at present, and not all even of these. Some of the prisoners complained of stiffness.

4. Some of the clothing was out of repair, and some of the cells were not in neat order.

5. One of the registers was in arrears.

6. Individual separation is carried to a considerable extent; but as some of the cells are not properly warmed, and as the inmates have not in many cases the opportunity of taking daily

* A full description of the prison of Paisley appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated June, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

exercise in the open air, the requirements of the Act regarding separate cells are not in many cases complied with.

Paisley.

Owing to the badness of trade of late, the work has been much less productive than it used to be. The average amount of clear earnings last year was less than 2*l.* per prisoner.

Work. Instruction.

More are taught reading and writing than are included in the rule, and many are taught arithmetic also; but the prisoners who are separated at other times are frequently brought together for instruction, which is an arrangement of doubtful policy.

Cutting on doors, &c.

There is still a good deal of cutting of names left on the cell doors, windows, and furniture, and there is a good deal of writing and scribbling in the library books.

General conduct.

The general conduct of the prisoners, however, appears to be good. The average number of punishments is about three per day.

The following is the surgeon's evidence respecting the health of the prisoners:—

Health improved. Want of exercise.

"The health of the prisoners has much improved during the last year, which I attribute to the introduction of the new dietary recommended by the General Board. There used to be slight cases of incipient scurvy, and glandular affections were very common; but since the introduction of the new dietary there has not, to the best of my belief, been a single case of incipient scurvy arising in the prison, and glandular affections have been much less common. There is a want of more exercise in the open air to give firmness to the flesh, but upon the whole the health of the prisoners has been as good, in my opinion, as it would have been had the prisoners been at large."

Debtors.

Of six debtors, whom I found in confinement, three were in for the maintenance of illegitimate children; and the governor stated, that on an average about one-third of the debtors are for cases of bastardy.

Boys.

There were several boys in the prison who had lost at least one of their parents.

Warders.

The warders are at present confined too long.

Inspection-book.

There has been only one entry in the Inspection-Book during the last year.

General state of prison.

I found that there had been some errors in the governor's monthly reports; but, under all circumstances, the state of the prison was creditable to him.

Recommendations.

I made the following recommendations, in addition to others, within the authority of the governor:—

1. The iron grated doors which are in some of the cells to be taken away; and the clums and noisy fastenings which are on some of the outer cell-doors to be also removed, and to be replaced by ordinary locks, such as have been put on the doors of the new cells in the Edinburgh prison.

2. The governor to be authorized to procure a larger stock of slates.

3. The matron to visit the North Prison of Glasgow in order to become more thoroughly versed in her duties.

Inverary.

PRISON OF INVERARY.*

[Visited April 25, 1843.]

Building.

The windows of that part of the prison in which criminals are confined have been made more secure than heretofore, but there has been no other change of importance since my last visit. A large addition to the prison, however, is about to be made.

Recommendations.

Some of the recommendations mentioned in my last Report, although adopted, have not yet been carried into effect.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners has increased to 20, which is accounted for, in part at least, by the increased efficiency of the county police. The prison has sometimes been much crowded as to make it necessary to put four or five prisoners into the same cell.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The food is not purchased by contract.

2. The keeper has not yet given security, in consequence of the insecure state of that part of the prison in which debtors are confined.

3. The ventilation of two of the cells is not good.

4. At present female prisoners are confined in the same division with the males, owing to the want of more room, and to the circumstance of part of the prison not having been legalized for criminal prisoners of either sex.

5. Owing to the insecurity of the present airing-yard the prisoners take exercise chiefly in the corridors.

6. The prisoners are generally separate to the extent required by the rule, but individual separation cannot be carried to a great extent for want of more room.

7. Several of the male prisoners were wearing their own caps.

8. By a mistake of the keeper visits to convicted prisoners have on one day of the month been allowed when there were no peculiar circumstances to call for them.

Work.

The chief kinds of work are net-making, sewing, and picking oakum.

Instruction.

More have received instruction in reading and writing than are included in the rule, and some have been taught arithmetic also.

Conduct.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good. There have been but few punishments.

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* A full description of the prison of Inverary appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated June, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

The prisoners seem to have had good health. The following is the evidence of Dr. King, the surgeon :—

Inverary.

"The health of the prisoners during the last year has been remarkably good, which I attribute, in a great measure, to the great care of Mr. Thompson, the keeper, to the cleanliness and ventilation. The good health of the prisoners is the more remarkable as the prison has sometimes been so crowded as to make it necessary to put as many as four prisoners into one cell. Much of the improvement in the health of the prisoners also I attribute to the introduction of the new dietary recommended by the General Board." Health.

The chaplain being from home I had not an opportunity of seeing him at this visit.

The chief offences for which persons are committed to this prison are assaults and other breaches of the peace, and petty thefts; caused, the keeper believes, for the most part, by drunkenness. Many of the offences appear to be committed at fairs, and on other occasions when excessive drinking is common. Chief offences.

It appears that most of the prisoners have a home to go to after liberation, and that as few of them have been guilty of stealing they have not the usual difficulty in getting employment. Liberated prisoners.

Mr. Thompson, the keeper, is spoken very highly of, and the state of the prison does him credit. General remarks.

In addition to a few recommendations of a minor kind I suggested that application be made to the General Board to legalize the whole prison both for civil and criminal prisoners. Recommendations.

COUNTY PRISON OF PERTH.*

[Visited May 19, 1843, and at other times.]

Perth.

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report. Building.

An enlargement of the prison is much needed. There are only 34 cells, and yet the average number of prisoners is now nearly 80, and there are often more than 100. At the time of the last circuit there were nearly 150, and into some of the cells it was necessary to put as many as 10 prisoners. Enlargement required.

If fever had broken out when the prison was thus crowded, the consequences might have been very serious.

Under present circumstances little can be done towards carrying out the separate system, it being necessary, in almost every case, to put at least two prisoners into each cell. This mixture of prisoners away from observation is very objectionable. In my opinion, as a general rule, every prisoner ought either to be in a separate cell, or whenever there is not sufficient accommodation to give each prisoner a cell, in a room with an officer constantly present. I therefore think it very desirable that a large room should be provided in which a class of prisoners may be formed (under constant superintendance), and the cells left for the occupation of single prisoners.

The Introductory Rules are in full operation, with the following exceptions :— Observance of rules.

1. An additional warder appears to be necessary, in consequence of the increased number of prisoners. The amount of superintendance, with the present number of warders, is insufficient, and yet the duties of the warders are too heavy.

2. When the prison is much crowded the ventilation must be bad.

This prison is remarkably clean and orderly.

Two persons have been apprehended during the year for introducing spirituous liquors, and both imprisoned, one for 10 days, and the other for 30 days.

The prison registers continue to be a pattern of neatness and good penmanship. Several improvements have been introduced in the form of the entries, at the suggestion of Mr. Barclay, the sheriff-substitute, so as to facilitate the collection of statistical information; and an additional register has been opened for prisoners sentenced to three months confinement or upwards, so as to bring many matters relating to these prisoners into one view. A column has been added for the history of each prisoner (so far as it can be learnt) after his liberation. Registers. Additional entries.

The work department has gone on with great regularity, though owing to the badness of trade, the want of more room, and to the circumstance of most of the prisoners being agricultural labourers, hawkers, and others unacquainted with handicrafts, the majority, including some sentenced to long periods of confinement, have been employed in picking oakum and other similar occupations, and the profits have been small. During the year ending 30th of June, 1842, the average amount of clear earnings was less than 2*d.* per head, or but little more than a penny per day. Many of the prisoners, however, are employed at weaving, sewing, shoe-making, knitting, the better kinds of tailor's work, &c., and earn much more than this; and some learn these employments in the prison. Work.

The payments to the prisoners for overwork, and for work done before trial, appear to be very judiciously managed by the governor. Much of the money seems to be paid in clothing, and that which is given in cash is generally supplied by instalments; and sometimes, when the prisoner lives at a distance, the money is placed in the hands of a respectable person residing in the neighbourhood, to be paid at his discretion. The tie which is thus kept up between the governor, or some other person who takes an interest in the welfare of the prisoner, and the prisoner himself, must be very beneficial, and is one of the many advantages arising from the system of overwork. Overwork. Judicious mode of payment.

All the prisoners who wish it get instruction in reading and writing, whether tried or untried, and whether they have to remain a long or a short period; and in some cases the Instruction.

* A full description of the County Prison of Perth appeared in my First Report. The last notice, dated July, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Perth.*

instruction is extended to arithmetic. Some prisoners have learnt to write a neat hand who, on their admission, could not form their letters, and others have learnt to read.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, though some of the boys have been troublesome, owing, probably, to the want of proper accommodation and superintendance. There was much misconduct too at the time of the circuit, when the prison was excessively crowded, and when there were many prisoners from other places who had not been accustomed to the authority of the officers of this prison, and who knew that they should remain but a short time under them; circumstances very unfavourable to good discipline.

Conduct.

Health.

The general state of health among the prisoners appears to have been good. The surgeon stated that there had been only one death during the year, and no removal or liberation on account of sickness; and that there has been very little serious illness, and no infectious disease. He stated also that there is seldom any case of stiffness of limbs, but that where there is scrofula in the system it is often called into activity by the confinement. He considers the food to be excellent, and he states that there is quite as little sickness among the inmates of this prison as among an equal number of persons out of prison.

Chaplain.

The chaplain, who is also the teacher, was absent from illness. I was therefore unable to see him; but several of the prisoners spoke gratefully of his kindness and attention to them; and the progress which some of them had made in their reading and writing shows that he has been efficient as a teacher.

Divine service.

Divine service is now performed in the prison every Sunday, the prisoners remaining in their cells, but the doors being partly opened. I received very few complaints.

Objection to list shoes.

The governor mentioned, as an objection to the use of list shoes, that they make the feet tender, and cause prisoners to appear lame after their liberation when they have to put on the hard shoes which are usually worn.

Causes of increase of prisoners.

The sheriff substitute and governor attribute the increase of prisoners, in part, to the want of employment of late, especially in the great manufacturing towns, and to the consequent large number of persons usually resident in these towns who have lately been wandering about.

History of a prisoner.

There was a young woman in the prison who had been there several times, and who was described as industrious and well behaved when in prison, but as unable to resist the temptation to drink when out, and who to gratify this passion, and to procure food frequently stole. The following is her history:—

"I have been in the prison six times, three times for theft, and three times for breaches of the peace. It is disgraceful, but I cannot help it. It is drink that gets me into trouble, and my having no friends. I have neither father nor mother, sister or brother, and when I get out of prison I have no one to go with except bad company. My father died when I was a child, and my mother six years ago. When I was six years old my mother married again, and then I went to live with my grandfather, who was a small farmer, near Glasgow. When I was 16 years old my grandfather, who was a kind and religious old man, died, and I then returned to live with my mother. My mother was kind to me, and so was my step-father, but he was gai sair given to drink. My mother also was a little given to drink. It was whilst living with them that I first began to drink myself, but I did not get into a regular habit of drinking till my mother died. When my mother died I went quite astray, and got with bad women. Since then I have lived chiefly by bad practices. I should be very glad to live honestly and well, but no one would take me into service now, because of my bad character. I am tired of my present life. I have learned to knit stockings, and to write in the prison."

iberated prisoners.

The governor believes that the great majority of the prisoners do well after liberation. Of 754 persons who were committed last year, only 61 were recommitted.

Inspection-book.

The entries in the Inspection Book, most of which are by the sheriff substitute, and show an active superintendence on his part, were very satisfactory. Two of them had been made by a deputation from the town council, in accordance with a practice existing at Perth, of appointing members of that body to visit the prison, and report their observations to the council generally.

Statistics.

The following statistical account of the Perth prison has been drawn up for the years 1841 and 1842:—

	1841.	1842.
Number of entries in record of prisoners	622	754
But deduct for repeated entries of same prisoner, of which—		
Twice committed (1841. 29; 1842. 41)		
Three times (1841. 7; 1842. 12)		
Four times (1841. 3; 1842. 3)		
Five Times (1841. none; 1842. 3)		
Six times (1841. none; 1842. 2)		
	39	61
Total persons committed	583	693
Number of persons committed, of which—		
Males (1841. 416; 1842. 500)		
Females (1841. 167; 1842. 193)		
As above (1841. 583; 1842. 693)		
Of which, under 10 years of age	6	3
Between 10 and 20	172	186
,, 20 and 30	195	247
,, 30 and 40	122	117
,, 40 and 50	47	85
,, 50 and 60	23	38
,, 60 and 70	14	10
,, 70 and 80	4	7
As above	583	693

	1841.	1842.
Number of Persons.		
Bred to trade	277	391
Bred to none	345	363
When Committed.		
In employment	265	240
In none	357	514
Could read, but mostly with difficulty	502	609
Could write ditto	331	437
Could neither	411	142
Offences.		
Theft	257	321
Assault	221	301
Poaching	20	45
Fraud	24	41
Reset of theft	7	6
Forgery	4	12
Rape, or attempt at rape	3	3
Revenue offences	8	0
Military prisoners	8	10
Insane persons	3	0
Fire-raising	5	3
Vagrants, &c.	58	8
Connected with deaths of persons	4	4
DEBTORS.		
Number of Debtors	35	31
For sums below 10*l.*	3	5
,, from 10*l.* to 20*l.*	9	4
,, from 20*l.* to 50*l.*	14	8
,, from 50*l.* to 100*l.*	2	3
,, from 100*l.* and upwards	3	11
Longest detention of civil debtors	8 months	7 ditto.
Greatest number at one time	9	10
Smallest number at one time	1	0
Greatest number of the prisoners from other counties at circuit	40	73
Greatest number of prisoners in prison at time of circuit, including the Perth prisoners	109	148
Greatest number of prisoners at any one time, exclusive of circuit prisoners	87	93
Smallest number of prisoners	48	49
Sent from prison to transportation	9	7
Sent to General Prison	8	5
Deaths in prison	3	0
Removed because of sickness	4	0
Cases of sickness in prison	59	90
Number of punishments for misconduct	65	194

The general result of my examination, considering the want of accommodation, was very creditable to the governor and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison), and to the other officers. *General remarks.*

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY AT PERTH.

School of Industry, Perth.

A small school of industry has been opened for destitute boys, which I hope will soon be extended to girls also; and I hope that its use will be enlarged by the admission of children who live with their parents at night, but who could attend the school during the day.

The school was opened at the beginning of the year, and now contains 20 children.

They are employed chiefly in knitting, but they have instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, and religious and general knowledge.

At my arrival I found the children receiving a lesson on the geography of Scotland, from the son of the sheriff substitute, and many of them showed that they were acquainted with the situation of most of the principal towns and rivers. They were afterwards practised in singing, and examined in their knowledge of the Bible, and in miscellaneous information; in all of which they acquitted themselves creditably.

As an encouragement to work well, the children are allowed one halfpenny for each pair of socks which they knit; and their eagerness to get a little money causes them sometimes to rise as early as four in the morning.

Most of the children have lost one or both of their parents, or have parents of bad character. Many are the offspring of criminals, and almost all have either been in prison or have gone about begging.

It might have been supposed that children accustomed to so irregular a life could scarcely be brought to submit voluntarily to the discipline of such an institution, kind though it be; but this is not the fact, for although no compulsion is used to oblige the children to remain, only three have left of their own accord since the place was opened, and one of these soon afterwards begged earnestly to be allowed to return, and is now going on steadily.

The children had a healthy and cheerful look, and several of them had intelligent countenances.

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Perth.*

The room also in which they work, eat, and have instruction, had a pleasing appearance, being hung round with the spirited prints of animals published by the Christian Knowledge Society.

The rooms have been obtained without payment of rent.

The food, which seems to be abundant and nutritious, cost but little more than 2*d.* a-day for each boy, and the clothing is simple and unexpensive.

The master and mistress appeas to be kind and intelligent, and well fitted for their situation.

The great drawback from the value of this and other similar institutions is the danger of their offering a premium for crime or abject poverty; a danger which, in my opinion, can only effectually be guarded against by endeavouring in the first place to make such institutions as nearly self-supporting as possible, and secondly, by throwing them open to all who choose to submit to their rules.

It can, however, be scarcely hoped that this latter object will be attained unless in connexion with an efficient poor law; and in the absence of this I trust that under judicious management a considerable balance of good may be reaped by the institution now under consideration.

The general good conduct of the boys in this little School of Industry, and the ease with which they are managed, is another proof of the readiness with which the most unpromising of the poor children of the country might be trained to good habits and good conduct.

Dunblane.

PRISON OF DUNBLANE.

[Visited May 17, 1843.]

New prison.

A new prison has been built, consisting of seven cells, a debtors' room, and a vagrants' room, with an airing-yard, keeper's apartments, and bath-room.

The prison is in the middle of the town, and the site is, in my opinion, too small. The building comes close to the street on one side, and a private house abuts against it on another. It is, moreover, at some distance from the present court-house, which makes it necessary to carry prisoners backwards and forwards through the public street.

There appears, however, to be no objection, to the site on the score of health.

Airing-yard insecure.

The general construction of the building is tolerably good, but the airing-yard, which is on the top, is not secure, as a prisoner could climb over the walls and get on to the roof of the adjoining house, from which he might readily make his escape.

The following are the dimensions of the cells and rooms:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
4	12	6½	9½	740
1	12	9¼	9½	1,050
1	12	9	10	1,080
1	9¼	7½	9½	660
Debtors' room .	14	12	10	1,680
Vagrants' room .	12	9	10½	1,130

The debtors' room, vagrants' room, and one of the cells are warmed by open fires, and the other cells by warm air.

There is a proper provision for ventilation, but two of the cells are not well lighted.

The prison has been legalized for all classes of prisoners, but no convicted prisoner is to remain more than three months.

It was opened for the reception of prisoners about a week ago.

There are at present six prisoners.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in operation with the following exceptions:—

1. The food is not yet purchased by contract.
2. There is a keeper, matron, and surgeon, but there is no chaplain.
3. On the day of my visit I found three prisoners at work together in the small court in front of the prison; two of these being convicted prisoners, and one prisoner unconvicted.
4. The rules respecting work have not yet been brought into full operation.
5. The instruction in reading and writing (which is to be given by the keeper and matron) has not commenced.

Keeper.

The keeper was lately head-warder in the Perth County Prison, and I believe him to be well qualified for his situation.

I found that the attention of the superintending committee had already been directed to the insecurity of the airing-yard, and to the insufficiency of light in two of the cells. I made, however, several minor recommendations.

Stonehaven.

PRISON OF STONEHAVEN.

[Visited May 26, 1843.

Alterations in building.

The alterations and enlargement mentioned in the last Report have been completed, and have effected a great improvement. They are indeed so extensive as to be almost equivalent to the erection of a new prison.

The prison now consists of fourteen cells (twelve new and two old), besides a punishment cell, washing-house, store-room, airing-yard, and keeper's apartments; the keeper's kitchen being used as that for the prison also.

The prison, on its present plan, is well adapted for its purposes, and for the adoption of the separate system, but the airing-yard is not secure, and from part of it the prisoners can see people on the neighbouring hill, and make signs to them. This, however, is about to be prevented by raising part of the wall.

The new cells are warmed by hot air, and there is a proper provision for ventilating them. One of the old cells has an open fire, but there is no provision for warming the other.

On the lower floor the warming apparatus is not at present very efficient.

The dimensions of the cells are as follow:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
New Cells.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
3	12	9	9	970
3	12	8	9	860
6	12	7	9	760
Old Cells.				
1	17	11½	8½	1,650
1	12	9½	8½	970

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners has decreased to about five; the diminution being attributable to the opening of the General Prison.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The food, &c., is not purchased by contract, owing to the smallness of the consumption.
2. The prisoners have not hitherto had exercise in the open air on Sunday.
3. Tobacco is often thrown into the airing-yard.

Work.

The work is at present confined chiefly to picking oakum.

Instruction.

More receive instruction in reading and writing than are included in the rule.

Conduct.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good. There has been no case of punishment for several months.

Health.

Their health also seems to have been generally good since my last visit.

The keeper stated that most of the prisoners have friends to go to after their liberation.

General observations.

The entries in the inspection book were satisfactory, and the general state of the prison, considering the short time since the alterations were completed, was creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, the keeper and matron.

OTHER PRISONS IN KINCARDINESHIRE.

Kincardineshire.

A lock-up house has been erected at Bervie and another at Laurencekirk, but although they were built in the early part of last year, that at Bervie at least is not yet dry.

Neither of them has yet been legalised.

May, 1843.

PRISON OF ABERDEEN.*

Aberdeen

[Visited May 27, 1843.]

Number of prisoners.

There has been no change in the building since my last Report.

The average number of prisoners has fallen to about 100, owing in part to removals to the General Prison, but in part to a decrease in the number of committals.

By these removals to the General Prison a considerable expense has been incurred, while cells have been left empty at Aberdeen.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in full operation with the following exceptions:—

1. There is still no provision for warming part of the western branch of the prison; but the cold cells were but little used last winter.
2. The ventilation of the west branch is still insufficient.
3. The rule respecting exercise is not in full operation at the west branch, owing to the want of more places for the prisoners to take exercise in. I recommended, however, that every prisoner should have a run in the corridor at least once a day.
4. There have been some few exceptions to the principle of separation, chiefly on account of the washing of the clothes.

Instruction.

More are taught reading and writing than are included in the rule, and some have instruction in arithmetic and geography. The specimens of the writing of the prisoners on admission and liberation show considerable improvement.

The following evidence was given by Mr. Kay the teacher:—

* A full description of the prison of Aberdeen appeared in my First and Second Reports. The last notice of it, dated May, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Aberdeen.

"I find soldiers more ignorant generally than other prisoners and less inclined to receive instruction. This I attribute, in great measure, to the very cause of many of them becoming soldiers, namely, a resistance to parental authority and a recklessness as to their conduct and improvement when young. I have examined many of them minutely on the subject, and I am satisfied that this opinion is correct."

Soldiers.

Conduct of prisoners.

The conduct of most of the prisoners appears to have been upon the whole good, though I received complaints from some of the subordinate officers of want of respect and even of insolence.

The number of punishments is less than one per day.

Health.

The health of the prisoners seems to have been generally good, although the assistant-surgeon of the west branch stated, that he thought that many of the prisoners, especially of the adults, lose strength during their confinement; which he attributes partly to the effect of imprisonment on the mind and the nervous system, partly to the want of more exercise in the open air, and partly to the previous bad habits of many of the prisoners. He said, that where there is a disposition to scrofula in the system, the disease is often developed in the prison; but he added, that he scarcely ever knew a case of stiffness of the limbs.

Registers.

The registers are very well kept.

Statistics.

The following statistical returns were prepared by the governor:—

"*Committals, &c., to the Prison of Aberdeen during the Year* 1842.

"The number of committals during the year, was as follows, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Civil	57	2	59
Criminal	471	288	759
Total . . .	528	290	818

"In 1841, the number of civil committals amounted to 64, so that in 1842 there was a decrease of nearly 8 per cent., while the decrease in the number of criminal committals was almost 16 per cent. as appears from the following statements:—

Criminals.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Daily Average.
1841	474	405	879	115
1842	471	288	759	93
Decrease	3	117	120	22
Centesimal Proportion	·6	28·8	15·8	10·4

"BIRTH-PLACE, and RESIDENCE of Criminal Prisoners.

—		In this County.	Elsewhere in Scotland.	In England or Wales.	In Ireland.	Out of British Isles.	Total.
Number who were born	Males .	256	182	12	15	6	471
	Females.	140	116	11	15	6	288
Total		396	298	23	30	12	759
Centesimal proportion .		52·2	39·3	3·	3·9	1·6	100
Number who have passed the greater part of life . . .	Males .	294	150	9	3	15	471
	Females.	209	69	5	3	2	288
Total		503	219	14	6	17	759
Centesimal proportion .		66·3	28·9	1·9	·7	2·2	100

"Of the above prisoners there were committed for the—

—	1st time.	2nd time.	3rd time.	4th time.	5th time.	6th time.	7th, 8th, 9th. and 10th times.	11th time and upwards.	Total.
Males	300	72	39	22	13	4	16	5	471
Females	136	45	34	23	15	19	13	3	288
Total . . .	436	117	73	45	28	23	29	8	759
Centesimal proportion	57·4	15·4	9·6	5·9	3·7	3·1	3·8	1·1	100

"STATE of Education of Criminal Prisoners.

—	Could read.			Could write.				Superior Education.
	None.	With difficulty.	Well.	None.	Name.	With difficulty.	Well.	
Males	56	251	152	137	30	232	60	12
Females	48	184	55	198	11	66	12	1
Total . . .	104	435	207	335	41	298	72	13
Centesimal proportion	13·7	57·3	27·3	44·1	5·4	39·3	9·5	1·7

"ABSTRACT of Offences charged against Persons committed to the Prison of Aberdeen, in the Years 1841 and 1842.

Offences.	1841.				1842.			
	Males.	Females.	Both.	Centesimal proportion.	Males.	Females.	Both.	Centesimal proportion
I. Offences against the person:								
Stabbing	2	..	2	·2	1	..	1	·1
Culpable homicide	3	..	3	·3	3	1	4	·5
Child murder or concealment of pregnancy	..	6	6	·7	..	4	4	·5
Bigamy	1	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
Assault, with intent	1	..	1	·1	2	..	2	·3
Assaults	90	28	118	13·5	113	32	145	19·1
II. Offences against property:—								
Robbery	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	·7
Cattle and sheep-stealing . . .	7	..	7	·8	1	..	1	·1
Theft by housebreaking	6	3	9	1·0	16	5	21	2·8
Theft	152	176	328	37·5	128	144	272	35·8
Reset of theft	6	8	14	1·6	4	7	11	1·5
Breach of trust and embezzlement .	5	6	11	1·3	4	4	8	1·
Fraud and wilful imposition . . .	2	5	7	·8	8	2	10	1·3
Wilful fire-raising	1	..	1	·1	2	1	3	·4
Wanton and malicious mischief . .	4	2	6	·7	7	7	14	1·9
III. Offences against the currency.								
Forgery and uttering forged documents	5	1	6	·7	4	..	4	·5
Possessing and issuing base coin .	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	1·
IV. Other offences:								
Mobbing and rioting.	8	..	8	·9	..	..	..	..
Breaking the public peace . . .	81	132	213	24·3	69	64	133	17·5
Vagrancy	38	30	68	7·5	17	11	28	3·7
Hawking without licence . . .	4	4	8	·9	..	..	..	..
Contravening the Aberdeen Police Act.	15	..	15	1·7	8	..	8	1·
Breach of game laws.	6	..	6	·7	8	..	8	1·
Deserting service.	2	..	2	·2	1	..	1	·1
Indecently exposing person . . .	..	1	1	·1	3	..	3	·4
Exposing unmarketable meat for sale	1	1	2	·2	4	..	4	·5
Insanity	1	1	2	·2	2	..	2	·3
Military offences	30	..	30	3·4	55	..	55	7·3
Sundries	3	1	4	·5	5	..	5	·7
Total	474	405	879	100·	471	288	759	100·

Apparent effects of industrial school.

The number of boys under 14 years of age belonging to the town, and committed to the prison during the year before the opening of the Industrial School (that is, during the year ending September 30, 1841,) was 47; while the number committed to the prison in the year just ended was only 29; though latterly the number has been on the increase.

Chaplain's reports.

The following are extracts from the quarterly reports of the chaplain:—

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Aberdeen.

Expectations of future conduct.

Extract from the Report for the Quarter ending December 31, 1842.

"TABLE showing what Hopes may be entertained of the Future Conduct of the Prisoners. Dividing them into Classes, according to the length of their Imprisonment, there are:—

Periods of Imprisonment.	Hopeful.		Hopeless.		Doubtful.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
For 60 days or upwards	2	2	..	6	11	2
From 30 to 60 days	9	5	4	3	21	10
Under 30 days	10	4	8	7	22	8
Total . . .	21	11	12	16	54	20

Attention and progress.

"Of those at present in prison I am happy to report that the attention given to instruction by all, and the progress made by many, is highly satisfactory.

Arithmetic and geography.

"I have, during the past quarter, introduced, in a few cases, the teaching of a little arithmetic, and, in two cases, of a little geography. These branches may not seem properly to belong to my department; but I think the introduction of them is likely to be beneficial. They are eagerly sought for by the prisoners themselves, and will, undoubtedly, be improving to their minds and useful in after life; while the teaching of them makes them regard me more as a friend interested in their general improvement, and at the same time forms an agreeable diversification to my own labours. Of course the time devoted to it is very limited.

Late increase of juvenile offenders.

"The number of prisoners has, during the past quarter, been generally low; but while it is gratifying to observe this, it is also melancholy to observe that the number of juvenile delinquents has been considerably increasing. About 24, including both tried and untried, have been committed to prison during the quarter, not exceeding the age of 16. Of this fact the numerous low-priced places

Causes of increase.

of amusement with which the town has abounded during this winter might be supposed to furnish the explanation. But I am afraid a more general cause would be found to be destitution, the want of employment, and the inadequate provision that is made for the poor, causing parents to encourage, or at least not to discourage, the dishonest practices of their children.

Expectations of future conduct.

"*Extract from Report for the Quarter ending March* 31, 1843.

Periods of Imprisonment.	Hopeful.		Hopeless.		Doubtful.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
For 60 days or upwards	2	2	3	6	6	6
From 30 to 60 days	8	1	11	4	21	4
Under 30 days	4	7	4	5	20	12
Total . . .	14	10	18	15	47	22

"It may be remarked from this table, that the number of those of whom good hopes may be entertained decreases, while the number of those of whom no such hopes can be entertained increases in proportion to the length of the imprisonment. Thus keeping in view the same three classes, the numbers marked 'hopeful' will be found to be in the 100, 16, 18, and 21; and the numbers marked 'hopeless' will be found to be 36, 30, and 17. This is, I think, to be accounted for by the circumstance that most of those imprisoned for the longer periods have been imprisoned before; and these circumstances taken together lead to the practical conclusion, if the state of the law permitted it to be acted on, that in cases where one short imprisonment has not been effectual, a lengthened imprisonment should forthwith be resorted to, a series of short imprisonments being calculated rather to harden than to improve.

"(Signed) ALEX. BISSET."

Divine service.

Divine service is now performed in both branches of the prison every Sunday; but all the prisoners cannot be present each time.

Orphans.

I found several young prisoners who had lost one or both of their parents, and who, probably, would not have got into crime had they been placed under proper care.

The following statements were made by some of these prisoners, and were confirmed, to some extent, by other evidence:—

W— S—. Aged 13:—

"My father, who was a sailor, was drowned when I was only four years old. I cannot read or write. My mother makes mats, and I worked at mat-making with her. She uses me kindly. The first thing I ever stole was a halfpenny. I took it off a counter and a policeman caught me; but the man in the shop told him to let me go, as I was not worth taking up for it. I was then about eight years old. Since then I have taken a shilling and a pair of shoes. I wished to go to the School of Industry, but I was told that I could not get in without a line, and I do not know who to ask for a line. I should like to go when I leave this place."

G— R—. Aged 14. Father and mother both dead.

P— M'L—. Aged 12:—

"My father died when I was very young. I was at the House of Refuge six months, but my mother took me out and set me to beg. I liked being at the Refuge."

W— M'I—. Aged 11:—

"My father was a sailor. He was drowned in the Bay of Biscay when I was six years old. My mother is kind to me, but I did not heed her and I got into bad company."

J. W.—Aged 11:—

"My father is dead. I was at the School of Industry two or three months, but I caught the fever and went to the Infirmary. When I was well my mother did not send me back to the School of Industry. I like being there, but I did not ask my mother to send me back, because she won't do nothing but what she likes."

I was informed by the sub-governor that the mother of this boy is a woman of bad character.

A prisoner's own earnings.

The following case of money earned by a prisoner, by work done before trial and by over-work, shows at once the benefit of the arrangement for encouraging prisoners to work, and the kind consideration in the governor in the application of part of the money. The prisoner was in confinement three or four months before trial and one month afterwards, and was then removed to the General Prison. During this time he earned 8*l.* 8*s.* for himself; and of this sum 2*l.* was paid for redeeming articles from the pawnbroker (some of which his wife had been obliged to pledge after his committal to prison), 13*s.* 2*d.* for three pairs of shoes for his children, and 12*s.* 6*d.* for half a year's rent for a house for his family, the governor becoming liable also for the rent for a year and a half afterwards.

By these means the family was probably saved from severe distress; for the governor stated that he had applied to the poors' officers, but could get only 7*s.* 6*d.* per month for the whole family.

General observations.

The entries in the Inspection-book were very satisfactory, and the general state of the prison reflected credit on Mr. Chalmers (the governor) and the other officers.

Recommendations.

I made several recommendations of a minor kind, chiefly within the authority of the governor.

PRISON OF BANFF.*

Banff.

[Visited May 30, 1843.]

Building.

There has been no alteration in the present building since my last Report.

The new prison is at length contracted for; and, although late in the season, the excavations have commenced.

Recommendations.

The recommendations mentioned in my last Report have been carried into effect.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of persons has increased to 12.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The ventilation is not good.
2. There is no bath.
3. The prison wanted whitewashing; and some of the bed clothes were not clean.
4. Some of the library books had been scribbled on, and were dirty.
5. Female prisoners are sometimes put into the same part of the prison as males, though of course in different cells.
6. There is no proper airing-yard; but care is taken to give the prisoners exercise to, a certain extent.
7. Owing to the want of more room, it is sometimes necessary to mix tried and untried prisoners.

Dietary.

The new dietary has not yet been adopted; and the dinner is the same from day to day, without any change; which, in the opinion of the surgeon, tends to produce constipation. All the prisoners, too, are upon the same rate; and the consequence, according to the keeper's report, is, that some get more than they can eat, while others have too little.

Several prisoners have earned a little by over-work.

Conduct and health.

Both the conduct and health of the prisoners appear to have been generally good.

The surgeon stated that there had been only three or four serious cases of illness during the last year and a-half, and that the chief disorder is constipation, caused by the want of a proper change of food and the want of exercise.

There were no complaints from the prisoners.

Chaplain and teacher.

The following is the evidence of the Rev. James Milne, the chaplain and teacher:—

"I act both as chaplain and teacher in the prison. I see every prisoner twice each week, and I find the duty very pleasant. The prisoners are always respectful and attentive. I give instruction in reading and writing to all who are in need of it. I find the prison library very useful; but the number of books is at present much too small. A prison library should, in my opinion, contain a variety of books, including histories, voyages, travels, &c. The chief offences for which persons are sent to this prison are petty thefts and assaults, caused chiefly, in my opinion, by neglect of early training, the want of those habits of reflection which early training induces, and by intemperate habits. I think that the increase which has taken place in the number of prisoners is caused by increased vigilance of the police, and not by any real increase of crime. There are very few cases of recommittal. Most of those who are convicted of theft disappear from the neighbourhood soon after

Library.

Chief offences and their causes.

Few recommittals.

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* A full description of this prison appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated September, 1841, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Banff.

their liberation. They look upon themselves as marked and disgraced; but those who are convicted of assaults are not looked upon in the same light. As far as possible I try to keep up an intercourse with the prisoners after their liberation; at least with those who live in this neighbourhood. It shows them that I entertain some respect for them; and this, I think, has a good influence upon them. It keeps up their respect for themselves; and the more this feeling exists, the greater chance any one has, in my opinion, of doing well."

Intercourse with liberated prisoners.

The following is part of the evidence of Mr. Lyon, the keeper:—

Confirmed offenders.

"There is a man now in prison, named J— D—, who has been several times in confinement, and who has long been a pest to society. He is much given to drinking. There is also a woman, named J— M—, who has cohabited with D—, although his wife is alive. She has been in several times, and she conducts herself in the most outrageous manner when out of prison, and often even when she is in prison. She also is much addicted to drinking. She has been a vagrant all her life. Now, however, she is under sentence of transportation. There is another man named A— R—, who is a man of depraved habits, who has been in prison several times, and whom there is no hope of ever restoring safely to society.

Boy neglected.

There is a boy, however, named S— P—, under sentence of transportation, whom I believe to be naturally of good disposition, but who has been sadly neglected, and who has never had an opportunity of learning how to get an honest living, and who, in my opinion, has been driven by destitution and the bad habits he has formed to the commission of his offences. His father was transported, and his mother has quite neglected him; and I believe nothing has been done for him by the parish."

General observations.

The entries in the Inspection-book (most of which are by the provost) were creditable to the keeper; and, considering the bad construction of the present building and the want of room, the general state of the prison was satisfactory.

Banffshire.

MINOR PRISONS IN BANFFSHIRE.

Keith and Aberchirder.

A lock-up house has been put up at Keith, and another at Aberchirder; but although it is more than a year since they were finished, they are not yet dry enough for occupation.

At Keith there is no provision for warming the cells, and the ventilation is feeble.

Wickets are wanted in the cell doors, in order to allow the keeper's wife in each case to supply the prisoners with food in his absence.

I had not an opportunity of seeing the lock-up house at Aberchirder.

May, 1843.

Elgin.

PRISON OF ELGIN.

[Visited May 31, 1843.]

New prison.

The new prison has been completed and brought into use.

It is placed in a dry and healthy situation on the outskirts of the town, on some land, (about a third of an acre in extent), behind the court-house.

There are 11 cells, a class-room (to be used when the number of prisoners exceeds that of cells), and a debtors' room; with bath-room, washhouse, water-closets, store closets, exercising gallery, and keeper's apartments.

The prison is well constructed, and affords ready means of superintendence.

There is provision for warming and ventilating; but the warming apparatus does not at present work well.

The following are the dimensions of the cells and rooms:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
5	13	9	9½ to 10	1,150
3	13	7½	ditto	950
3	13	6½	ditto	800
Class-room . .	15½	14½	ditto	2,200
Debtors' room .	15¼	13½	ditto	2,000
Airing gallery .	25	4½	8	900

The prison has been legalized for all classes of prisoners.

It has been occupied since the 1st of May, on which day the old prison was discontinued.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners has increased during the last year to 10.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. Bread only is bought by contract, owing to no tenders having been received for other articles, in consequence, probably, of the smallness of the demand.

2. Some of the prisoners have been brought together for instruction and exercise.

Chaplain and teacher.

The gentleman who has lately been appointed chaplain, and who, for a considerable time before, had acted as teacher, and given much satisfaction by his zeal and intelligence, and the interest which he took in the welfare of the prisoners, is a dissenter, which is contrary to one of the clauses of the Prisons Act. It was stated, however, that a licentiate of the church could not be procured.

The chaplain, who still acts also as teacher, stated that he visits the prison every day, and

that on Sunday he performs Divine service; and that his time at the prison amounts to about 15 hours per week. He said also that he found the prisoners more open and candid now they are separate.

The exercising gallery, which is in the upper part of the building, appears to answer its purpose much better than an ordinary airing-yard. It is perfectly secure, and, therefore, can be used in safety without the constant superintendence of an officer; and there is a greater current of good air through it than it is almost possible to have in a small yard upon the ground, with high walls round it. Exercising gallery.

The work has hitherto consisted chiefly of picking oakum and knitting, though there has been some shoe-making, tailor's work, &c. Now that there is better accommodation for work, I hope there will be more of a good kind. Work.

Some time ago a prisoner, by hard work as a tailor, earned 2*l.* for over-work. It is believed that this man is now doing well.

All are taught reading and writing who require it, and some are taught arithmetic. Instruction.

There is a library, but it is at present too small. Library.

The conduct of the prisoners since they came to the new building has been good; and although they are in separation, they told me that they liked the change. Conduct.

The following is the evidence of Dr. Cruikshank, the surgeon of the prison:—

"The health of the prisoners in the old prison, during the last 18 months previous to its disuse, was not good, owing to the causes of sickness which always existed there, arising from the bad construction of the building and the want of room, and to the unusually crowded state of the place during part of this time. The present prison, however, I consider to be well adapted for maintaining good health, except that the provision for warming it does not at present act equally. . . . In all other respects, however, the prison is in my opinion well suited for keeping the prisoners in good health, and I have already observed a considerable improvement in the action of the natural functions of the prisoners I have remarked also a beneficial change in their minds. I consider the airing gallery well calculated for giving the prisoners exercise and fresh air." Health.

The surgeon also stated that the food is wholesome, and that he considers the present dietary (that recommended by the General Board) amply sufficient to maintain health and strength.

The surgeon appears to be very attentive to his duties, and careful and minute in his inquiries. Kindness of officers.

There were no complaints from the prisoners, and several of them spoke of the great kindness which they received from the keeper, matron, chaplain, and surgeon.

The chaplain stated that most of the prisoners come from a distance, and that he considers the chief cause of their offences (consisting principally of breaches of the peace and petty thefts) to be drunkenness and bad company, and that he thinks that very few of the prisoners are driven to crime by destitution. Chief offences, with their causes.

The following evidence was given by the keeper:—

"There is a poor silly boy in the prison, named L— M'D—, who has been in two or three times. He has been wandering about this county, Nairnshire, and Inverness-shire for several years, but no one knows where he was born or to what parish he belongs. He is so childish that he can scarcely put on his own clothes, and we are often obliged to wash him. He is generally harmless, but has no home to go to, and wanders about destitute and depending on charity. He never speaks except when spoken to, and generally gives a vague or silly sort of answer. When asked where he was born, he always answers "west," and we cannot get any better information from him. He is in prison at present for taking a fishing-boat from Burghead, near Elgin. He must have been carried out to sea by the tide when he loosed the boat from its mooring, for he is quite unable to guide it. Indeed, it requires six men to manage it. He was out two days and two nights, and was at last carried by the current to Brora, in Sutherlandshire, a distance of 50 or 60 miles even, in a straight line. The boat was driven among the rocks, but was not injured. The boy was found quite benumbed with cold. The fishermen on the trial said it was the greatest miracle they ever knew, and that no one of them would have undertaken such a voyage alone for a thousand pounds." Idiot boy.

My own observation of the boy tended to confirm the keeper's remarks on his imbecility, and to convince me that he is not a proper subject for a prison, but for a workhouse or lunatic asylum.

The general state of the prison was creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge (the keeper and matron), and to the other officers. General remarks.

Mr. Cameron, the sheriff-substitute, takes a kind and active interest in the prison, and visits it almost daily. Sheriff-substitute.

I made the following recommendations; some, however, relating to matters which have already been under the consideration of the superintending committee:— Recommendations.

1. A place to be made for coals, and a shed for stores.
2. A cistern to be provided for catching rain-water.
3. Some sheds to be put up for stone-breaking.
4. Each cell to be provided with a table, and with a shelf in the corner for supporting the hammock during the day.
5. A bell to be put at the entrance to the prison.
6. New tins to be made for the food, of such a size as to pass between the bars of the gratings.
7. A supply of work-papers, to be procured from Messrs. Cowan and Co., Edinburgh.
8. Specimens of the writing of prisoners at the time of admission and liberation to be preserved, so as to show the progress made.
9. The library to be increased by the addition of the books of which the chaplain has made a list.
10. The prisoners not to be brought together for exercise or instruction.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

MINOR PRISONS IN ELGINSHIRE.

The prison architect has been instructed to prepare plans for a prison at Forres; but no other step has, I believe, yet been taken towards the erection of minor prisons in the county.

May, 1843.

Nairn.

PRISON OF NAIRN.*

[Visited June 1, 1843.]

Intended alterations.

The intended alterations and additions have not yet been begun.

No accommodation for keeper.

There is at present no accommodation for the keeper to live within the prison. Until lately he slept in a passage, but he caught a severe cold, and since then he has not slept in the prison, but his place has to some extent been supplied by his brother, a boy of 15.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners during the last year has not been more than two.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The rule respecting contracts is not acted upon, in consequence of the smallness of the consumption.

2. As a temporary expedient, the prisoners have been supplied with hot-water bottles, to keep them warm.

3. The ventilation of the lower cells is necessarily bad.

4. Some of the bed-clothes were not clean, owing probably to the prisoners not washing themselves in the evening.

5. There is no bath, but a tub is used instead.

6. The prison wanted whitewashing.

7. There is no proper airing-yard at present, but the prisoners are allowed sometimes to go out on to the top of the building, and to exercise themselves by running up and down the stairs.

8. There were some blanks in the registers, and there was no keeper's journal.

9. One prisoner was wearing his own shoes, in consequence of there being no prison shoes that would fit him.

Work.

The work at present consists chiefly of picking oakum and knitting stockings, but I hope that more useful kinds of work will soon be introduced.

Conduct and health.

The conduct of the prisoners, since the appointment of the new keeper, appears to have been generally good; and their health during the last year seems to have been very good.

The surgeon stated that the new dietary has been found to answer well, and that he had hardly had occasion to do more than administer a few simple medicines.

Chaplain's evidence.

The following statement was made by the chaplain:—

Prisoners attentive and respectful.

Woman cured of drunkenness.

"I perform Divine service among the prisoners every Sunday, and from time to time I see every prisoner separately. The prisoners are always attentive and respectful, and they appear to take a real pleasure in my visits; and I trust that some of them are much benefited by them and by the discipline of the prison generally. There was a case of a woman particularly, who was in the prison some time ago for about six weeks, and who previous to her confinement had been addicted to habits of drunkenness, and who so wasted her means that she had seldom clothes fit to appear in the streets in. This woman from the time of her imprisonment, now nearly 12 months, has gone on so well that her altered conduct is a subject of general remark in the town. She is never seen otherwise than quite sober; and she appears at church on the Sunday neatly attired. I know some other cases of amendment, though none so striking as this. The whole number of prisoners, however, especially of those belonging to the county, is very small. Since the appointment of the present keeper I have had great satisfaction in visiting the prison. I find by my examinations of the prisoners that drink, and the desire to procure drink, are the great cause of their offences."

Drink chief cause of crime.

Many vagrants and some lunatics.

Most of the persons committed to this prison are vagrants. From time to time, however, lunatics are committed to the prison, who give a great deal of trouble.

A prisoner who had stolen some clothes said that he was a labouring man, and had been a long time unable to get work; and that he had been driven by destitution to commit his offence. In the present state of the Poor Law in Scotland it is impossible to say that such statements cannot be true.

Keeper and matron.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray, the present keeper and matron, are spoken highly of, and seem to have given much satisfaction. They appear to perform their duties with diligence and kindness.

Inspection-book.

The entries in the Inspection-book were very full, and showed an active superintendence on the part of the sheriff substitute.

Recommendations.

I made a few minor recommendations.

Inverness.

PRISON OF INVERNESS.†

[Visited June 2, 1843.]

New prison not begun.

There has been no alteration in the present building, and the new prison has not yet been

* A full description of the prison of Nairn appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated April, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

† A full description of the prison of Inverness was given in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated April, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

begun in consequence of the estimated expense of the proposed plan exceeding the funds at the command of the County Board.

The average number of prisoners has fallen to 21, in consequence of the opening of the General Prison.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

Inverness.

1. As a temporary arrangement, some of the rooms are warmed by open fires, and others by hot-water bottles.

Number of prisoners.

2. The ventilation is necessarily imperfect, though it is much better than it used to be.

3. There is no bath.

Observance of rules.

4. The rule regarding exercise in only partially acted upon, for want of an airing-yard.

5. It must be difficult in the present building to carry the rule respecting prohibited articles into full operation; but if there be any infractions, they appear to be rare.

6. For want of more room, untried and convicted prisoners are often put together, and sometimes it has been necessary to put one or two criminal prisoners to sleep in the debtors' room.

7. The rule about tasks has not been acted upon among the female prisoners.

Instruction.

All get instruction in reading and writing who wish for it, however short the period of their detention. Some also are taught arithmetic.

A regular record is kept of the progress made by the prisoners.

The teacher, who attends 12 hours per week, stated, that there is much reading among the prisoners, and that many read intelligibly, as shown by their examination, the result of which is always recorded. He said that he uniformly found the prisoners much inclined to receive instruction, and that many of them were very grateful for it. He stated that he was much assisted by the keeper, matron and warders in teaching, and that by their attention his duties were rendered pleasant.

The teaching department is in a very satisfactory state.

Conduct.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good. There had been only 15 cases of punishment during the previous five months.

Health.

The health of the prisoners also appears to have been generally very good. Dr. Fraser, the surgeon, stated that although there had been much fever in Inverness during the year, owing, he thought, partly to low living and partly to dissipation, there had been none in the prison; which he attributed to good diet, cleanliness, and regularity. He said that most of the prisoners had boils at first after their admission, but that when these disappeared they get into good health. He spoke highly of the keeper, and of the moral control which he exercised over the prisoners, who, he said, almost always improved in conduct. He said that he found it a pleasure to come to the prison, and that he was there almost every day.

Chaplain.

The following evidence was given by the Rev. Mr. M'Donald, the chaplain:—

Routine of duties.

"I visit the prison at least three times each week on an average, including Sunday, on which day I regularly perform Divine service with the male prisoners, and on one of the week-days with the female prisoners. On an average I pass about six hours per week with the prisoners. I find the prisoners attentive and respectful, and generally tolerably candid in their admissions. I find, too, that many of them make considerable progress in their instruction under the teacher. In some cases, indeed, their progress is surprisingly great. I always find the prison in good order. I think very highly of the governor, and the other officers. Most of the prisoners come from a considerable distance. The chief offences for which they are sent are assaults, arising from drunkenness, and petty thefts. The thefts I believe to be occasioned principally by great poverty and by idleness, and the bad habits consequent on neglect in childhood. I find that many of the boys who are sent to prison are either the children of widowed mothers or that their fathers have deserted both them and their mothers."

Progress of prisoners.

Chief offences and their causes.

Chaplain's journal.

The following is an extract from the chaplain's journal, dated 31st December, 1842:—

"This day closes the first year of my connexion as chaplain with the prison, and I have much pleasure in recording the uniform attention and apparent gratitude with which my efforts to instruct the prisoners have been received. I have never, during the twelve months that have now elapsed since my appointment, met with anything disrespectful, or in any way an obstruction to the faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties connected with my situation. Every facility has been afforded me by the keeper of the prison, and his assistants. The state of the prison itself always indicated a high degree of firm, vigilant superintendence. The morals of the prisoners seemed to be carefully attended to; and I trust that with such judicious aid my humble endeavours to communicate religious instruction have, by the grace of God, not been in vain."

Insane prisoners.

The order of the prison has been much disturbed during the year by the presence of insane prisoners, of whom there were not fewer than three at one time.

Inspection-book. General remarks.

The entries in the Inspection-book were very satisfactory, and showed an active superintendenceon the part of the County Board; and the general state of the prison, considering the bad construction of the building and the want of room, was very creditable to the keeper, (Mr. Campbell,) and to all the other officers.

Recommendations.

I recommended an addition to the prison library, and the purchase of a proper night-stool and screen for the debtors' room; which recommendations were adopted.

POLICE CELLS AT INVERNESS.

Inverness.

Police cells unfit for use.

It is very desirable that these cells should be discontinued as early as possible, as they are unfit for use.

The only openings from them are into a passage. They are damp, and only one of them is at all warm.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Recommendations.

As an immediate measure, I recommended that these cells should be placed under the medical care of the surgeon of the prison, and that steps should be taken for preventing any person being detained in them longer than is necessary for taking him before a magistrate.

June, 1843.

The recommendations have been adopted, and directions given for carrying them into effect.

August, 1843.

Dornoch.

PRISON OF DORNOCH.*

[Visited June 3, 1843.]

New prison.

The new prison mentioned in the last Report has been commenced, and is expected to be roofed in next month.

No officer resides in the present prison.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners last year was about four; but during a considerable part of the time there were three other prisoners at Aberdeen.

Observance of rules.

Few of the Introductory Rules are in full operation.

Keeper and matron.

The present keeper and matron are not qualified for their duties, but their appointment is only temporary.

The ventilation is not good.

There is no bath.

The rooms were in rather a slovenly and dirty state, and there were some panes of broken glass.

Although it was half-past eight in the morning when I went to the prison, some of the prisoners had not washed themselves.

There is no airing-yard.

There can be no security at present against the introduction of forbidden articles.

Some of the surgeon's weekly visits had not been recorded, though I believe they had been made.

The registers are not neatly kept. Visits to prisoners are not recorded, and there is no Inspection-book.

It is impossible at present always to keep tried and untried prisoners separate.

The food is still supplied by the keeper.

The prisoners do not rise at the prescribed hour.

They are employed, to some extent, at stone breaking, but the quantity of work is not regular.

There are no prison shoes for male prisoners.

Instruction.

All who are willing receive instruction in reading and writing. The teacher stated that the prisoners were attentive.

Library.

There is a small library, and the teacher said that the prisoners took pleasure in reading.

Health.

The chaplain was from home, and I did not see the surgeon, who lives some miles off. The health of the prisoners, however, appears to have been generally good.

Drunkenness.

Mr. Gordon, the sheriff-substitute, stated that the most common kind of offence is assaults, arising invariably from drunkenness.

I made some minor recommendations.

Tain.

PRISON OF TAIN.†

[Visited June 3, 1843.]

New prison not begun.

The building of the new prison has not yet commenced; indeed the contract is not entered into.

The average number of persons has been about three.

Observance of rules.

Little has been done towards carrying the Introductory Rules into effect.

The present keeper, whose appointment however is only temporary, although a well-meaning man, is not qualified for his duties; and there is no matron.

The prison is warmed by open fires, but the chimneys smoke so badly that it is sometimes necessary to put out the fires.

The ventilation is bad, and in one of the cells there was an offensive smell.

The place wanted whitewashing, and the surgeon reported that he often remarked a want of personal cleanliness among the prisoners, which was to some extent confirmed by my own observation.

There is no bath.

With the present building, and without an efficient keeper, it is probable that the rule respecting forbidden articles is frequently evaded. In one of the cells I smelt tobacco.

The registers are far from complete, and there is no Inspection-book.

The food is still supplied by the keeper, but it appears to be of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

The prisoners do not get up and go to bed at the times required by the rules.

There is no work. Net-making was introduced some time ago, but it has been discontinued.

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* A full description of this prison was given in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated April, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

† A full description of the prison at Tain appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated April, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

A young man (a shoemaker) has been kept in idleness ever since his conviction last autumn, now eight months ago; and it is not surprising that under such management he has given much trouble.

The prisoners were wearing their own caps.

There is no instruction in reading and writing.

No record is kept of visits to prisoners; and it is difficult to say how far the rule respecting visits has been acted upon.

There has been no record also of punishments.

The surgeon stated that the straw of the beds was not renewed often enough. He said, also, there had been two or three insane prisoners during the year who had given a great deal of trouble by their filth and noise. One of them used to howl all night long. Insane prisoners.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been good; but the general state of the prison was very unsatisfactory. General remarks.

PRISON OF DINGWALL. *Dingwall.*

[Visited June 4, 1843.]

The building of the new prison has not yet been begun, although it is now late in the season. New prison not begun.

The average number of prisoners in the past year has been about four.

A new and well-qualified keeper and matron have been appointed, and a considerable improvement has been made in the state of the prison; but as they have only been in office a few weeks, much remains to be done even before the order and discipline are made as good as they can be in the present building. New keeper and matron.

There is no accommodation for the keeper and matron to live in the prison, but they have lodgings just opposite.

The Introductory Rules appear to be in operation with the following exceptions:— Observance of rules.

1. No chaplain has yet been appointed.
2. The ventilation is still bad.
3. There is no bath.
4. Some of the bed-clothes were dirty.
5. There is no airing-yard, but the keeper, who was a military man, has begun to practice the prisoners in the extension exercises.
6. There can be no sufficient security in the present building against the introduction of forbidden articles.
7. Tried and untried prisoners are at present necessarily mixed.
8. Some of the clothing was not in good repair.

The conduct of the prisoners, under the new keeper, appears to have been good. Conduct.

The surgeon stated that the health of the prisoners during the last year has been pretty good, and that the chief disorder, as heretofore, had been the itch. Health.

There was a lunatic, who had been in the prison a month, and who, I was told, had been sent several times before. Lunatic.

It is very desirable that speedier means should be taken at this and some other places for the removal of lunatics to proper asylums.

PRISON OF EDINBURGH.† *Edinburgh.*

[Visited June 17, 1843, and at other times.]

The alterations in the building, referred to in my last Report, have been completed, and have effected a great improvement. They have, however, been chiefly confined to the west division, the east division remaining as it was, except that a new kitchen and wash-house have been built. Alterations in building.

The west division, the interior of which has been almost reconstructed, now consists of 126 cells, and two large rooms; the arrangement in the prison generally being to form those prisoners for whom there are not separate cells into large classes, under constant superintendence, which leaves the principle of separation in full operation in a large part of the prison, and secures efficient control over the prisoners in the other.

Most of the cells which have been made in the west division are smaller than is desirable, but the original plan of the building would not allow of their being larger; nor would it admit of an open hall from top to bottom with hanging galleries, as at the General Prison at Perth, which affords great advantages of superintendence.

The dimensions of the rooms and cells in the west division are as follows:—

Rooms.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical contents.
2	33½ ft.	23½ ft.	10½ ft.	8100 ft.
Cells.				
93	8½ „	6¾ „	8¾ „	500 „
9	11¼ „	10¼ „	9 „	1000 „
24	11¼ „	6¼ „	9¼ „	660 „

* A full description of the prison at Dingwall appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated April, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

† A full description of the prison at Edinburgh appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated July, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Edinburgh.

Thirty small yards have also been formed, about half of which are used for prisoners to break stones in, and the other half for ordinary exercise in the open air.

The west division is warmed and ventilated on a plan laid down by Dr. Reid, which appears to work satisfactorily.

Lighting.

The whole of the prison is lighted with gas.

East division.

The east division (formerly called the Bridewell) was built with the design of having the prisoners in small working classes, during the day, and separate only at night. But this plan, which does not allow the advantages either of separation or of an efficient superintendence, has been abandoned; and the night cells as well as the day cells are now used for single prisoners throughout the 24 hours. Neither set of cells, however, is well adapted for this purpose, especially the night cells, which are quite too small for such a use, and which there is no proper provision for warming. The day cells are large, but not well ventilated, and it is difficult to prevent communication between one cell and another.

There are 52 of these day cells, and about 120 night cells, making altogether about 170; besides some rooms for sick prisoners, and a few cells on a top floor above the main part of the prison. These, however, are not well constructed or well ventilated.

The form of the east division is semi-circular; but this form is found to be bad, both as respects superintendence and ventilation, while it gives an inconvenient shape to the cells.

Might be converted into a chapel.

I agree with the governor in thinking, that the best use to which the east division could be applied, would be to convert it into a chapel; and that the additional accommodation which is wanted would best be obtained by erecting an entirely new wing.

Other rooms and cells.

Besides the cells and rooms which have been enumerated, there are two large rooms which are used each for a class of prisoners, and 20 small cells near them for separate confinement.

Classification.

The classification of the prisoners, beyond the number for which there are separate cells, appears to be regulated with sound judgment; those only being placed together who are likely neither to injure others nor to be injured by them, at least to any great extent. The prisoners in the classes indeed appear to be generally quiet and well-behaved. Still it is very desirable that every prisoner who is in for a short period only, should be quite alone, so as to have time for reflection, and not be exposed to the observation of others, or himself to have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with others; and that it ought never be necessary to place any prisoner who is committed even for a long term in company with others until his character has been well ascertained, and until it is found that he is in a proper frame of mind for society; and even then he should frequently be alone. To admit of such an arrangement being carried into effect, however, and to allow of no cells being used for separate confinement which are not suitable for such a purpose, a large addition must be made of separate cells on a proper construction.

Large addition still required.

Police prison wanted.

Much relief might be had to the chief prison by the erection of a good police prison with 70 or 80 separate cells, for prisoners under examination or who are committed for very short periods: so as to save the necessity of sending these prisoners to the chief prison, and to prevent the constant coming in and going out of prisoners, and the interruption to the order and quietude which are so desirable in a place of discipline and reformation.

The erection of a police prison of this description (which might be built at the joint expense of the County Board and the Police Commission) would supersede the necessity for the present lock-up house, behind the Parliament-house, as well as of the present police prison; both of which are ill-constructed and unfit for use.

The evil arising from the want of a good police prison is enhanced by there not being any proper carriage for the conveyance of prisoners, such as are used at Glasgow. There is a large van, indeed, but there are no divisions in it, and most of the prisoners are at present taken publicly through the streets, to the injury both of themselves and the lookers on.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners last year was about 530, which is rather more than the previous average. During the last month or two, however, there has been a considerable decrease; attributable in part to the present season of the year, and to the smaller amount of destitution now existing, but in part probably to the stricter discipline which has been established since the completion of the alterations in the building.

Number of committals.

The number of committals is exceedingly large, being, for the last twelve months, upwards of 5600 or 15 per day.

Short periods of imprisonment.

The greater portion are sent for short periods, the average time being little more than 30 days. And many, especially among the females, are committed over and over again.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in full operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. As already stated, there is no proper provision for warming many of the cells in the east division; and the ventilation of that part of the prison is not good.

2. Many cells too, as already mentioned, are in use for separate confinement which are not of a proper size or properly warmed, and which are not, therefore, conformable to law.

3. Prisoners sentenced to very short periods of confinement have not generally had tasks, and some other prisoners employed in work for the prison have not had an opportunity of earning anything by overwork.

Exercise.

Much care seems to be taken to see that the prisoners have proper exercise in the open air, as far at least as the provision for exercise will allow. No loitering is permitted in the airing yards, and any male prisoner who seems to require it is put to the stone-breaking for a time. The military extension exercises also have lately been introduced among some of the prisoners with much benefit.

More exercise, however, in my opinion is still needed; and I recommended that each male prisoner who is in for more than a very short time should have a run once or twice a-day in

the corridor, and that the female prisoners should be required at a word of command to go through a few simple exercises in their separate cells.

One advantage of the military extension exercises is the habit of prompt obedience which they tend to produce.

The dietary recommended by the General Board has lately been adopted, except as relates to the dinner on Sunday, which still consists of bread and cheese. Dietary.

A considerable increase is about to be made to the prison library. Library.

Stocking weaving has recently been introduced with success, and 17 looms are now at work. The boys at these looms (all of whom have learnt the trade in the prison) last week earned together 2*l*. 14*s*. besides paying the rent of the looms. Stocking weaving.

The chief kinds of work are now stone-breaking, stocking-weaving, mat-making, net-making, knitting, shirt making, tailoring, and other kinds of sewing, and some shoe-making, blacksmiths' work, &c. ; together with picking oakum, cotton, &c. Chief kinds of work.

The governor stated that there had been no difficulty for a considerable time in getting supplies of work (especially of sewing for females) though much of it yields but little profit. No difficulty in getting work.

The plan of tasks has lately been much extended, and with good effect. The following is an entry in the governor's report to me for May. Tasks.

"The tasking being now in pretty full operation, and the kinds of work such as allow of prisoners making something for themselves by over-work, the industry of a number of them has been greatly stimulated, and on purpose to have a little fund when they leave the prison, several of them begin work at half past three o'clock in the morning." Overwork.

One woman who is working in this industrious manner is employed at the dull and monotonous occupation of picking oakum, and cannot by her utmost efforts make more than a penny per day for herself; nevertheless she has now earned nearly five shillings on her own account.

Such facts as these show how wrong it is to make sweeping charges against prisoners of being idle and worthless. My own observation has convinced me that, where, as a general rule, prisoners are either idle or ill-conducted, the fault lies not so much with themselves as with the system of management, and the want of good officers.

The governor stated that there are often traits of generosity among the prisoners which would put other persons to the blush. Generosity of prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners at Edinburgh appears to have much improved since the alterations in the building were completed, and there was no longer any necessity for crowding the prisoners together. All the officers agreed in speaking well of them. General conduct.

The punishment of confinement in a dark cell has been discontinued, and the governor stated that, if there was a cell quite apart from the prison, to which a refractory prisoner could be removed, and where he would not be near other prisoners, the use of irons also as a punishment might, in his opinion, be entirely given up.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, though some who had been in for long periods said they had become much weaker, and many of the female prisoners and female warders (who occupy the east wing) seems to have suffered greatly from the cold, and, as respects some of the prisoners, from the want of more active employment. Health.

Convicted prisoners, who have flannel garments on them at their admission, are deprived of them until the surgeon has seen them and given them permission to wear them. It is quite right, and is in accordance with the rule, that convicted prisoners should not be permitted to retain any article of clothing belonging to themselves, but I am of opinion that those who have been in the habit of wearing flannel clothes should be at once supplied with others (belonging to the prison) and allowed to wear them until the surgeon has seen them, instead of waiting for an order from him. Flannel garments.

Divine service is performed in the east division every morning, and on Sunday in both divisions; but as only a portion of the prisoners can attend at one time some of them are present only once in two or three weeks, although the head chaplain stated that he often preaches four times on the Sunday (included a sermon at the Canongate prison) and the assistant chaplain three times; one of the teachers also kindly attending to perform service in some of the class rooms. Divine service.

If there were a well constructed chapel the service would be much better performed than it can be at present (as the preacher has often to stand in the corridor, unable to see the prisoners in their separate cells) and all might be present at the same time.

The assistant chaplain has been appointed during the last year. He is in the prime of life, and appears to perform his duties with much energy, and with the same kindness and interest in the welfare of the prisoners which have always been shown by the head chaplain. Assistant chaplain.

The singing in the east division (in which the female warders join) is better than I have heard in any other prison in Scotland. It is not so loud as it often is, and three or four sing a second part so as to produce harmony. Singing.

Both the chaplains stated that the prisoners were respectful and attentive, and the head chaplain said that he found many of them even affectionate.

The assistant-chaplain said that he had observed that since many of the prisoners had been placed in separate cells, they had become much more eager for books than formerly. Some of them he said were ready to devour all that they could get to read. Eagerness for reading.

He stated that much valuable assistance was obtained from the warders in the advice and religious instruction which they gave to the prisoners. He said, that the prisoners often spoke of the kindness which they received from the warders; and he added, that a word from them was more effective that one from the chaplain, because the prisoners felt that what was said could not proceed from the mere performance of a duty, but from a real interest in their welfare. Assistance from warders in moral and religious charge.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Edinburgh.

On one great cause of crime—drunkenness—many of the warders are in a good position for giving advice, from the circumstance of their being members of a total abstinence society.

Wardens who are members of total abstinence societies. Cure of drunkenness.

Miss Philipps, one of the warders, said :—

"I know 18 or 20 prisoners who had stolen under the influence of drink, and who had got into repeated brawls, whom I persuaded to join the Teetotal Society, and who are now doing well. Many others would have done well, could they have been looked after and excited to persevere. The temptations to drink after leaving prison are sore, and prisoners must be helped to bear them. I feel persuaded, that as respects many prisoners, superintendance is as necessary, for a time, after leaving prison, as care and instruction within the prison. While at Aberdeen, and engaged in the Temperance movement, I succeeded in persuading 50 of the very lowest families to join the society, and by constantly looking after them for a time, merely by sympathy and interest in their welfare, I saw these 50 wretched families, whom I had found like swine in a gutter, living decently and cleanly, and their homes just a pleasure to visit."

Influence of subordinate officers.

Such facts as these show how much is within the power even of subordinate officers in a prison, and how important it is that every officer, from the highest to the lowest, should be imbued with a strong desire to promote the welfare of the prisoners.

In a letter from a liberated prisoner, who is now doing well, to the warder just mentioned, the writer, after grateful expressions to many of the officers for the instruction in sewing, reading, &c., which she had received in the prison, and for the good advice given to her, says, "Indeed, I was treated with love and respect, which made me to think more on the evil of my ways, and resolve and endeavour by God's grace to renounce them."

Letter from prisoner of superior education.

The following are extracts from a letter to the governor from a prisoner of superior education, who after being in the Edinburgh prison for some time was removed to another prison. After speaking of the necessity of cheering and encouraging the penitent prisoner instead of exasperating him, which he says often leads to utter recklessness, he proceeds as follows :—

"With very great responsibility you, Sir, have much in your power in this way. The poor prisoner is very sensitive, and highly appreciates the most trifling acts of kindness. And with many committed to your charge it may be the turning point of their lives either for being reclaimed to virtue and goodness, or hopelessly confirmed in their downward course to ruin both of soul and body. Few, I am persuaded, possess those qualifications as a Christian and a gentleman, which you exercise with such humanity and becoming fairness. May you be long preserved to be a blessing to the multitude of transient inmates within those sorrowful abodes." * * *

"Extreme degrees of depravity are not arrived at all at once, and no one, Sir, has better opportunities of marking and watching the progress of vice than yourself, so as to be able with a close approximation to accuracy to foretell the probable issue of any individual case. No amount of penal suffering will of itself soften the heart or subdue the rebellious will. * * * A single kind expression may awaken some long dormant affection, recall to memory some bygone scene of early childhood and parental tenderness—the long buried seed may spring up, and, watered by the dew of heaven, produce a rich crop, fair and refreshing."

Chief offences. Inmates who are fitter for workhouses.

The great majority of the prisoners are committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and some are sent over and over again. Here, however, as in most other prisons, there are some inmates who are fitter for a workhouse than a prison. Among others, there was an old man of 83, and a paralytic woman who was half blind; both sent in for begging.

Desire to go to prison.

The governor said, that many old men told him last winter that they were glad to be sent to the prison, as they were unable to get food out of it.

Orphans and children of drunken parents.

Of 65 prisoners now in confinement under 17 years of age, 43 have lost one or both of their parents; and of the parents alive, 20 are believed to be of intemperate habits.

Uselessness of short periods of imprisonment for habitual offenders.

I have frequently had to speak of the little avail of short periods of confinement in cases of habitual offenders. Miss Aiken, the matron, said—

"These short periods of confinement make the prisoners reckless of punishment; while their effect on the officers is to weary out the very heart from utter dispair of doing any good, to lower the energies, and to tend to make us callous to the situation of those who, were they sent for a longer time, could be benefited. No one but an officer of a prison can justly feel the uselessness of this practice. The poor creatures who are sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for drunken brawls, appear again and again, and each time they are seven or eight days before they are capable of doing any work, partly from the effects of drink, and partly from excitement; and scarcely have they recovered than they leave the prison. It is quite impossible, therefore, that any good can be produced."

Mr. Smith, the governor, confirmed the truth of these remarks, adding—

"The only effect on the majority of prisoners, sentenced to short periods of confinement, is, by cleanliness and wholesome diet, to give them increased power to do mischief on their release."

One of the warders said, that—

"The conduct of the prisoners, who are imprisoned for six months and upwards, is almost always satisfactory; and their progress in industrious occupations and right feeling reward the exertions of the officers, and give continual excitement to them to persevere in the attempt to improve the prisoner; but the unceasing round of receiving, cleaning, and taking charge of prisoners, who are no sooner liberated than they return as wretched and as drunken as before, only exhausts the strength and spirits which are required for much more important duties. Numbers of prisoners, who, after repeated short imprisonments, have been sentenced to 6 or 12 months imprisonment for some theft, have owned to me that it would have been a blessing to them had they been checked at first by a longer period of confinement."

Necessity for well regulated workhouses.

Some of the following cases show the want of a well regulated workhouse, or other asylum, open to all who are willing to submit to the discipline :—

A— S—, a young woman, about 25 years old—

"My father was a right sober man. He left my mother, because of her drinking, nine years ago. He went to Canada, and took a brother and sister with him. My mother is in the Charity Workhouse. I have no friends. I have one sister in decent service, but she has not spoken to me these three years. She passes me in the streets, for I am just a disgrace to her. I may curse drink, for if it was not for drink I should never be here. I have never been in for theft. It is just quarrel and drink, and I am always in and out of prison. I am sick to death of a street life; and if I were once quit of it, by having my character redeemed, I would not be here again. If I could get to Glasgow, I think I could go to the mills, where I have worked before, or get needlework from the shops. I have no character here, and I can get no work. If I were once off the bad way of life, I would never willingly take it. I have no crave for drink. Others tempt me, and it all comes along of that. I never care for the miss of it, and I don't want it."

J— N—, a hopeful young person of 14 years of age, who has conducted herself well in prison—

"My mother died of small pox 10 years ago. Father is dead too. They lived separate. The woman of the house where mother died took care of me. She was kind to me, but she drank. She told me on the day of my trial that she did not know what to do with me, for she could not take me back after I left prison. I have no brothers, nor sisters, nor aunts, nor uncles."

E— M— G—, a young woman who works industriously, and who has made much improvement—

"I don't want to stay in Edinburgh among my bad companions. I wish to get to Linlithgow to work at the printfields, where I am almost sure I can get work. I have no decent clothes, nor money to buy me a breakfast when I leave here. I came to Edinburgh to stay with an aunt, who goes about with hardware. She is a decent honest body, and a tee-totaller, but she is too poor to be any help to me now. While with her I got acquainted with bad girls, but I know a great deal more of bad ways since I came into this prison. I learnt it from the girls in the class-room before my trial, when the prison was very crowded. Numbers of bad girls know me now, and would do me harm when I go out. There is no service to be got in this town for those who have lost their character, and no mills or works for those who wish to do right, but have their character unredeemed, and what is a poor girl to do then? I just want two or three decent things, and enough for a meal or so, and then I would walk straight away from the prison to Linlithgow; 16 miles is nothing on a summer's day, and my heart would be light when I turned my back on Edinburgh. I have been most kindly dealt with by the officers here, and I have been wonderfully healthy."

T— T—, a lad, aged 15. His mother destroyed herself, and his father ran away. Has no place to go to. Would like to remain in the prison when his term is over, or go to a house of refuge.

W— B—, a lad, aged 16. His mother is dead, and his father has been transported. Has a brother, who is often in prison, and a sister who is a prostitute.

G— K—, a lad, aged 14. His father and mother are both dead. They lived together without being married.

A— W—, aged 13. This boy has a fine intellectual countenance, with a pleasing expression and has a remarkably powerful memory. His appearance gives a strong impression, that, under more fortunate circumstances, the boy would never have got into a prison. His father is a brewer's porter. The boy attended school till he was 11, but not since. After the death of his mother, which occurred four years ago, he sometimes met with bad boys, and went with them. Does not think he should have done so if his mother had been alive. Went more frequently with bad boys after he left school, and especially since removing from the Canongate to the Cowgate where, he says, there is a greater number of bad boys, and more wickedness of all kinds.

M— A— W—, a little creature, only 10 years old, but already a thief and a prostitute. Is without any home but her mother's, a woman of very bad character. Her only occupation has been selling small firewood. She says that she will go into one of the institutions that the ladies who visit the prison are desirous of getting her placed in, if her mother will let her. But if the mother will not allow her, this benevolent plan falls to the ground, and the child's fate is fixed.

List of prisoners about to be liberated.

I mentioned in my last Report, that the governor of this prison keeps a list of all prisoners sentenced to confinement for three months or upwards, who are about to be liberated, with the view of considering what steps can be taken for their safe restoration to society. The following are the entries for the past portion of the present month:—

Date.	Name.	Sentence.	Remarks.
June 1	J. M. or R.	9 months.	Married woman, sent home to her husband.
„ „	A. B. . .	9 „	Going to her friends at Liverpool.
„ „	P. M'D. . .	6 „	Going to leave town in search of work.
„ „	H. C. . .	6 „	Married, and going home to her husband.
„ 2	J. H. . .	11 „	Father a decent person, and able to employ him. Sent home with mother.
„ 5	A. M. or B.	4 „	Has a house of her own and a family.
„ „	H. M'A. .	3 „	Arranged with her sister at Leith to take her in.
„ 10	J. C. . .	6 „	Sent to the Refuge.

The subjoined is an amended form which the governor is about to use:—

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Edinburgh.*

"LIST of PRISONERS sentenced to three months confinement or upwards, to be liberated in July, 1843.

Liberated.		Name.	Age.	Sentence.	Legal Guardians, Parents, or other Relatives, able to assist.	Relatives or other Parties written to.	Date.		Result and Remarks.

Exertions of governor in behalf of prisoners about to be liberated.

The governor has a letter-book, relating entirely to prisoners about to be liberated. The following are some few selections from it :—

"DEAR SIR, *Prison of Edinburgh, 23rd Dec.*, 1843.

"A PRESS of business has prevented me till now from writing you anent the poor girl, J— A—, whom you saw here when you called. The following are some particulars of her history, as stated by herself:—

"She is the daughter of J— A—, who resided in Musselburgh, and died nine years ago. Her mother died two months after her father. After her mother's death she went to reside with an aunt at Leith, who is now dead. She has a brother somewhere in Fife, a gentleman's servant; one sister in America, and another in New Zealand; has no other relations. She has been about six years a servant, and is now 19 years of age; is stout, and in good health. She expresses her willingness to go into any institution till she is able to get a situation again as a servant.

"I think very favourably of the poor girl, and would not hesitate to take her as a servant into my own family if I needed one. She leaves the prison to-morrow, and I will send her to the Refuge in the meantime.

"I am, &c.

"Col. C—." "J. SMITH.

"DEAR SIR, *Prison, 30th January*, 1843.

"THE bearer, J— B—, has been here three days, for the first time. She is feeble, and ill; and I do hope that, thronged as you are, you will try and admit her, else I fear the miserable creature will die in the street. If you cannot admit her otherwise, I will gladly pay board for her for a fortnight.

"Yours, &c.

"Mr. Graham, House of Refuge."

"DEAR SIR, "*Prison of Edinburgh, 2nd March*, 1843.

"THE bearer, R— D—, has been here nine months at this time. She has no relations able to assist her, and is quite destitute. You will easily perceive, from her age and appearance, that if she is not protected from evil by a shelter in the Refuge, or some other charity, she is in very great danger. I trust therefore that you will stretch a point and take her in for a little, and oblige, dear Sir,

"Yours, &c.

"Mr. Graham, House of Refuge."

"DEAR SIR, "*Prison of Edinburgh, 25th April*, 1843.

"THE bearer, J— B—, has been here ten days for an offence which he says he committed on purpose to be sent here. I believe him. He says that he had not tasted meat for two days previously. He is by trade a printer, and would go back to his friends at Berwick-upon-Tweed, if he could get a week's work to relieve his clothes. Can you lend a helping hand, and oblige, dear Sir,

"Yours, &c.

"Mr. J—."

"SIR, "*Prison of Edinburgh, 12th June*, 1843.

"THERE is at present here a prisoner of the name of J— H—, an old and feeble man, who is utterly unable to take care of himself. He will be liberated on the 14th inst., and when outside the walls of the prison will be quite destitute. I have reason to believe that he belongs to the parish of Musselburgh; but as he will be found destitute in the city parish, it will be for you to look after him, and operate relief on his proper parish wherever that may be. Hoping that the miserable creature will be looked after,

"I am, &c.

"George Small, Esq.,
"Governor of the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse,"

"P. S.—He will be liberated at 10 A.M. on the 14th (Wednesday)."

"SIR, "*Prison of Edinburgh, 13th June*, 1843.

"THERE is at present in the prison an aged and feeble woman of the name of A— C—.

"According to her own statement she belongs to a parish in the west country; but as she is quite destitute, and so weak as not to be able to walk, she will of course be immediately chargeable to the city parish, which can operate relief in the proper quarter. She will be liberated to-morrow (the 15th inst.) at 10 o'clock A.M., when it will be necessary to send some of your people to take charge of her.

"I am, &c.

"George Small, Esq.,
"Governor of the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse."

The following are extracts from the quarterly reports of Mr. Mitchell, the head teacher :—

Prisoners who have done well after liberation.

"It is very seldom that I have an opportunity of hearing how the prisoners conduct themselves after they are liberated; but I have lately heard a very pleasing account of two boys (brothers) who were under my instruction while in prison. They were both printers, and, after their liberation, were sent by their parents to a town in the north of England, where they got employment in a printing-

office, and have continued, for more than a year, to conduct themselves well, and to the full satisfaction of their master. One of them writes excellent letters to his father, who is a pious man, and who is fully convinced that his son is seriously impressed with the truths of the Gospel. Want of employment when boys are liberated is, I am persuaded, the great cause of so many of them being again sent to prison.

"About the middle of November a respectable farmer, who resides in the vicinity of H——, called on me one morning. He has a daughter who had been fifteen months in prison, and who was liberated in February, 1842. His object in calling was, to inform me that she has since her liberation conducted herself in every way to his satisfaction, and that she has the prospect of soon being married to a respectable young man, who has been long intimate with their family. He said she gave him strict injunctions to call, and express her gratitude for the kindness and attention she had met with during her imprisonment.

"About the same time I was gratified by a visit from a young woman, who was in prison about four or five years ago, and attended the school. She was sentenced to seven years' transportation; but, being in rather a delicate state of health, she was retained in the Millbank Penitentiary; and, in consequence of good conduct, was liberated when the half of her time was expired. She seems to be a reformed character; and I was much pleased both with her modest appearance and sensible conversation. She expressed much gratitude for the instructions she received while attending the prison school." * * *

"I may here notice a very encouraging instance of individual improvement. J— M'C—, thirty-three years of age, and whose sentence was four months, could read none when he came in, except some short words of two or three letters. He accordingly commenced with the first book, and when he was liberated, on the 20th inst., could read the New Testament with fluency, or any plain English book. He made equally good progress in spelling; and what may be of still more importance to himself, acquired a considerable knowledge of the Scriptures.

"I may also notice the case of J— S—, a boy about 17 years of age, who was liberated, I think, in the month of June, 1841. He was for some time without employment, but is now employed in a printing-office in this city, and seems to be doing well. He frequently calls on me, and gets books and tracts to read.

"The only other case that I shall notice here is that of a young woman, who was banished about four or five years ago, and has since that time been in a situation in Sydney. A few weeks ago I received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Ross, the Agent of the London Missionary Society for New South Wales and the South Seas. The following is an extract from his letter:—'I went to see your old pupil (M— M—, I think her name is), concerning whom I wrote you before. She is still in the same situation, with Mr. M—. She bears an excellent character, and her mistress speaks very highly of her. She has been able to lay by some money in the savings' bank." * * * *

Much evil often arises from the circumstance of the former associates of prisoners knowing the time when their companions must be liberated. — Liberations of prisoners.

The duties of the warders, though still heavy, are not so onerous as they were. — Duties of warders.

The general state of the prison is very creditable to Mr. Smith (the governor), and to the other officers. — General remarks.

I made the following recommendations, in addition to others which were within the authority of the governor:— — Recommendations.

1. A temporary provision to be made for warming the back-cells in the East Division.
2. Fire-places to be put, if possible, into the middle-cells, in the second and third floors, for the use of the female warders.
3. The governor to be authorized to direct the supply of flannel garments to such prisoners as have been accustomed to wear them out of prison, without waiting for an order from the surgeon.

DEBTORS' PRISON, EDINBURGH.* — *Edinburgh.*

[Visited March 15, 1843.]

The old prison in the Canongate which had been discontinued for some time, was re-opened at the beginning of the last year to serve as a debtors' prison for the whole of Edinburgh, in consequence of the crowded state of the chief prison, and was declared a legal prison again for a period of two years.

The building is old, ill-placed, and badly constructed; but by the repairs and minor alterations which were made, it was rendered tolerably suitable as a temporary prison.

The average number of prisoners is about 14. — Number of prisoners.

The officers consist of a keeper, matron, and warder; the chaplain and surgeon of the chief prison attending here also.

The Introductory Rules applicable to debtors appear to be in operation with the following exceptions:— — Observance of rules.

1. The ventilation of some of the rooms is still insufficient.
2. There is no airing yard, but exercise to a certain extent is taken by the male prisoners in a passage with open windows.
3. It is impossible with the facilities which exist for communicating with the outside, to be certain that the rule respecting prohibited articles is always enforced.

The female prisoners do a little sewing for themselves; but it was stated that none of the male prisoners consent to work. — Work.

* A full description of this debtors' prison appeared in my Second Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Edinburgh.

Rule respecting fermented liquor.

By the regulations of the prison, each inmate is allowed one pint of malt liquor per day; but it is directed that this liquor shall be drunk at a stated time, viz., at the dinner hour, when no strangers are allowed to be present; and that the bottles shall be removed immediately afterwards.

This restriction appears to act well; for besides tending to prevent any consumption of malt liquor beyond the stipulated allowance, it serves, according to the keeper's report, to diminish the desire for drinking; and he stated that the actual daily consumption is not more, on an average, than half a pint per inmate.

As drinking is a great bane of the class who fill the debtors' prisons, any regulation which lessens the habit, even for a time, is beneficial.

General conduct.

The keeper reported the general conduct of the prisoners to be good. He said "the want of drink will always make debtors good." He was for many years an officer at the Calton prison; and he said that the conduct of the debtors, now that drink had to a certain extent been taken away from them, is as different from what it used to be when there was really little or no restriction in this respect "as a church is from a tavern."

Health.

The health of the prisoners appears to be generally good.

General observations.

The entries by members of the County Board are creditable to the keeper; and the general result of my examination was, under all circumstances, satisfactory.

March, 1843.

Edinburgh.

THE SHELTER, EDINBURGH.

An institution has recently been opened under this name, intended for the reception of destitute females who have fallen into crime, or are in great danger of doing so, but who are desirous of leading a new life, or of escaping from temptation, and are willing to submit to the necessary discipline for preparing them for honest service.

It was established by the exertions of some benevolent ladies, and is carried on under their direction and superintendence, and the state of the institution reflects much credit on all concerned.

No money was expended in building, but two houses adjoining each other were taken in a district of the town where they could be got on easy terms—in a narrow close in the Grass-market—with a garden, however, behind, and were fitted up in the simplest manner, but at the same time with a neatness and propriety that make them stand out in pleasing contrast with all around.

There are now about 40 inmates, all actively employed in useful work, and receiving moral and religious instruction, the inmates conducting themselves, with few exceptions, with docility and great decorum, and so as to give much satisfaction to the matron and her assistants.

The chief kinds of work are sewing and washing, by which a considerable sum is raised towards defraying the cost of the establishment, though of course much less than is required, notwithstanding a careful and steady attention to frugality to the disregard of outward show, as many of the young women are mere learners, and much expense is incurred in maintaining that complete superintendence which, under their circumstances, is necessary.

In all probability this institution will be the means of redeeming many from profligacy and crime who would otherwise have had little opportunity of entering on a virtuous career, however strong their desire.

A comprehensive and efficient poor law would, in my opinion, supersede the necessity for such institutions as these; but until such a poor law be established, a judicious and well conducted plan like this, for mitigating the sad evils for which there is at present no provision, has a strong claim on public sympathy and support; and I sincerely hope that the appeal lately made in behalf of the Shelter will be responded to liberally.

August, 1843.

Musselburgh.

PRISON OF MUSSELBURGH.*

[Visited August 14, 1843.]

This small prison has been much altered and improved. It now consists of two rooms and four cells for prisoners, with a sitting-room, kitchen, and bed-closet for the keeper.

The windows still overlook the street, but the glass is partly obscured, and the ventilation is made independent of the windows.

The place is warmed chiefly by hot air, but in one room and in one cell there are often fires. The prison, however, is not yet dry.

As respects construction, the place is now tolerably well suited for prisoners detained for short periods.

The average number of prisoners is about two, but there were lately as many as nine at one time. The usual period of confinement is three or four days, but sometimes it is eight or ten days.

A new keeper and matron have been appointed, who appear to be respectable people, and well qualified for their office. The keeper is a shoemaker, and has time to work at his trade besides

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* The last notice of this prison, dated May, 1842, appeared in my Seventh Report.

attending to the prison; so that his services and those of his wife, to the extent required, are had at a small cost.

The Introductory Rules are in operation with the following exceptions:—

1. The food is not purchased by contract, the quantities being very small.
2. There is no proper bath, but a tub is used for the purpose.
3. The prisoners take exercise in one of the rooms, there being no other place.
4. Some of the surgeon's weekly visits have not been entered.
5. Visits to prisoners have not been recorded in the register.
6. Very little work is done, and by the male prisoners none.
7. The present supply of clothing is sometimes insufficient.

The food consists of 20 oz. of bread, and a pennyworth of milk. The surgeon considers a diet of bread and milk suitable for prisoners who, as at Musselburgh, are confined for short periods only, but the quantity seems rather small.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, and their health to have been good.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. An opening for ventilation to be made between the keeper's sleeping closet and the closet for holding the clothing.
2. A suitable grate to be put in the kitchen.
3. The chimney in the upper room for prisoners to be made to draw, by placing a pipe at the top so as to raise the chimney, or by some other means.
4. Six Bibles to be procured.
5. Three more suits of clothing for males, and three more suits for females, to be supplied from the Edinburgh prison.
6. Some simple kinds of work to be supplied from time to time from the Edinburgh prison.
7. When the keeper and matron take possession of their new rooms, one of their present rooms to be retained, if practicable, for washing the prisoners' own clothes in (when there is vermin upon them), and for keeping their clothing in.

August 18th, 1843.

PRISON OF LINLITHGOW.* *Linlithgow.*

[Visited June 19, 1843.]

There has been no alteration in the present building since my last Report; but it is unnecessary to speak again of its defects, as the county has agreed to an additional assessment for the purpose of building a new prison, and a site has already been purchased. Present building.

The average number of prisoners during the last 12 months has been about 10; but it has been kept down considerably by the removal of prisoners to Glasgow, in consequence of the want of proper accommodation. Number of prisoners.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:— Observance of rules.

1. A new chaplain has not yet been appointed to succeed the late chaplain, who has resigned in consequence of his withdrawal from the Established Church.
2. The prison is not well ventilated.
3. There is no bath.
4. The prison wanted white-washing.
6. It is sometimes necessary to put female prisoners into the same part of the prison as males, though of course in different cells.
6. There is no proper place for the prisoners to take exercise in.
7. There can be no sufficient security in the present building against the introduction of forbidden articles; and such articles are sometimes found in the prison.
8. The separation of prisoners can seldom be carried further than that of males from females.

Most of the prisoners get a little by over-work, and by the work which they do before trial. The proceeds are in many cases applied to the purchase of new clothing; and the keeper stated that with part of their earnings he had often redeemed articles which they had pawned before their imprisonment. He stated also that he never knew an untried prisoner decline to work. Over-work.

None remain long enough at present for it to be compulsory under the rule to give them instruction in reading and writing; but the keeper and matron nevertheless give instruction to several. Instruction.

The conduct of the prisoners appears on the whole to have been good; but as the keeper cannot reside on the spot, many faults are probably committed which pass unobserved. Conduct.

The state of the health also appears to have been generally good; owing in part, probably, to the circumstance of none of the prisoners remaining for more than a short time. Health.

Before the late chaplain entered upon his duties, the keeper prepared a list showing how far the prisoners had been in the habit, according to their own statement, of attending a place of worship; and it appears from this account, that of 15 persons then in confinement, only one had been in a place of worship during the previous three months, and only 7 during the previous twelve months; while most of the rest had either not attended a place of worship for some years, or could not recollect when they had done so. Few prisoners who are in habit of attending public worship.

* A full description of the prison at Linlithgow was in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated May, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Linlithgow.

Chief offences with their causes.

The chief offences are petty thefts and breaches of the peace, caused chiefly, the keeper believes, by drunkenness and destitution.

Liberated prisoners.

The keeper said that most of the prisoners have friends to go to after their liberation; but that some are sent out without any place to go to, and without the means of earning an honest livelihood.

General remarks.

The entries in the Inspection-Book were very satisfactory, and the general state of the prison, considering the natureof the building, was creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Ellison, the keeper and matron.

Ayr.

PRISON OF AYR.*

[Visited June 20, 1843.]

Alterations in building.

The additions and alterations mentioned in the last Report have been completed, and have effected a great improvement; but there has been so great an increase of prisoners of late (owing apparently to the establishment of a rural police and to the bad state of trade,) that the accommodation which would have been quite sufficient two or three years ago, is now much too little, especially in the female department. Even since the enlargement of the prison, it has often been found necessary to put two and sometimes three prisoners into the same cell; and in the female ward there have been sometimes as many as five in one cell.

More room wanted.

Number of cells, &c.

The prison now consists of two rooms and 53 cells, with kitchen, wash-house, two bath-rooms, water-closets, and store-rooms. There is also a house for the governor and a room for the warders.

The dimensions of the rooms and cells are as follows:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
Rooms.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
1	13½	8½	11	1,300
1	16½	10½	11½	2,000
Cells.				
6	10½	7½	11½	900
7	10½	7½	9½	750
9	8½	6	11	560
10	8½	6½	9½	520
11	8½	6½	10	550

Some cells too small.

It will be seen that many of the cells are much smaller than is desirable, especially considering that a good deal of the space is in many cases occupied by a loom.

No proper airing yards.

There are no proper airing yards. The present yards are considered insecure; and being over-looked from the cells, are but little used.

Lighting and warming.

The prison is lighted with gas, but there is no provision for warming it, and none for ventilation beyond that afforded by the windows.

Owing also to original defects of construction, the means of superintendence are imperfect.

Healthy site.

I believe the site, which is on a dry sand near the sea side, to be very healthy.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners during the last twelve months has been 65, namely, 60 criminals and 5 debtors.

Observance of rules.

The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The food is not purchased by contract.

2. As already stated, there is at present no provision for warming the prison. The want, however, is to some extent remedied by additional clothing in winter, each prisoner having a thick woollen shirt.

3. The prison has not always been lighted on the Sunday.

4. No means are at present taken for destroying any vermin which may be brought in on prisoners' clothes; but such clothing is not allowed to be carried into the cells.

5. The prisoners have very little exercise in the open air.

6. Two of the registers are incomplete in some respects, and the entries respecting a knowledge of writing have been made from the prisoner's own report, instead of from actual trial.

7. When the prison is much crowded, tried and untried prisoners are sometimes mixed.

8. Untried prisoners have not been allowed the value of their work, except what they may have done beyond a task, which has been given to them in the same manner as to convicted prisoners.

9. People are admitted to see prisoners on an order from one of the burgh magistrates, and that without any reason being stated for the admission; so that it is difficult to say how far the rule which forbids visits to convicted prisoners, except under very peculiar circumstances, has been acted upon.

Governor's examination.

The following is the governor's examination:—

"Gas was introduced into the prison in the beginning of December last. Before that time candles were used. When there were candles the prison was not lighted on Sunday either in the morning or

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* The last notice of the prison of Ayr, dated June, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

evening. Since gas has been introduced the prison has been lighted on Sundays as well as other days, but the lighting was not continued on Sundays after about the end of February either in the morning or evening. I did not know that the rule about lighting, or rising and going to bed, applied to the Sunday. * * * Prisoners sentenced to long periods of confinement get some exercise in the passages in cleaning; but those confined for short periods, that is for not more than 60 days, seldom leave their cells, except those who are in delicate health and the very young. Many of the prisoners, however, get a good deal of exercise by their work, as many are employed in weaving. On an average about a quarter of the prisoners are employed at weaving, most of the others being occupied in sewing and picking oakum, wool, &c. When the weather is fair, some of the prisoners go occasionally into the airing-yards. In summer this happens once or twice a-week generally, but in winter they often go a month without going into the airing-yard. I examine prisoners in reading before making the entry in the register, but I take their own word for their knowledge of writing, although I am aware that the instructions given are that no entry must be made as to the state of a prisoner's education from his own report, but from actual trial. Visitors to prisoners are admitted, some on the authority of orders from the burgh magistrates, and some on my own authority. When an order is given, no reasons are stated for the admission of the party, and I am therefore unable to know whether, in these cases, the rule forbidding visits to criminal prisoners, except under very peculiar circumstances, is acted upon. From my own observation, however, I am led to believe that in most cases where an order is presented, there are no peculiar circumstances to warrant the admission of the visitor. I do not enter all the visits to untried prisoners. When the prison is much crowded, tried and untried prisoners are sometimes mixed, but this is as seldom as possible. The prisoners get up before six, summer and winter, and go to bed a little before nine, so as to have the prison wholly shut up at nine. I do not make any difference as respects work, between tried and untried prisoners. I give a task to the untried as well as to the tried, and it is only the earnings over and above the task that I place to the credit of untried prisoners. I am aware that this is contrary to the 23rd rule. I have always understood the rule respecting the clothing of convicted prisoners, to direct that every article of their clothing, including shoes, should belong to the prison, and that they should not be allowed to wear anything of their own. This rule is now in full operation, but it was not so at Mr. Hill's visit last June. The statement in Mr. Hill's Seventh Report that my last monthly report to him had been incorrect in several particulars, and that some of the rules had not been acted upon to the extent described in that report was quite correct; but the erroneous entries in that report did not proceed from any desire on my part to mislead Mr. Hill, but from want of care.

The alterations in the prison, which are extensive, were completed without any accident or escape.

The prison is remarkably clean, and kept in nice order. — Prison remarkably clean.

The dietary recommended by the General Board has been adopted, except that those on the first rate get the same quantity of porridge in the morning as those on the second or third rate; and the matron stated that under this arrangement some of her prisoners had more than they could eat. — Dietary.

The work department is in a very efficient state, and many neat articles are produced; indeed much of the needle-work, which is of a kind for which Ayrshire is distinguished, is exceedingly pretty. — Work department.

The chief kinds of work are weaving and sewing, with some shoe-making, tailor's work, carpentry, &c.; also picking wool and oakum.

Of 19 weavers at work on the day of my visit, 9 had learned the occupation during their confinement. Many learn sewing also.

The clear proceeds of the labour during the year ending 30th April, 1843 (including about 20*l.* paid to the prisoners for over-work), amounted to nearly 200*l.*, or about 3*l.* per prisoner (according to the average number). Considering the present state of trade, and the distance from the Glasgow market, to which much of the produce is sent, this sum, though not large, is satisfactory.

When it is borne in mind that the want of habits of industry is one great cause of crime, and that the greater part of the time of the prisoners is employed in labour, the great importance of the work department will at once be felt, independently of its value as a saving in the cost of management.

I consider the duties of the warders to be at present too heavy to allow of proper time for relaxation and self-improvement. — Duties of warders.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good. The number of punishments is less than one per day for the whole prison; and some prisoners who have been in confinement a whole year have not been subjected to a single punishment. — Conduct.

The governor stated, that a short time ago, when he was pressed to complete an order for work, two of the prisoners voluntarily sat up all night to work. — Offer of prisoners to work all night.

Although the prison is not warmed, and the prisoners have had but little exercise in the open air, the health of the prisoners seems to have been very good. The following is the evidence of Dr. Whiteside, the surgeon of the prison:— — Health.

"The general health of the prisoners during the last year has been very good. Since this time last year there have been only four cases of illness which were sufficient to cause the patients to cease working. There has been no death, and the only case of liberation or removal on account of sickness was that of a man who came in with fever upon him. I am aware that the prisoners get but little exercise out of their cells, and that there is no provision for warming the prison in winter; but I have never traced any illness among the prisoners to either of these circumstances. I have never observed any stiffness of limbs among them, and I have remarked that prisoners with scrofulous affections generally get better while in the prison. I think it probable that the circumstance of the prison being very near the sea side has a good effect on prisoners with scrofulous affections. The food which the prisoners get is of good quality, and I consider it quite abundant. I do not think I have ever had occasion to advise an increase in any case, but I have often recommended a decrease. I am not aware

IV. SCOTLAND.

of any cause of sickness in the prison. Generally speaking, the prisoners improve in health and condition while here."

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Ayr.

I received very few complaints from prisoners.

Very few complaints.

The chaplain was out of town on the day of my visit, but the entries in his journal were very satisfactory. The following are extracts:—

Chaplain's journal.

"July 19, 1842.—Visited to-day all the prisoners, and found them without exception civil and attentive. Am glad to say, although very plain and candid with them, so far from taking offence they weary for my coming; this is their own repeated statement, and I have no doubt, from their manner, of the sincerity with which it is made. This is itself a good, and is necessary as a preparatory to a greater good.

"September 23, 1842.—* * * Impressed particularly upon the convicts to be transported the paramount importance of good conduct in the places to which they should be sent, and the certain misery which an opposite behaviour would occasion. Placed the matter also in the still more solemn view of eternity; and with motives taken both from the present and the future, sought to persuade them to live no more in the practice of sin, and in the violation of the laws of God and man, but in the strict performance of all their duties, and in a conscientious obedience both to the laws of the country where they are placed, and to the eternal laws of heaven. Afterwards prayed in each corridor, that those in the cells belonging to it might in so far have the advantage of social worship, and of addressing the same petitions, at the same time, to the same great Being.

"December 29, 1842.—* * * All the prisoners cheerful, contented, and industrious; all most attentive to my instructions. * * * Having completed another annual round of visits, I would now make a few general explanatory remarks. Those visits have been made generally on Tuesdays, and latterly—from the month of September—at the request of the County Board, on Sundays also. Their number, I find, is 68; and the length, on an average, I think about three hours. On the week-days, I sometimes go over the whole prison at one visit; but on the Sabbath I invariably confine myself to *one* of the sides. This the satisfactory discharge of the duties of the Sabbath-day visit renders absolutely necessary. These duties are to go into every cell, hear every prisoner who can read, read a portion of Scripture, or read a portion myself to those who cannot; in either case always taking care to explain and apply its meaning, and thus attempting to give them an intelligent and profitable interest in the great truths of the word of God. I have also more recently added to this exercise the repeating to me from memory, on the part of those prisoners who are competent, psalms or other select passages of Scripture. * * * The advantages of such a system are numerous and manifold. It implies and *secures* a certain amount of attention to those sacred subjects, and thus properly fills up hours which might otherwise be wasted in vacant and stupid idleness, or worse than wasted in indulging evil thoughts, or projecting lawless and sinful purposes. And those being committed, these Scriptures, with all their warnings, counsels, instructions, admonitions, precepts, promises, and threatenings, are firmly and permanently lodged in their minds, and may be present to restrain them in some future day of temptation, or to tell them where to look for pardon in the hour of death.

"And I cannot but indulge the hope that such good seed of the word, sown though it be in such a soil—a soil hard and barren, and trodden under foot of sin—may yet in some coming springtime of blessedness, spring up in some hearts, and bring forth fruit unto life eternal. I may add, that all those Sabbath exercises are concluded by all the prisoners engaging with me, as the circumstances admit, each floor at a time, in united prayer.

"And I cannot conclude this short statement without expressing my thankfulness for the instructions from Mr. Hill and the Board, which have led to these Sabbath services; and much happiness I, and I know I may add the prisoners themselves, have enjoyed in these services—services which could be engaged in only in the quiet and stillness of the day of rest, and to which its sanctity and solemnity must give additional weight."

The governor stated that there has been a marked improvement in the conduct of the prisoners on Sunday since the appointment of the chaplain. He said it used to be the day on which there were most punishments, but that this is no longer the case.

Teacher.

The late excellent teacher of the male prisoners has obtained an appointment elsewhere, and a new teacher, who appears also to be well fitted for his office, has been chosen in his place. The latter gentleman gave the following evidence:—

Routine of duties.

"I attend at the prison three hours every day, Sunday inclusive, to give instruction to the male prisoners. I have also charge of the library, so far as the male prisoners are concerned. I give instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. All who are sentenced to confinement for three months or upwards have instruction, if they need it, and such others as I think likely to profit by it, although they may be in for shorter periods. I see every male prisoner every day, and if he do not require teaching, I have a little conversation with him, and, if necessary, I change his library book. All the prisoners appear desirous of learning, and some of them make considerable progress, but I generally find them of slothful habits of mind, and with little perseverance. In my presence they work well, but when I have left them they often neglect their lessons. There is a great want of an increase to the library; the number of books is too small, and many of them are nearly worn out. There is also much want of a proper place to keep the library books in."

Library.

Although there is still a want of more library books, as mentioned by Mr. Lennox, the teacher, it is proper to mention that a present of some excellent books for a prison was lately made by Mr. William Chambers, of Edinburgh, after a visit which appears by his entry in the Inspection Book to have afforded him much gratification.

Chief offences with their causes.

The chief offences for which persons are committed to this prison are petty thefts, and breaches of the peace; principally caused, the governor thinks, by idleness and drunkenness.

Child killed by drunken father.

There is a man now in confinement who, some time ago, in a fit of drunkenness, threw a pair of tongs at his wife which, missing her, hit his child and killed it. He is again in prison on a charge arising from drinking, and his daughter was here some time ago for an assault, probably from the same cause.

Boys sent to house of refuge.

Through the kindness of some of the members of the County Board some of the boys on their liberation have been placed in the House of Refuge at Glasgow.

The entries on the Inspection Book are numerous and full, and show an active superintendence on the part of the County Board. Inspection-book.

I believe the governor to be a good-hearted and well-meaning man, and to be a zealous and efficient officer, but he wants precision, and has not been sufficiently impressed with the necessity of abiding by the prison rules in cases in which he does not himself see their expediency. The general state of the prison, however, does the governor and matron much credit. General remarks.

PRISON OF SELKIRK.* *Selkirk.*

[Visited June 29, 1843.]

Since my last Report a new keeper and matron have been appointed, who appear to be well qualified for their situations. The keeper, at the time of his appointment, was a warder in the prison of Edinburgh.

The average number of prisoners continues to be about four.

The Introductory Rules are in operation with the following exceptions:— Observance of rules.

1. The food is not purchased by contract, but the quantities consumed are small.
2. The keeper has not yet given security.
3. One of the cells is not warmed.
4. The females are in a separate part of the prison, but at night they can talk to the male prisoners; and indeed the prisoners, generally, at night can talk from cell to cell.
5. The keeper has not at present a proper journal.
6. The chaplain has not hitherto been accustomed to visit prisoners who are under examination.
7. On Sunday the prisoners have been in the habit of rising about half an hour after the stated time.
8. The female prisoners have not been regularly provided with work, owing apparently to the difficulty of obtaining work for them at Selkirk. The male prisoners, too, have had but little occupation, except breaking sand, owing to the same cause.
9. The matron does not consider the clothing of the female prisoners warm enough in winter.

Each prisoner has more than an hour's exercise in the open air every day.

The general conduct of the prisoners seems to have been good; but one prisoner who had been unwell, and whom for the sake of his health, the keeper ventured, improperly, to set to do some work in the open air, outside the prison walls, made his escape while the keeper's eye was off him for a short time. Conduct. Escape.

The keeper was certainly much to blame in allowing any motive to induce him to take a prisoner out of the prison grounds, but as the matter has been investigated by the County Board, and a strong opinion expressed to him of the impropriéty of such a proceeding (at the same time admitting his general good qualities and good management) I do not consider it necessary to dwell further upon the subject.

The prisoners appear generally to have had good health. Health.

Both the chaplain and surgeon expressed a high opinion of the present keeper and matron, and said they always found the prison in good order.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are assaults, thefts, and poaching.

I recommended that when there are only one or two female prisoners, which is generally the case, they should be placed in a room in the keeper's house (which is part of the prison buildings) in order that they may be withdrawn from the neighbourhood of the male prisoners; that the matron be authorized to give the females warmer clothing in winter; and that warm air be introduced into the cell which is not at present heated. Recommendations.

PRISON AT KINROSS.† *Kinross.*

[Visited July 11, 1843.]

The intended alteration of the building has not yet been begun, but the delay does not rest with the County Board. Building.

The present building is insecure, has no accommodation for a resident keeper, and part of it is damp.

The average number of prisoners continues to be about two, though last winter there were at one time as many as thirteen, and not fewer than seven in one room. Number of prisoners.

Many in confinement last winter were committed for poaching in the lake and its tributaries, and for assaults on officers, connected with the same offence.

The Introductory Rules are in operation with the following exceptions:— Observance of rules.

1. The articles consumed are not purchased by contract, but the quantities are of course small.
2. There is no provision for warming two of the cells; but these cells are now seldom used.
3. The ventilation is imperfect.
4. Some of the surgeon's weekly visits have apparently been omitted.

* A full description of the prison of Selkirk appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated January, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

† A full description of the prison of Kinross appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated July, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Kinross.*

5. The food is still supplied by the keeper.

6. There has not always been a full supply of work; partly in consequence of the insecure state of the prison not allowing of the introduction of some kinds of work.

Instruction. All who require it have instruction in reading and writing whether included in the rule or not; and the specimens of writing were satisfactory.

Conduct. The conduct of the prisoners was stated to have been generally good, except when the prison was very full.

Health. The general health of the prisoners appears also to have been good. The surgeon, however, stated that the debtor in confinement at the time of my visit was suffering from an attack of hæmoptysis, which came on in the prison, and that if the attack had taken place in the night and been of a more serious character it might have been fatal, owing to the keeper not residing on the spot, and to his not being within call for assistance.

Chaplain. The chaplain's report was satisfactory.

There were but few entries in the Inspection Book, but they were creditable to the keeper.

Escape. A prisoner charged with housebreaking made his escape by getting through the roof of the prison, but he was taken again the same night and has now been transported.

General remark. Under all circumstances the state of the prison was satisfactory.

Dunfermline.

PRISON OF DUNFERMLINE.*

[Visited October 6, 1842, and August 11, 1843.]

New prison. There has been no alteration of importance in the present building; but the new prison has been begun, and is expected to be roofed in in the course of three or four months.

Number of prisoners. The average number of prisoners is about 17.

Observance of rules. The Introductory Rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. Advertisements are not issued for tenders for the supply of food, probably because the quantities required are small. Nevertheless, the chief articles are purchased by contract.

2. The ventilation of some of the cells is insufficient.

3. The female prisoners are in separate rooms from the male prisoners, but they have often opportunities of conversing with some of them.

4. There are no sufficient means, in the present building, for carrying the rule about exercise into effect.

5. Little can be done towards carrying the rule respecting separation into effect beyond the division of the sexes.

Instruction. More prisoners are taught reading and writing than are included in the rule, and some are taught arithmetic also.

The following is taken from one of the quarterly reports of the teacher, Mr. Anderson:—

"When visiting, I get immediate admission, and the keeper is punctual in having the prisoners' breakfasts over, and they are ready to take their books, places at table, and turn up their lessons; being ready to proceed almost without a word being spoken or a direction given. They appear to know the rules, because they neither attempt familiarity with me nor talk in my presence, unless it be connected with instructions they may be asking or receiving, but seem to take a deal of pleasure in prosecuting their studies.

"When the one class are reading, the others are either writing or counting, generally the former; and the same while I am engaged with those in the first books of reading, with exception of those who may be only imprisoned for a day or two, but who either take a book from the library, which they may have been formerly reading, or get one put into their hands; so that every one is engaged at something during the whole time I am with them, which is an advantage derived from the unavoidable necessity of their being assembled together; besides, the progress of the one is a certain stimulant to the other, to make them improve themselves in learning; and I have reason to believe that, after labour, their spare time is not spent in idleness, but in reading from the library, or in counting, &c.; for the keeper, who does not wish to see any idle after their work is done, sets those to their slates or books who may not be inclined to do so of their own accord.

"Almost all the prisoners whom I have had writing are particularly fond of it; their improvement in this branch is generally very glaring; some who came in about the beginning of July, and who could then write with great difficulty, went out in August pretty fair writers; others, within the same time, who could write none before, could then copy a story off a book with a passable hand. I have found, when they first came in, although they may be tolerable in writing, they are generally very deficient in spelling; to remove which, besides giving them a lesson to learn in spelling (unless it be a case of much dulness), I make them, almost as soon as they can form the letters aright, write from some of the books in the library, writing regularly a small piece of it myself, that they may at the same time cultivate a good style. This method soon puts them in possession of the real use of that branch; or, if they are only a short time in prison, it gives them a good idea of the value it would be to them to be in possession of it, and would be a great matter if it would but influence them to prosecute their learning after they are at liberty; but I am not aware of any who have done so within these three months, although some have promised."

Chaplain. Mr. Dalziel, the chaplain, visits the prison almost daily, and, to a certain extent, superintends the prisoners after their liberation.

Chaplain's reports. The following are extracts from one of the chaplain's quarterly reports:—

"When any of the prisoners were to be liberated, I have taken them aside privately, and consulted

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* A full description of the prison of Dunfermline appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated April, 1892, was in my Seventh Report.

them in reference to their future conduct; and as, in nine cases out of ten, I have found that the use of ardent spirits has been the occasion of their imprisonment, it has been my earnest endeavour to point out to them the many evils of intemperance and the great advantages of sobriety. To these remarks they have uniformly listened with attention, acknowledged their truth, and promised amendment,

"These admonitions in the prison have been followed up, so far as time and opportunities permitted, by visits to the prisoners after their liberation, which have been productive of good effects. After a person has been in prison, he is frequently looked upon as a degraded being, and shunned by the respectable part of the community; but a friendly visit from a minister has a soothing effect upon his mind, and tends to induce in him a degree of self-respect which fortifies him against the solicitations of former bad associates. Drunkenness. Good effects of superintendence after liberation.

"And here I could refer to some who were formerly addicted to drunkenness, idleness, and theft, and in prison oft, who are now sober, honest, and industrious, and frequenters of the house of God. Cases of reformation.

"I need scarcely add that these fruits of my humble labours are as encouraging unto me as they must be pleasing to every benevolent mind."

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been very good. During the year only three prisoners are recorded as having behaved badly, out of nearly 300 who were received. Conduct.

Their health, also, seems to have been good; there has been no serious case of illness during the year. Health.

The following is taken from one of the quarterly reports of the surgeon to the prison:— Surgeon's reports.

"The general health of the prison has, for the last three months, been very good, considering our limited accommodation and the number of our prisoners. Great credit is due to Mr. Cook, the keeper, for his strict attention to the rules laid down by the General Prison Board for the management of prisons. This, in my opinion, has tended much to the comfort and the health of the prisoners. We have had only one case of disease in the last three months; that was in the case of a criminal prisoner who laboured under delirium tremens for three or four days after he was put in gaol. Frequently trifling ailments require medical attention; but, unless they rendered the prisoner unable to work, I did not mark them in the register. * * * My visits to the prison have not been fewer than twice a-week; and when any of the prisoners are unwell, as often as I think necessary.

"I think the alteration in the dietary of our prison (I mean the pea-soup instead of the potato-soup) conduces much to the health of the prisoners, and in every instance they like it much better." Dietary.

The chief offences for which persons are committed are petty thefts and assaults. During the last year many also were committed for taking parts in riots connected with the rates of wages. Chief officers.

There appears to be much less delay at Dunfermline than at most other places, in bringing prisoners to trial; by which a serious evil is prevented; for, whether as regards the improvement of the prisoner or the effect on the public mind, the great delay which often takes place between the commitment of an offender and his trial is very injurious, for in this period the prisoner's mind is unsettled, and no course of instruction can be entered upon or industrial training commenced until it is known how long he has to stay; while the value of the example is much lessened by any considerable interval which may take place between an offence and its consequences. Less delay than usual before trial.

For these and other reasons it is very desirable that the time which often elapses between the apprehension of an offender and his trial should be much reduced.

On the day of my visit, out of 16 prisoners, there was not one who was untried; and I found that it was often the case that there was no untried prisoner.

The entries in the Inspection-book were very satisfactory, and the general state of the prison was creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Scott, the keeper and matron. General remarks.

I made the following recommendations:— Recommendations.

1. On the resignation of the present teacher, the keeper and matron to be appointed to the office, and the present salary to be divided between them.
2. The matron to be authorized to have some more clothes made for female prisoners, and to have them made warmer than the present clothing; also to have slips made for the pillows, to keep them clean.
3. The books in the enclosed list to be procured for teaching the prisoners to read.
4. The keeper to go to Grangemouth, to try to procure a sale for the oakum.

By a communication from the clerk of the district committee, it appears that the above recommendations have been adopted.

August, 1843.

PRISON OF NORTH BERWICK.* *North Berwick.*

[Visited August 13, 1843.]

Some slight improvements have been made in the building by opening two windows and laying the floor afresh; but the place is not capable of being rendered a proper place of confinement. It is quite insecure; communication with the street and the introduction of spirituous liquors are easy; there is no provision for warming the lower cells, the windows of which are unglazed; and there is no accommodation for a resident keeper. Building.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Second Report.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

North Berwick.

Dietary.

A new keeper has been appointed since my last report on this prison, who appears to be a respectable man and well qualified for his duties. I did not, however, find the place in a neat state.

There is nothing but loose straw for bedding.

No clothing is provided.

The registers are neatly kept, but they were not complete.

No dietary has been laid down. Each prisoner is allowed six pennyworth of bread and beer.

Number of prisoners.

The place appears to be more frequently used as a night asylum than as a prison. During the last year there were only 13 regular prisoners, and the longest time that any one was confined was only four days.

Rothesay.

PRISON OF ROTHESAY.*

[Visited April 29 and August 19, 1843.]

Alterations in building.

Several alterations have been made in the building, by which it has been considerably improved and made more secure. It is still warmed, however, by open fires.

At my visit, at the first of the above dates, I did not find the prison neat and clean, or otherwise in a satisfactory state; but it was my first visit since the appointment of the present keeper, and I was ready to make allowance for his newness to office; and I am glad to state that, at my second visit, I found things in good order, and the rules in general operation.

The average number of prisoners is about four.

The Introductory Rules are now acted upon, with the following exceptions:—

Observance of rules.

1. The food is not purchased by contract, owing to the smallness of the consumption.
2. There is no Inspection-book among the registers.
3. Prisoners employed at breaking stones are placed in the same yard.

Chaplain.

The chaplain visits the prison twice each week when he is well, but at my last visit he had been absent some time from illness.

Conduct and health.

The conduct and health of the prisoners appear to have been generally good.

Work.

Several of the prisoners have earned something by over-work, which the keeper stated had in some instances been of much service to them after liberation. One prisoner has earned 11*s.* for himself, and another 13*s.*

Recommendations.

I made several recommendations at my first visit, most of which have been carried into effect; but that relating to the purchase of a small library has not yet been acted upon.

At my last visit I recommended that, as the prison is warmed by open fires, the female prisoners, in winter, should wear woollen garments only, to prevent danger of fire; and that he keeper and matron be authorized to enlarge the stock of clothing, and to substitute leather hoes for carpet shoes; together with other minor matters.

Wick.

PRISON OF WICK.

I have not visited this prison since my last Report; but everything appears, by the keeper's monthly reports, to have proceeded regularly.

The average number of prisoners continues to be about four.

A new chaplain has lately been appointed.

August, 1843.

Kirkwall.

PRISON OF KIRKWALL.‡

No steps have yet been taken towards the erection of a new prison, nor is it likely that any will be taken until Orkney and Zetland are separated as respects prison assessments.

The average number of prisoners is still about two.

The keeper's monthly reports are satisfactory, considering the state of the building.

August, 1843.

Lerwick.

PRISON OF LERWICK.§

Most of the recommendations in my last Report have been carried into effect, although some things remain to be done.

The Board of Ordnance having acceded to the application to allow an additional part of the fort to be added to the prison, the necessary alterations for this purpose have been commenced.

The average number of prisoners is about five.

The keeper's monthly reports are satisfactory, and show that the rules are in general operation.

August, 1843.

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* A full description of the prison of Rothesay appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated August, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

† A full description of the prison of Wick appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated April, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

‡ A full description of the prison of Kirkwall appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated April, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

§ A full description of the prison of Lerwick appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated May, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

PRISON OF ALLOA.

Alloa.

A new prison is in the course of erection, and will probably be brought into use before my next Report.

August, 1843.

PRISON OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.*

Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[Visited April 1, 1843.]

There has been no alteration in the present building since my last visit, and the arrangements for building a new prison are still incomplete. Building.

The keeper was in Edinburgh on the day of my visit, and I learnt that he had been there about a fortnight under medical treatment. His brother, however, was acting for him.

I found the prison in a very unsatisfactory state. At my arrival (between 6 and 7 in the evening) I could not get admission; and I found afterwards that there was no officer within the building, and that the prisoners had been left quite alone for several hours. When at length the person who was acting for the keeper and the warder appeared, I saw that the latter was half drunk. Unsatisfactory state of prison.

I found the male prisoners, tried and untried, collected together and in the dark. The cells of their different rooms appeared to have been left unlocked.

The prison was in a dirty and disorderly condition, and some of the prisoners also were dirty. In one room I found part of a dirty pack of cards, the other part being probably in some place of concealment; and in another room there was a set of dominoes.

I found that the rules respecting clothing and the supplies of food from without had been neglected, and that there was no provision for teaching the prisoners reading and writing.

The boy whom I have mentioned in previous reports as being or pretending to be mad, and who seems to have such a propensity for stealing as to take things which can be of no possible value to him, is again in the prison; this time in company with a brother. He had been lately liberated from a lunatic asylum, the second to which he had been sent. He appears to be quite a pest to the town, and should be placed permanently in some place where he may be treated with kindness, but prevented from injuring others. Lunatic prisoner.

The surgeon stated that the health of the prisoners had been tolerably good. Health.

I earnestly hope that no more time will be lost in the erection of a proper prison, and the appointment of a well trained and well qualified keeper, and other proper officers. At present the prison is really a disgrace to the town. Want of new prison and well qualified keeper.

April, 1843.

That which I have feared, and to the danger of which I have called attention in my reports on this prison, viz., the probability of the place being set on fire, has at length taken place, though happily owing to its being quickly discovered by an officer who, under a recent arrangement, remains in the prison during the night, the fire was soon got under and no one was injured. Fire.

The following is the entry respecting this occurrence, in the keeper's report to me for April:—

"On the 29th inst. about 8 o'clock P.M. the wardsman discovered smoke issuing from the room lately occupied by W— M'F— and T— F—, an alarm was immediately given and prompt assistance rendered by the magistrates, police, and inhabitants, and the fire was almost immediately subdued without any material damage. The prisoners on this occasion rendered very prompt and willing assistance. There is little doubt that the fire arose from some oakum being pushed up through the ceiling, and afterwards ignited from below, as such was afterwards discovered to be the cause of the fire."

May, 1843.

PRISON OF ALNWICK.†

Alnwick.

[Visited May 4, 1843.]

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report.

Most of the recommendations mentioned in that Report have been carried into effect, but the cells have not yet been made suitable for the separate confinement of prisoners, and I have not therefore been able to certify them. Recommendations. Cells not suitable for separate confinement.

Part of the prison is sometimes damp, owing to the want of the means of warming it, and I believe to an imperfection in the drainage. Dampness.

The airing yard is insecure. Airing yard insecure.

The average number of prisoners is now not more than one or two, owing to the arrangement mentioned in my last Report, by which all prisonerscommitted for a period of one month or upwards are now sent to Morpeth. Number of prisoners.

The prisoners are generally supplied with work, but not always. Male prisoners are usually employed at breaking sand, and female prisoners at sewing. Work.

There is no chaplain, but prayers are read on the Sunday by the keeper. Prayers.

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* A full description of this prison appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated February, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

† A full description of the prison at Alnwick appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated February, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. NORTHUMBERLAND. Reports on Separate Prisons.

Alnwick.

In consequence of the cells not having been certified for separate confinement, prisoners are sometimes put together whom it is very desirable to keep apart. On the day of my visit I found two men in company, one of whom had been committed for disorderly conduct in the workhouse, and the other on a charge of murder.

The keeper stated that there had been no case of punishment during the year.

Mixture of prisoners. Health. Dampness of some cells.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, although some of the cells are sometimes damp. The following is the evidence of Dr. Wilson, the surgeon of the prison:—

"The lower cells of the prison are still occasionally very damp, being in this respect in the same state as formerly. Upon the whole, however, the health of the prisoners has been tolerably good during the last year. There has been one death, but it was not in any way connected with the circumstances of the prison. The prisoner was labouring under organic disease of the stomach before she came to the prison. I consider the present dietary wholesome and sufficient to maintain good health. There is a want of a provision for warming the cells, but, except this and the dampness of the lower cells, I am not aware of any other cause of sickness in the prison. I believe that prisoners are sometimes confined in the lower cells during the day as well as the night, and that in winter. I often find prisoners in these cells in winter when I visit the prison. My time of visiting is generally between 9 and 11 in the morning. I never saw a case of scurvy in the prison. I always find both the prison and the prisoners very clean."

Dietary. Want of warmth.

Recommendations.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Proper drains to be made, so as to remove the dampness of the lower cells.
2. A stove to be put up in the lower passage, with an iron flue to the outside.
3. If the stove be found to warm the cells sufficiently, a similar stove to be put in the upper passage.
4. Each cell to be furnished with a piece of wood for the prisoners to place their feet on, to protect them from the cold of the stone floor.
5. Hammocks to be substituted for the present wooden cots in the cells, and the large wooden cot in the lower day-room to be converted into a guard-bed.

[Until by these or other means the cells are made dry and warm, and otherwise suitable, according to the provisions of the Act 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 56, I cannot certify them as proper for the separate confinement of prisoners.]

6. The writing on the doors to be effaced or covered over.
7. The prisoners to wash themselves in their cells, and proper basins, &c., to be provided for this purpose.
8. The prisoners not to go into the airing-yard, except in cases where the surgeon thinks it necessary on account of health (and then only under the constant superintendence of the keeper, if a male prisoner, or of the matron, if a female), but to take daily exercise separately in the day-rooms.

[The present airing-yards are insecure, as a cord might readily be thrown over the wall and enable a prisoner to escape. For the short time which prisoners now remain at Alnwick, daily exercise in the day-rooms will probably be generally found sufficient to maintain good health.]

9. The keeper and matron to be authorized to procure a small stock of flannel garments and of stays for such prisoners as are in the habit of wearing either when out of prison, or who in the opinion of the surgeon, keeper, or matron may require them.

May, 1843.

The foregoing recommendations have been adopted, and directions given for carrying them into effect.

August, 1843.

Morpeth.

PRISON OF MORPETH.*

[Visited May 5, 1843.]

Alterations in building.

Several of the rooms have been divided, and other alterations have been made with a view to the introduction of the separate system, but none of the cells have yet been put into a state in which I can certify them as suitable for separate confinement, according to law. Many of them are the old night-cells, and are too small unless it be for short periods of confinement. There is also no provision at present for warming the cells, or for their thorough ventilation.

Uncertified cells used.

Nevertheless many cells are in use for separate confinement which have not been certified; and they were so during the winter. The surgeon, however, stated that no injury had been caused thereby to the prisoners' health, which is probably owing in great part to their having regular and active employment. It is right, however, to mention that one of the prisoners told me that he had suffered a good deal from cold in the winter, and he showed me his hands which had bad chilblains upon them.

Chapel.

The chapel is badly constructed for superintendence, and unless altered would do away with many of the advantages of the separation of the prisoners in their different cells.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners has increased to nearly 80, of whom nearly 10 are debtors.

Instruction.

Several of the prisoners have not been taught writing, who ought to have had such instruction; and the instruction of some in reading also has been neglected.

The governor has not been in the habit of seeing the female prisoners daily.

Exercise.

The female prisoners have not had regular exercise in the open air.

Work.

The work department is in a very active state and appears to be profitable, but owing to the want of a complete balance sheet, showing the actual result, including debts, stock, and all other matters, it is very difficult to say how much profit has actually been realized.

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* A full description of the prison of Morpeth appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated February, 1842, is in my Seventh Report.

The kinds of work are much more useful and instructive than in most prisons, scarcely any of the prisoners being set to such employments as picking oakum, which in many prisons form the staple occupation. The chief kinds of work at Morpeth are weaving cloth for trousers and waistcoats, weaving hearth-rugs, door-mats, and carpets, rug-making, net-making, knitting, and sewing. Kinds of work.

There is a small tread-mill which is used for pumping water; but the governor stated that no one was obliged to go upon it against his will, and that several of the prisoners employed in sedentary occupations like the exercise as a change; and this statement was confirmed by some of the prisoners themselves.

The prisoners rise at six in summer, but not till daylight in winter, owing to gas not having yet been brought into the prison. They go to bed even at this season of the year as early as half-past seven, and in winter many go to bed at sun-set. Time of rising, &c.

One evil arising from the hours of rising and going to bed varying with the seasons is an irregularity in the times of chapel and meals; whereas it is very desirable that all of the proceedings of a prison should be strictly regular.

A prisoner employed in wheeling rubbish made his escape some time ago, but his friends brought him back again the next day. Escape.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, as does their health. Conduct and health.

The following is the evidence of Mr. Hawdon, the surgeon of the prison:— Surgeon's evidence.

"The general health of the prisoners during the last year has been tolerably good, though not quite so good as usual owing to more prisoners than usual having entered the prison in a state of sickness. There has not been any death during the year, nor any prisoner liberated or removed on account of illness. The prisoners almost always improve in health during their confinement here, and leave the prison better than when they were admitted. The chief disorders are venereal complaints and itch, contracted, of course, before admission. Prisoners, however, so affected, soon get well, generally, in the prison, owing chiefly, I think, to the cleanliness which is enforced, to the regularity of their mode of living, the plain nutritious diet which they get, and to the kind treatment which they receive. There is at present no provision for warming a considerable portion of the prison, and many of the cells during the winter were very cold, the temperature being sometimes as low as 40°. Nevertheless, I received no complaints of the cold from the prisoners, although I made frequent inquiries of them on the subject; nor did I perceive the least injury to their health. This may be explained in a considerable degree by the prisoners having regular work of an active kind, and to their being in bed in the cold part of the morning, and in the evening in winter. The fact, however, that there was no complaint or apparent suffering from cold in the winter is partly accounted for by the male prisoners having been furnished with warm flannel shirts, and the females also with additional clothing. I consider the present dietary well suited for maintaining good health. I much approve of the treacle-water which is given as a change when milk cannot be got. I do not think it has any tendency to produce diarrhœa. There has been only one case of diarrhœa during the last year, and that a slight one. I never knew a case of scurvy during the seven years which I have attended the prison." Dietary.

The following is the evidence of the Rev. Thomas Finch, chaplain to the prison:— Chaplain's evidence.

"I perform Divine service every Sunday, both in the morning and evening, and I attend the prison once or twice each week on other days, and when particular cases require it I attend more frequently. For a long time there has not been any prisoner who was desirous of receiving the sacrament, and whom I believed to be in a proper frame of mind to receive it. I think that many of the prisoners are much improved both in feelings and habits by the kind treatment which they experience here, and by the interest manifested in their welfare. This observation particularly applies to prisoners sent for a long or at least considerable period. Most of the boys and young men who are sent here have either lost one or both of their parents, or have parents who appear to have been cruel to them, or at least very neglectful of them. Many of them have step-fathers or step-mothers, and seem to have been driven from home. In making this observation I rely chiefly on the statements of the prisoners themselves; but from the circumstantial manner in which the relations are made, and other evidence, I place much reliance in their accuracy. Many of the prisoners are strangers, and belong to Ireland and Scotland." Kind treatment. Orphans and neglected children. Many strangers.

Mr. Cousins, the governor, who is a kind and zealous officer, is of opinion that many of the prisoners are naturally of good disposition, and if properly trained would have done well.

I made the following recommendations, besides some of a minor kind to the governor:— Recommendations.

1. The alterations which are at present going on in the prison of Morpeth to be suspended until Major Jebb's advice be taken respecting them, lest they should not be in accordance with that general plan of improvement which is in contemplation.

2. The two large rooms which have not yet been divided to be left undivided, and to be used, when the number of prisoners may be too large for the separate cells, for classes of prisoners under constant superintendence.

3. Major Jebb's advice to be taken as to the best way of warming and ventilating the cells, and of introducing gas.

4. One of the windows of the dark cell to be made to open at pleasure with a shutter, so that the cell may be used either as a dark cell or a light one.

5. The cutting on the stone sills, &c., to be effaced, and the stairs of the debtors' rooms to be repaired.

6. The matron to visit the General Prison and the County Prison at Perth, in order to see some prisons in which the female department is under good management, and to become practically acquainted with her duties.

7. The governor to be required, at least once a year, to present a complete balance sheet relative to the work department, showing the amount of money received and expended, the amount and probable value of the debts, and the amount and value of the stock, so as to show

IV. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

at a glance the actual amount of profits realized. The account to be audited by a regular accountant.

May, 1843.

Most of the foregoing recommendations have been adopted, and directions given for carrying them into effect.

August, 1843.

Tynemouth.

PRISON OF TYNEMOUTH.*

[Visited May 7, 1843.]

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report.

Uncertified cells used for separate confinement.

Cells are still used for separate confinement which have not been certified, and which I am at present unable to certify, chiefly because there is no provision for warming them.

A surgeon and matron have been appointed.

A proper supply of clothing has been obtained.

The average number of prisoners is now rather less than 10.

Work has not always been provided, owing, the keeper stated, to the difficulty of procuring it of late.

Prayers are read only on Sunday.

Escapes.

Three prisoners made their escape lately out of the airing-yard by means of a rope thrown over the wall. They were, however, retaken.

Health.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been good.

There has, for a long time, been no entry by a visiting magistrate of the result of his inspection.

Recommendations.

I recommended that a stove should be placed in the lower corridor in order to warm the cells which open into it; and that if this plan of warming be found to succeed a similar stove should be placed in the upper corridor; that the holes in the cells near the doors should be filled up; and that the keeper should have instruction never to allow any prisoner to be in the airing-yard except under constant superintendence.

May, 1843.

The foregoing recommendations have been adopted, and directions given for carrying them into effect.

August, 1843.

Newcastle.

PRISON OF NEWCASTLE.†

[Visited May 6, 1843.]

Alterations.

Since my last Report some workshops have been built against part of the outer wall. They are useful, but they have lessened the security of the prison; and a prisoner has escaped partly in consequence of this and partly from a rope having been left in the yard.

The tread-mill has been taken down.

Cells too small for separate confinement.

Some used nevertheless.

The prison is badly constructed and insufficient in size. The cells also are quite too small for the separate confinement of prisoners (unless, perhaps, for very short periods), and they are not warmed or made conformable in other respects to the provisions of the statute regulating separate confinement. Nevertheless, as stated in previous Reports, some of these cells are used for the separate confinement of prisoners. Though little advantage is obtained by this infringement of the Act, as those who are confined in these cells can talk to each other.

Prisoners in other parts of the building are confined together, though not in sufficient numbers to admit of an officer being constantly with them, at least without a large addition to the present staff.

Erection of new wing.

The magistrates have recommended the erection of a new wing, but the town council have declined acceding to the recommendation, at least for the present.

Number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners has again increased, though slightly. During the year just ending it has been 105 criminals and 32 debtors.

Work.

Work, though much of it is of an inferior kind, is provided for all the convicted prisoners, and for such of the untried as wish to work.

Observance of rules.

Most of the rules in the Gaol Acts are in operation except that forbidding the use of cells not certified by an Inspector of Prisons. Nevertheless, owing to the bad construction of the building, the discipline is far from good, and affords no security against further corruption; not to speak of improvement.

Light.

There is no artificial light, except that afforded by the fires in the day-rooms.

Tobacco and other articles are often thrown over the wall.

The governor's daily visits have not extended to debtors.

Instruction.

Instruction in reading and writing has hitherto been almost confined to those who are less than 17 years old. Many above that age, however, expressed a wish to have instruction.

Conduct.

The governor reports the conduct of the adult prisoners to have been generally good, but that of the boys very bad.

Punishments.

The chief punishment employed is the use of the shower-bath; and the chief cause of punishment, talking and idleness. The latter is probably caused in some degree by the prisoners not having the motive to industry which the hope of receiving part of their earnings would afford,

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* A full description of the prison at Tynemouth appeared is my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1841, was in my Seventh Report.

† A full description of the prison of Newcastle appeared in my Third Report, The last notice of it, dated February, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

and by the uninteresting nature of much of the work; which is in turn partly attributable to the cells being too small to allow of much choice of occupation.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been good. The following is the evidence of Mr. Greenhow, the surgeon of the prison:—

Health. Surgeon's evidence.

"I visit the prison and see every prisoner, criminal and debtor, at least twice each week, recording, once each week, whether there is any cause of disease in operation. The general state of health among the prisoners has been good. There were some cases of fever in the winter, but not more than might be expected from the prevalence of fever in the town at the time. I am not aware of any cause of sickness in the prison; on the contrary, I believe the diet in use, the warm clothing which the prisoners have, and the attention to cleanliness and ventilation, together with the withdrawal of intoxicating drinks, calculated to promote the health of the inmates; and that, as a general rule, they enjoy better health than they would have if they were out of prison. The debtors as well as the criminals are generally very healthy; and I am of opinion that there is nothing connected with their accommodation, or airing-yard, or the circumstances of the prison generally, which tends to injure their health. During the four years that I have had the medical charge of the prison, I remember only two or three cases of serious illness among the debtors. The great majority of the cases of sickness entered in my register are of a very trivial kind, though the number appears large from my complying strictly with the provisions of the Act, which requires me to enter every case. I have never known any of the boys become stiff in their joints; they very generally improve in health. I never knew a case of scurvy in the prison."

Diet, &c.

Debtors.

A new chaplain has been appointed, who seems to take an active and zealous interest in his duties and in the welfare of the prisoners.

New chaplain.

The entries on the magistrates' Inspection Book are creditable to Mr. Thompson, the governor, whom I believe to be a zealous and conscientious officer.

Inspection-book.

The following evidence was given by Mr. Thompson, in reply to my questions respecting the real effect of imprisonment at Newcastle, under present circumstances:—

Governor's evidence.

"I am of opinion that, under present circumstances, it is almost certain ruin to the moral character of a boy, for him to be sent to this prison, owing to the mutual corruption which is constantly going on, and which cannot, under the present arrangements and with the present construction of the prison, be avoided. This corruption exists among the untried prisoners quite as much as among the convicted. A boy seldom comes to this prison once without coming back again, and many are returned over and over again. There is one boy now in the prison, only 11 years old, who is in for the seventh time; and another, 13 years old, who is in for the eighth time. Two other boys, who were liberated last Saturday, were apprehended again the same day, for a new felony. One of these boys has been in the prison no fewer than five times during the last 15 months, and the other six times in the last 10 months. Most of the boys are put into separate cells; but, as there are holes over the doors, for ventilation, they can converse almost as readily as if they were in the same room. I believe that if they were placed together, but under constant superintendence, there would be far less contamination than at present; and that if, in addition to such an arrangement, provision were made for placing in effectual separation any who might be inclined to give trouble, good order and discipline might be maintained, and the boys morally improved while they are here, instead of being exposed to grievous injury."

Danger of ruin to moral character of boys under present circumstances.

Repeated commitments.

There is a woman now in the prison for the eleventh time, who, when in confinement, is hard working and well conducted, but who soon gets into trouble when at large; and there is another woman who has the same character for good conduct in prison and bad conduct out of it, who is in for the twenty-fourth time; and another (who happens, however, to be at present out of prison) who has been in 31 times. I saw, also, a man who was described as civil, obliging, and hard working when in prison (and consequently sober), but who was said to be quite mad when drunk, who has been in 37 times, 31 of which were for assaults.

Prisoners who behave well in prison, but badly out of it.

I made the following recommendations, in addition to some of a minor kind to the governor:—

Recommendations.

1. The uncertified cells not to be used as separate cells.
2. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress to teach on Sunday, but to have Saturday as a day of rest.
3. The chaplain to be requested to give the whole of Sunday to the duties of the prison, instead of employing part of it in duty elsewhere, and his salary to be increased in proportion.
4. A room to be prepared, where the boys can be placed under constant superintendence.
5. The ventilation of the rooms in the tower to be improved.
6. The steps in various parts of the prison, which are at present much worn and in a dangerous state, to be repaired.

May, 1843.

Orders have been given for discontinuing the use of the uncertified cells for separate confinement, and some steps have been taken with reference to the other recommendations.

August, 1843.

PRISON OF DURHAM.*

Durham.

[Visited May 9, 1843.]

Since my last Report, a new chapel has been commenced and roofed in; and a well has been sunk, which is 70 feet deep and 10 feet wide. All the work of sinking the well was done by prisoners, except a part by a man who had been a prisoner, but who continued to work after his liberation. All the labourers' work, too, in building the chapel, has been done by prisoners; and some carpenters among them have made the roof, which is of rather difficult construction.

Alterations.

Well sunk by prisoners.

I have always much satisfaction in recording such instances of work done by prisoners.

* A full description of the prison of Durham appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated February, 1842, was in my Seventh Report.

IV. DURHAM.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Durham.

Owing to the great influx of water, it was necessary to work at the well both night and day; but the conduct of the prisoners, throughout, was described as good.

By means of this new well an abundant supply of good soft water, much more than sufficient for the prison, has been obtained; and there is some intention of supplying part of the town with it. The water is raised by means of a small tread-wheel, the power of which used to be turned to no account.

New wing.

A large new wing is about to be built, which is to contain 60 cells.

Number of prisoners.

During the last year there have on an average been nearly 200 criminals, and 30 debtors, which is a slight increase upon the number of the preceding year.

There were two convicts in chains, in consequence, it was stated, of their having formed a plot to escape.

Observance of rules.

The governor was from home on the day of my visit, having gone with some convicts to London; but it appears, from his monthly report, confirmed by my examination on the spot, that most of the rules of the Gaol Acts are in operation; though, from the bad construction of the present building, and the want of room, the general state of the discipline is necessarily far from good.

There was a man in prison who, I was informed, had escaped from a lunatic asylum, and had murdered his wife and daughter. He arrived in a state of raving madness, but when I saw him he was quite quiet.

Intervals between meals.

The meals appear to me to follow too quickly; between breakfast and dinner there is an interval of only four hours.

One of the officers frequently reads aloud an interesting book to a large class of prisoners, and he stated that they were very attentive. The library, however, has at present an insufficient assortment of books.

Chaplain's evidence.

The following is the evidence of the Rev. C. G. Wheeler, chaplain to the prison:—

"I have regularly performed the duties prescribed in the rules. The conduct of the prisoners has always been very respectful to me. I always find the prison in good order. I think highly of the different officers of the prison; they appear to perform their duties with humanity and great regularity. I am not aware of any abuse of any kind in the prison."

Surgeon's evidence.

The following is the evidence of Mr. Shaw, the surgeon of the prison:—

Diet.

"The general health of the prisoners during the last year was tolerably good, especially considering the crowded state of the prison. I always find the prison clean and in good order; there is, however, a great want of a better system of ventilation. * * * I think the present diet well calculated for maintaining tolerably good health among the prisoners, but not for keeping them in robust health, in consequence of a deficiency, in my opinion, of solid food compared with liquid. I never saw a case of scurvy in the prison, nor one of stiffness of the joints."

LOCK-UP HOUSE AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.

Bishop Auckland.

[Visited May 10, 1843.]

A new lock-up has lately been formed here out of part of an old house, the remaining part serving as a police-office, and a residence for the keeper, who is also a county constable. The situation appears to be convenient and healthy.

That part of the building which is used for the confinement of prisoners consists of two cells, each about 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 9 feet high. They are properly warmed, lighted, and ventilated, but the place was not very clean.

The lock-up house has been in use about three months, during which time about 30 prisoners have been put in.

Prisoners are generally detained only till they can be taken before a magistrate, but it appears that they are sometimes remanded for further examination, and that in serious cases persons are sometimes kept here two or three days.

The place is not secure, in consequence of the window of the adjoining room having no shutter.

On the day of my visit the prison was empty.

LOCK-UP HOUSE AT DARLINGTON.*

Darlington.

[Visited May 10, 1843.]

This lock-up house was not in so bad a state as at the time of my last Report, although I did not find it clean or neat.

Efforts have been made to obtain the erection of a new lock-up house, but there is a difficulty in getting a good site for one. I hope, however, that this difficulty will be soon surmounted.

I found a boy in confinement who had been in the lock-up house five days, although the place is quite unfit for any person to remain in it for such a period. He had been examined and remanded.

* A full description of the lock-up house at Darlington appeared in my Sixth Report.

APPENDIX.

BOOKS FOR TEACHING PRISONERS TO READ.

	Price.	Publishers.
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Knight's Store of Knowledge.—The Horse	0	2
A Day at a Cotton Factory	0	1
Nos. 139, 144, 160, and 187 of the Penny Magazine, containing the History of the Idle and Industrious Apprentices, with Hogarth's Prints	0	4
Robinson Crusoe	0	8½
The Rioters	1	0
Frank and George, or the Prison Friends	1	0
Selections from the Temperance Tales, viz.:—		
Right Opposite	0	2
It's only a Drop	0	2
An Irish Heart	0	4
The Smooth Stone from the Brook	0	4
Barbauld's Hymns in prose	0	6

The books in the foregoing lists can be obtained of the publishers, whose names are appended, at the prices marked; or they may all be had at these prices of Mr. W. F. Watson, bookseller, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

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